Continued from Fourth Page. then read by the Clerk, to be able to act upon it, their ears were better than his; and we bad no secretic when it would be brought in and put in our hands in print. He was for letting it lie

gon the table until printed; then it would be time enough to fix upon a day for commencing the discussion. He, therefore, favored the motion of the gentleman from Wake. The gentleman from Edgecombe had said he was prepared to act; the members of the Committee were doubt less prepared, with their speeches out and dried other members were not so well prepared; and the thought it not right to treat matters of so such importance in this way.

Mr. Crumpler explained the object he had in view in offering his amendment.

Mr. Folk said he hoped that the amendment

of his friend from Ashe would prevail; he did not think the objection of the gentleman from Guilthink the objection of the gone bill had just been ford tenable; it is true that the bill had just been reported, but it had been known for weeks such a bill would be reported, and he thought such a bill would be reported, and he thought that by Monday next every member would have had sufficient time to mature his judgment; as for himself, he had no hesitation in eaving, that as at present advised, he should vote for the Convention. If the discussion was postponed until after Christmes, the information would not reach the western counties in time to hold the election.

Mr. Person said that he had hoped that in considering a question like this, that gentleman would

sidering aquestion like this, that gentleman would not go out of the way to scold the Public Printer; that there were some subjects which he con-ceived to be above party; that the people were demanding action on this subject. The resolutions emanating from them, that were daily presented here, showed that the people wanted action.

Mr. Mebane said that the question before the

House was simply one relating to the order of bu-siness, and he was surprised to see that gentlemen allowed themselves to become so much excited in talking on so plain and practical a question. He admitted that the proceedings of meetings which had been presented and read here were not the voice of the masses; they were meetings gotten up and controlled by a portion of the citizens of the towns and villages along the lines of our thor-eughfares. The voice of the masses had not been heard in this Assembly. He respectfully sub-mitted, that time ought to be given for the people to speak. He had no doubt, if time was allowed, that memorials would come from them, praying us not to precipitate them out of the Union for

eristing causes.

Mr. Mendenhall said that the gentleman from Watauga seemed to be into the secrets of the e, and, so far as he was concerned, there seemed to be no necessity for the printing of the report and bill; that gentleman was prepared to act. He (Mr. M.) was differently situated; he was not advised beforehand as to what the report would be. The gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. Person) would, in his opinion, have to change course if he carried out his notions about vot ing without being influenced by party feeling.— He had not scolded the Public Printer; he was merely stating facts. He did not think the Christmas holidays was a proper time to be engaged in so important a discussion; so far as relates to the proceedings of meetings which had been held, he had understood that resolutions had been drawn up in this city and sent out, to be returned here.

as an expression of the sentiment of the people.

Mr. Wilkerson said he favored the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Wake; there was to be a meeting held in his county next week, to give utterance to the sentiment of the people upon this question, and he preferred to await their ac-

Mr. Potts said he felt called upon to say, in re ply to the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. Mendenhall,) that the resolutions presented here from his county were not drawn up in this city, but originated with the people of his county.

Mr. Ferebee thought that the time had arrived when we should act with calminess and delibera-tion. He concurred with his friend from New Hanover (Mr. Person) that all party feeling should

Mr. F. thought that the yeomanry of the country had not spoken upon this subject; he was satisfied that nine-tenths of them would sustain the report made by the minority of the committee.—
He had urged an expression of the sentiment of
this Legislature soon after it assembled, but delay
was urged then as necessary. He would move to
lay the report and bill upon the table. At the request of Mr. Hill, Mr. Ferebee with-

drew his motion, to allow that gentleman to be Mr. Hill said, he thought it extraordinary that the gentleman from Camden should have been for to early an expression of the sentiment of the Legislature at the commencement of the session, and was for delay now; that gentleman had said that

nine out of ten of the yeomanry of the State were opposed to the report and bill of the mejority; if so, why does that gentleman want time. The gentleman from Guilford said that his face was veiled. He would be glad to have that gentleman to act with him; but he had no hope on that score. Sehe felt deeply interested on the subject. Why did gentlemen want more time? We are here to act; for one, he was prepared to take the responsibility; he did not want the people to do his thinking.—
If he acted contrary to their wishes, it would be is their power to crush him; he thought every one here had his opinion formed : he was for acting, not precipitately, but anxiously, calmly and

Mr Merrimon said: I concar most cordially with one sentiment that has fallen from the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr. Person,) that is, that this body ought to rise to the dignity of this occasion, and the subject presented by the report. Has that gentleman proposed to do this?—
He thought not. What does the report propose? It proposes to call upon the people of the State to assemble in Convention, through their delegates, to be elected on the 7th of February next, on the 17th day of that month, to consider of the gravter they ever have or ever can be called upon to consider; that is, whether they will stand by, re-main in and defend the Union of the U. States, under the Constitution, or whether they will withdraw from the Union, make a new Declaration of

Independence, and make it good with their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor. Could a more serious proposition be brought before this body? It underlies our whole governmental fabric. Should so serious a matter be passed over by this body? Would gentlemen be rising to the dignity of the occasion by doing so? It is proposed to go on with the discussion next Monday; is this sufficient length of time in which we are here, and to be sent out to the people? Surely gentlemen, intending a free and fair expression of opinion, could not think so. Why, the gentlemen from New Hanover (Mr. Person) would want more time than this to investigate a question of aw involving the worth of five thousand dollars,

and yet he tells us that we can easily prepare to consider of this matter, involving the continued existence of the Union and the happiness of thirty millions of people, by next Monday!

And how much time are the people to have to consider? About a month, if this body could anded it.

pass the bill reported in a reasonable time. The people of the most distant counties in the State could hardly hear of the action of this body until they would be called upon to vote for delegates without deliberation, and without any discussion of the issues to be presented. Would this be right? Would this be doing the people justice? Why such haste? Is there some sinister design in it? We have time enough to consider of this matter slowly and in a dignified way. We have time to rise to the dignity of the occasion, and he hoped this body would do so; he had confidence to have time enough allowed to communicate with believe that it would. Did the patriots of the revolution when they, or a portion of them, on our Mr. Gorrell said he arose not to make a speech, but a presention. He thought if centernen olution when they, or a portion of them, on our own soil, in the county of Mecklenburg, declared but a suggestion. He thought if gentlemen independence, act in such hot haste? No; they de-

liberated long, and when they took action, it stood; and they after mature deliberation, were prepared to make their declaration good, if it cost them their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor. If the people of the State wish to stand by that declaration, let them, in view of the present emergency, determine to do so after due deliberation and a full discussion of all the facts of the case. If they determine to make a new Declaration of Independence, then let them con-Declaration of Independence, then let them con-sider of all the evils in the Union, the danger and the good that may come of going out of the Union, and be fully prepared to make such new declara-tion good, though it may cost them their lives, their fortunes and all that they hold most sacred

and dear. This is the true policy, and this would be rising to the dignity of the occasion, and the subject presented by the report.

He was in favor of a Convention of the people properly called. He expected to vote for the properly called. He expected to vote for the bill, properly modified, but he deprecated such "indecent haste." We are surrounded by great political dangers. This is a perilous time. This body cannot act legitimately in reference to our Federal relations. The people alone can act in their sovereign capacity through a properly constituted Convention. He thought a Convention necessary, and would vote for such a proposition, but he wanted every member here and the people to have time for calm and dispassionate conple to have time for calm and dispassionate con-sideration.

[This is but the outline of Mr. M.'s remarks.] Mr. Ferebee renewed his motion to lay on the

Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, demanded the aves The Speaker stated that the question would

then be upon the order to print. The call was then withdrawn for the ayes and noes, and the bill and reports were ordered to be printed. Mr. Folk said he desired to reply to the genleman from Guilford. He accused him of being in the secrets of the Democratic party, because he stated that he knew the bill would be reportd. He had no affinity with that party. He had learned it from other members, from the committee; had seen it stated in the New York Herald and other papers. The gentleman had shown more knowledge of the proceedings of that party than he had, for he had stated that

the resolutions introduced here upon Federal relations were manufactured in Raleigh. He Mr. F.) had never heard of that before the genleman had also accused him of acting with precipitancy about this matter. He hoped that his friend had acted with as much cautiousness and eliberation as he had. For weeks he had deberated as to what course a patriotic judgment demanded he should pursue. He had concluded that the honor of the State and the safety of her citizens demanded that the Convention should assemble. It was no question of Union or dis-union. It did not involve the destruction of the relations existing between North Carolina and ederal Government. If that question was resented at this time, he would vote against it; at the true question was whether the possession of the Government by the Black Republican arty, the withdrawal of the States south of us from the Union, constituted sufficient danger to justify us in calling upon the people to assemble in sovereign capacity, and say what North Carolina should do in the present emergency. He deprecated all party feeling; as for himself, he

would rise above party on this question. The political horizon was too threatening with temest and storm the battlements toppling to their oundations, presented two fearful a sight to allow us to differ about minor questions. Let us forget party issues and party conflicts; let us furl together party banners, muffle party drums, and in their place unfurl one broad catholic ban-ner, upon which shall be inscribed the safety, honor and ultimate security of North Carolina.

Mr. Fleming said he felt called upon, in reply
to the gentleman from Guilford, to say that his ounty had not been furnished with resolutions

irawn up here or elsewhere, other than such as riginated with her own citizens. Mr. Crumpler said be rose to withdraw his mendment, until the one offered by the gentlenan from Wake was acted on. He was opposed the call of a Convention at this time, would oppose it with all his ability. He did caucused upon it, that gentleman was mistaken. Mr. Folk had said that he should not consider himself as abandoning his party by favoring a Convention. That was true; and he knew several Union Democrats who would vote with him a opposition to a Convention at this time.

Mr. Bowman was in favor of the amendmen poke at some length, in a fervid and eloquen nanner, relative to the difficulties that at this time surround the country, and the necessity for gentlemen to be prepared to meet the question. The vote was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Rogers, and it was lost-Aves 54.

Mr. Mendenhall disclaimed any reflections upo any county. He said that he had not mention any county in the remarks that he had made There were resolutions here of different characters. He did not intend to reflect upon any gentleman' county, and he had not done so; but he had bee nformed that two sets of resolutions had been frawn up in this place and sent out-one breathing a spirit of fire-eating secession and the other of a Union tone. If one did not go the other was to be tendered. He had not said that any gentle-man belonging to this body had had anything to

do with them, or even knowledge of them.

Mr. Bridgers said, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the gentleman from Guilford, he felt called upon to defend his county, and state the circumstances connected with the meeting recently held there, the resolutions of which had been pre-

ented here by him. The meeting was called during the week of Court, and the resolutions discussed, and for the purpose of giving time and full notice, they were postponed a week, when the meeting reassembled without distinction of party. The Spartan band of '76, as there termed in his county, were fully represented on the occasion; and the resolution ve expression to the sentiments of the people, d would be endorsed by them when called upon to have their voice represented in the Convention.

Mr. Mendenhall said that, notwithstanding he

had disclaimed any intention to reflect upon any county, yet gentlemen seemed not to be satisfied. He would merely say that, as gentlemen related the details and minute action of the meetings with as much accuracy as if they had presided over their deliberations, he should be inclined to believe that they knew more about them than he

Mr. Folk said he was sorry to think that his friend from Ashe thought that his remarks indi-cated a change of political status. He never could have any sympathy with the Democratic party as a party, but this was no party question. He would act with any man on this question, no

Mr. Hayes said he was at a greater distance from his people than any other member in the House. It required ten days for a letter to reach them from this place. He was personally prepared to act on this subject, but he was disposed carry out the will of his constituents. It was his duty, and he wanted to represent them; and he was not prepared to act on this important subject in consequence of not knowing their views re-lative to this matter. If compelled to act upon it before he could ascertain their wishes, he would

called on to act, that there would not be a dissentcalled on to act, that there would not be a dissenting voice to postponing this subject for a short time. If members would see their constituents, they could ascertain whether they were in favor of calling this Convention or not. It might be that the result of a few days delay would disclose that the necessity for it had passed away. News. had been received here of a highly encouraging character, from Washington city, within a day or two past. If it turned out otherwise, and a necessity for it should exist we could then set in

necessity for it should exist, we could then act independent of party and consequences also.

Mr. Lemmons was opposed to delay, and spoke

Mr. Love, of Jackson, thought that if the postconement was made until the 7th of January, and the bill should pass calling a Convention as designated in the majority report just submitted by the committee on Federal Relations, the time intervening would be too short to hold an election and get a fair expression of the people of the ex-treme West. He did not doubt the people; they generally acted right, and he was willing to abide their decision. He held himself amenable to his constituency for his acts here. His mind was made up as to the course he should take in this body upon the street issues before the country. But when the street was called to act and decide upon nt matters as were involved ished the men beyond the not only time to hold their

them to have a voice in its deliberations. Mr. Slade proposed an amendment, fixing Mon day as the day to consider.

Mr. Merrimon proposed, as an amendment the amendment, the 3d day of January. Mr. Slade withdrew his amendment, which wa carried with it Mr. Merrimon's.

elections, but when the Convention met, he wished

Mr. Marsh then renewed Mr. Merrimon' mendment as a substitute for the original motion. Mr. Person raised a point of order, which was ot sustained by the Chair. The question was then put, and Mr. Marsh's proposition prevailed -Ayes 56, no s 52.

On motion of Mr. M'Cleese, the House ad

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Uuwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC'R 15, 1860.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, &c.

On reference to the Legislative proceedmajority of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations made a report recommending the call of a State Convention, to be assembled on the 18th of February next, for the purpose of considering the course best to b pursued by this State in the present crisis.

In the Senate, a very interesting and exciting debate took place on the proposition to send Commissioners to South Carolina for the purpose of counselling with her, and urging her to postpone her exodus from the Union until it could be ascertained whether she could obtain redress for the wrongs of which she complains. This debate lasted till the hour of adjournment. We were ar attentive listener to both sides of this discussion, and came very deliberately to the conclusion that the appointment of such Commissioners at this time would utterly fail to accomplish the object in view. In the not regard this as a party question, and if the gentlemen from Rowan thought his party had first place, South Carolina will have acted through her Convention, which will assemble on the 17th instant; and in the second place, if there was time to have a conference with her, we have every reason to believe that a request for a postponement of her egress from the Union would be declined and matters perhaps be made worse than they are at present. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will refuse to appoint any Commissioners to the State of South

> From the report of the majority of the Joint Committee, to hold a State Convention, we utterly dissent, and we verily believe that a large majority of the people of the State of North Carolina concur with us in opinion. This Legislature may manufacture a Convention, contrary to the wishes of the people, and it will not be the first occasion on which public opinion has been manufactured by selfish and aspiring men. We say that we are decidedly against any such Convention because, as at present advised, we know of but one Convention into which we would willingly see North Carolina go, and that Convention would consist of all the States, except those of New England, and would be held for the purpose of making a new Confederacy, from which the New England States would be excluded. We can conceive of no harm to the remaining twenty-seven States which could accrue from the exclusion of the New England States from a union with them , but, on the contrary, we can clearly see that great good would result from such exclusion. New England has been the fruitful source of all the evils which now encompass us, and to cut her off from the body politic would be like the excision of a carbuncle from the body natural, and produce as much relief in the former case as it would in the latter. Nor would there be the Northern and Southern Republics. New and there would be no more danger of a conflict between her and the twenty-seven in the ignominious device of peaceable secession. confederated States, than between her and any of the rest of the world. A Union of twenty-seven States would settle the difficulty which would grow out of any other subdivision of the Union on account of the

it for access to the markets of the world, and the latter would continue, as heretofore, to feed the former, while they are engaged in the production of the great staple of Cotton. The Constitution of the new confederacy of twenty-seven States, could provide new and efficient guards for the security of the institution of slavery-such guards as could not fail to satisfy the Cotton States, unless their object is to re-open the African slave-trade. The centre States, frem New York to South Carolina, we are sure would readily go into such a Confederacy, and, for one, so far from feeling the slightest pang at parting with New England, we should hail the event with unspeakable joy. She has nothing in her revolutionary history that she can appeal to, to make a separation from her deplorable. If in the days of the revolution she had great good, gallant and patriotic men, she has ta ken care to throw dust and ashes upon their memories, and to despise and trample under foot their wise precepts. The New England of '76 is not the New England of 1860, and while we may remember the former to love and revere it, we know the latter only to hate and despise it from from our inmost soul. As to New England's share of the present public property, that could be paid for in money, and paid for liberally, aye, as liberally as even New England's love of money could desire/)

We have put forth the above ideas because we verily believe that such a confederacy as we have ventured to suggest would accomplish the great purpose of peaceful and fraternal union among all the States which are worthy of being in union with each other.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

We have received from a friend the Report the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, made to the two branches of the Legislature on Wednesday last. We cannot notice it at any length in this issue, but will pay our is utterly unworthy of any set of men deemed capable of occupying seats in the General

THE COMMISSIONERS TO S. CAROLI-NA .- THE RIGHT OF SECESSION. We heard Governor Morehead deliver most able speech in the Senate on Thursday against the policy of appointing Commissioners to South Carolina, and against the right of secession. The arguments against both were unanswerable.

We make the following extract from a long article in the Richmond Whig:

It is not our purpose at present to enter into any elaboration of our views in reference to the pend ing crisis, but only to hint at them in a very brief manner. In the first place, then, we are for exhausting all rational and honorable expedients for obtaining a redress of Southern grievances in the Union, before taking up our hat and walking out of the Union. To this end we are for a State Convention-for a Convention of the Southern States-and for a general Convention of all the States. And if, through the instrumentality of adjustment of the differences and difficulties exsting between the North and the South, then we are in favor, not of secession, but of a separation upon fair and just terms, to be arranged by the aforesaid Convention of all the States. In the terms of separation, if no adjustment can be had and separation must come, we shall demand a fair and equitable division of all the property of the und ought, to go with them. Taking these to be United States, including, of course, the South's true, I insist most respectfully that the sister States just proportion of the army and navy. If such division of the army and navy, and of all the public property of the United States, including likewise the public domain, should be refused us by the Northern States, then we shall be in favor either of peaceable secession nor of peaceable separation, but of immediate war, and war to the knife, and war to the "bitter end."

Such is our programme, and such our policy, in general terms; and such, we trust, will be theproramme and policy of Virginia and the people of irginia, and also, of all the Southern States, without exception. As to the thing you call eaceable secession—such secession as South Caroina and other Southern States are now preparing for-we consider it uumanly and cowardly in the highest degree. Instead of involving a demand for and a defense of our rights, it is a running away from our rights, and running away from duty, and running away from responsibility. It ion enemies, freed from all the restraints growing out of community of interests, laws and Constidenant of our rights and a compromise of honor. And yet our sister States of the extreme South, and many persons in our own and other border States, seem to consider if a great point gained—a mighty triumph achieved—if they can only be graciously allowed by the North to peaceably seede, leaving all their valuable rights in the army and the navy and the public property behind them! As for ourselves, we ask no such miserable and disgraceful boon at the hands of the Northern States. We ask of them no boon at all. But we demand of the North, whether we stay in the Union or go out of it, our rights and all our rights, political or pecuniary, down to the last atom or the last farthing. We mean to run away from none of them. We intend to secode from none of them. On the contrary, it it comes to the worst, and separation becomes inevitable we mean to take all our rights along with us, peaceaby, if we can, forcibly it we must. Never, sever, will we consent to a peaceable secession of Virginia from the Northern States, unless the forthern States themselves consent to a fair and equitable division of every particle of public property now belonging to the United States. If South Carolina and the other Gulf States are short-sighted and unmanly enough to indulge in the luxury of peaceable secession at the sacrifice of the immense rights they posses in the army and matter by what name he had heretofore been called. He was for the Convention because he difficulties of internal navigation which shall regret and deplore their folly, but we canand tenscious of every right and interest which belongs to us, we shall certainly not follow their England has access by waters flowing in her And we indulge the hope that most of our Southown territory to all the markets of the world, ern sisters will yet think better of this matter, and pause and reflect before they consent to run awas from their duty and their rights, and take refuge

> LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY .- Mr. John Nichols, of this place, has published a Directory of the present Legislature, which contains much interesting matter. It is by far the best and fullest Directory ever published mouth of the Mississippi river. The Gulf in this State. See advertisement in to day's States, as well as the Northwest, would use Register.

PROJECT OF A NEW CONFEDERACY. A despatch from Washington dated Dec. 11, says: "The Democratic members from the North-west have bad several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position se forth in the speeches of Messrs, McClernand and Vallandigham vesterday, viz: that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the North-west will, under no circumstances, consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and city of New York; that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a CEN-TRAL GOVERNMENT, embracing the Middle. Western and Border Slave States, but depending for its consummation upon future circumstances."

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen, upon examination before the Judges of this Court on Tuesday ast, were found qualified, and granted licenses to practice law in the Superior Courts of this State, viz:

Basil C. Manly, Raleigh. A. S. Hinton, Marion, Ala. Abner S. Williams, Martin County. Louis Hilliard, Greenville, N. C. W. M. Hammond, Anson, N. C. T. C. Singeltary, Pitt, N. C. W. M. Norman, Dobson, Surry Co., N. C. Thomas Cowan, Wilmington, N. C. E. F. Satterfield.

J. K. Lassiter, Sampson, N. C. Jeff. W. Rogers, Camden, Ark. Sam'l M. Stanford, Kenansville, Duplin. Gen. J. L. Henry, Buncombe. M. S. Robins, Randolph Co. Wm. Adams, Greensboro, N. C. M. L. Eure, Gatesville, N. C.

W. J. Rasberry, Snow Hill, Greene Co. In the list of County Court licentiates published in our last paper, the name of Hugh O'Brien, of Franklin, was misprinted Gardner O'Brien, Raleigh.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN A. GILMER. House of Representatives, Washington, Dec. 7, '60.

We are in a most fearful crisis. tors so to conduct the debates of the Senate as further to inflame the Southern mind, already too much excited, and thereby precipitately force disunion, regardless of all consequences. "Madness rules the hour." With many, who are well mean ing and, in the main, conservative, "judgment is dethroned," and " reason has lost its sway." Oth ers, entitled to less consideration, seem " to be moved by the instigation of the devil;" " to be regardless of social duty," and fatally bent on mischief." These act as though determined to pres the South into action whilst laboring under a furious fever. They fear the effects of the soher see ond thought of the free States on the steady masses of the South. They are unwilling to give any time for reflection, or to enable the Slave States having a common interest, to confer with each other and determine on any line of policy deemed

Whilst I would not lose one moment in discuss ing the right of each State to secede, there is a rule of morality, law and religion that all fair-minded men ought to respect and observe. It is so old that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." "The perfection of reason" is, that we should so exercise our own rights as not to do in jury to others. At best, under present circumstances, and for

these various Conventions, we cannot affect an existing causes, for the Southern States to secede is a fearful plunge to all who have social, material and substantial interests, but the hazards are certainly much greater if they shall go off disjointed, differing and, perhaps, quarelling among them If South Carolina and Alabama have just caus

to secede, then all the slave States have a right of the South, that assume to themselves a superior wisdom and rashly lead so as to create necessity on the part of their sisters to follow before they have time to prepare and "set their houses in order," are wanting in their regard for the feelings and interests of their neighbors.

Whenever it is reasonably settled, that our honor can no longer be maintained and our rights no onger safe in the Union, I have too much confidence in the spirit and courage of our Southern people, to doubt their united pledges and action to maintain and preserve them out of it. When we have exhausted all reasonable and fair means for our constitutional rights in the Union, and have failed, I do not insist that we should be deterred from a separation from the free States, because thereby we lose all the sympathies we now have with the conservative millions in the free States. and make them all to us alien Garrisonian aboli ities of many bloody battles with the millions of the North-West, settled on the tributaries of the Mississippi, growing out of the navigation of that great river, running from the extreme North brough and to the extreme South; and the necessity of increased means to meet promptly and successfully the multiplied friends of John Brown, should induce us to weigh carefully the causes for which we so separate, and to be certain that they are satisfactory, now and in the future, at least to the masses in the slaveholding States.

At the risk of much criticism, I venture to express the hope that some calm, firm and well-consider line of policy may yet be developed by wiser heads which may save the Union, and secure the constintional equality of the slave States therein. The eyes of the South are now anxiously turned o Georgia, the Empire State of the South. We trust that her citizens in every neignborhood as this perilous time, will divest themselves of all passion, calmly confer, and give us at once the

mming of wise conclusions. Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER. To Dr. Wm. D. Congers, Covington, Ga. UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE .- We learn from

the Elizabeth City Southron that about a week ago Mr. C. G. Davenport, late editor of the Edenton Express, while in a state of intoxication, shot Hutchins, of Edenton. Mr. D. has a bruise on his head, which, he asserts, was inflicted by a blow from the negro, but the negro in his dying mor eclared that he did not strike him, and said that the bruise was occasioned by Mr. D. falling against a fence. Mr. D's. friends are making efforts to bail him.

The National Intelligencer, in an appeal to the People of the Southern States, recommends "the ssembling, at an early day, of a Convention or Congress of Delegates, who shall be appointed by the several Slaveholding States, in such number and in such a way as shall be deemed most expedient, for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect slike to the dangers believed to be impending and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them."

CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senate.—The Senate agreed to continue the Standing Committees of Mr. Sumper presented a memorial from Thad-

deus Hyatt, asking aid for the people in Kansas.
With relation to the select committee of thirteen on the President's Message, Mr. Powell, of Ky., urged its appoinment. Mr. King, of New York, wished to smend

Mr. King, of New York, wished to smend
Mr. Poweil's resolution so as to read—"for the
protection of persons as well as property in the
United States, and inquire what legislation is necessary for the maintenance of the Federal power."
Mr. Green, of Mo., was willing to smend the
Constitution, as well as give power to the Executive to enforce the laws and maintain the rights
of persons and property. He advocated a Federal police along the boundary line between the
free and slave States, with power to arrest and return fugitive slaves.

turn fugitive slaves. Mr. Powell's resolution was amended so as t strike out the portion inquiring as to the necessity of additional Federal power.

Mr. Green advocated the amendment of the Con stitution, provided it was sustained by public sen-timent; not otherwise. Before the good old times can be restored, the Government must intervene to protect the States, and if possible clog the wheels of dissolution until a reaction takes place. Mr. Foster, of Conn., favered allaying public excitement. He advocated Powell's resolution Mr. Douglas, of Ill., was ready to act with anybody or individual for the preservation of the Constitution, and urged all to lay aside their party feuds and petty grievances, and look to our country and not to party. [Applause in the

galleries.]

Mr. Davis, of Miss., said the prospect presented was not a very hopeful one. If Federal coercion be used, the Union is shattered to fragments. The South is prepared to do justice. The repeal of the Personal Liber.y bills is but of little and the present of the personal tribe beauty of the personal tribe. the account—the only remedy is in the hearts of the people. He would resist Federal coercion, and argued against its constitutionality.

The debate was continued at great length, and pending a motion to postpone the resolution till Monday, the Senate adjourned.

House .- Mr. Hawkins explained at length why he could not serve on the Boteler committee, an in the course of his remarks he bitterly attacked the unfair construction of the committee. He was particularly severe on Winter Davis, who, he said, did not represent the sentiment of his State. He gave fair warning that Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South-Carolina would certainly secede, and Arkansas, Louisians and Texas certainly follow. The selection of the members of the committee tended to disgrace and irritate the South. The time for hatching up a

peace had gone by.

Messrs. Valllandigham and McClernand com plained that the Democracy of the Northwest were unrepresented on the Committee.

Mr. Sickles said if disunion comes, New York

settle the present question, he thought the Republicans must take the initiative, and repeal all unjust laws, as well as give the proper protection to Southern rights. If they will not respect the Constitution of our forefathers, it cannot be expected that they can amend it, guided by such men as Seward, Giddings and Summer, so as to secure the objects sought for. No vote was taken on Hawkins' request to be

Mr. Sherman, by consent, reported a vill authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 Treasury notes, to meet the necessities, which was passed. The bill provides for six per cent. interest, and authorizes the Secretary to issue them, as required by necessity, to the highest bidders for specie, without restriction as to par value. Adjourned.

It is estimated that in the last fifty years the number of slaves who have escaped from the South is fifteen hundred annually, and the total loss about forty millions of dollars.

TOTICE .-- 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. Hop-ing that none of the above delinquents will give me nnecessary trouble, I beg leave to subscribe myself Yeur Humble Servant,

P. S. In retiring from the above Agency which 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 up-on 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 uture patronage, for I shall be better able and more willing to keep on hand the largest stock of every ar-ticle in the Confectionary and Fancy Goods line that

has ever been kept in Raleigh.
COME ONE! COME ALL!! TO Office N. C. M. F. Ins. Co.,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE nsurance Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on Thursday, the 10th day of H. S. SMITH, Secretary

TUGHES'S ACADEMY .-- THE NEXT Session of this School, under the charge of the becriber as Principal, and H. Norwood as Joint Principal, will begin on Monday, Jan. 7th, 1861.

TERMS as heretofore; Tuition in Classical department \$25.00; In English department \$15.00; Soard on the hill \$47.00 per Session; elsewhere, \$42.50 to \$45.00. Religious service at the Academy

s often as convenient.

825 REWARD. RANAWAY FROM the Subscriber, on the 8th of October last, negro man Moses. Said negro is about 40 years old, dark but not black, about six feet high, rather slender, with round shoulders, carries himself very erect, is quick spoken and intelligent for one of his race. He lived several years with Col. Wiatt, (now deceased) near Raleigh, and has a wife at Mr. Peter Hinds'in Halifax county. The above reward will be paid any one securing him so that I can regain possession of him. JOHN B. YARBOBOUGH,

TOTICE --- HIRING OF NEGROES .--Hiring of Negroes will take place as usual at my house, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1861. A parcel of likely young Negroes, consisting of five men, Plow Boys and Girls, and House Girls; also two excellent Cooks, Weavers, &c., all obedient and tract-able, and all active and prompt in their movements. Two of the men are first rate Turpentine Distillers

> BENJ. ROGERS. Poplar Spring Camp, Near Rogers Store P. O., Wake County.

ST. JOHNS' COLLEGE, OXFORD, N. C. The Spring session of this Institution, will com-mence the 1st Monday in January, and that of the Fall, the 2d Monusy in July. For price of board, THOMAS C. TULEY, Principal.

DELMONT SCHOOL .-- GRANVILLE County, N. C., ten miles South of Clarksville, Va.
R. H. GRAVES, W. H. OWEN.
The next Session of this School begins 14th of January, 1861.

For Particulars apply to R. H. GRAVES, Brownsville, N. C.

dec 12—w6w

NOTICE. -- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV—
EN that application will be made to the next
General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the act
of Incorporation of St. John's College, and also for
the passage of an act authorizing the Masonic Grand
Lodge of the State of North Carolina, or the Trustees
of said College, to issue Bonds for the purpose of raising funds to enclose the same.

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South

COURSE OF STUDY. First Year, 5th Class.—Arithmetic, Algebra, French History United States, English Grammar, Geography

Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trig-conometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compo-

Third Year, 3rd Class—Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution.

Fourth Year, 2nd Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Legic, Meral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elecution.

Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill with force a feature of

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feet

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in Nevember. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS. The charges for the academic year are \$315, for high the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction,

For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW, Sup't. H. M. A.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT PERMA-THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT PERMANENTLY organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English
Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy,
until the minds of the Students are properly trained
for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary
apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections. FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Paint-ing, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught. MUSIC SCHOOL. Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruc-

tion is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmontum— Unusual attention is devoted to "ocal and Sacred

Expenses. Elementary Branche College Classes, Drawing, (materials included, Painting in Water Colors, Oil Painting, (materials included, Wax Work, (materials included,) Embroidery, (materials included,) Music, (instrument furnished,) Board, (washing included,)

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give heir entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly pro--necessary purchases are made by the te Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premiand no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville,
12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Raliroad, and is
connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the an-nual commencement on the last Thursday in May. Students are received for one or more sessions.

Correspondents will direct their favors to MILLS & CO., OXFORD, N. C. TINE HILL CLASSICAL AND MILI-

Scottland Neck, Halifax County, N. C. MORTON L. VENABLE, JOSEPH VENABLE, A. M. Principals.

The next session of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in January, 1861. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for the University or any College, or for the practical duties of life. Special attention will be given to the moral, as well as mental training of those intrusted to the care of the Principals.

The Military department will be under the direction of two Officers of experience and ability: TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS. Contingent fee, Reports will be sent to Parents and Guardians at

the middle and close of each session. For further particulars apply for circular. Address the Principals At Scotland Neck P. O., Halifax Co., N. C. ing to change my occupation, I effer for sale of rent, low for cash, good paper or Negroes, the prop-erty mentioned below, together with a Stock of Goods suited to the wants of farmers and others. Haywood is situated on the line of Navigation, now open to Wilmington, within 12 miles of the Road from Fay Wilmington, within 12 miles of the Road from Fay-etteville, on the proposed Route of the Rail Road from Raleigh. For enterprising Merchants and Me-chanics, this is one of the best openings in the State, being very healthy, water excellent. No, I Male and Female Schools, surrounded by a thickly settled locality, moral and intalligent community. ocality, moral and intelligent community.

160 Fine building Lots, 1/2 to 1 Acre each,

5 or 6 Improved Lots, Good dwellings and Store Iouses. JOHN W. SCOTT, oc 10 - wtf Haywood, Chatham, N. C LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to move to the South-west, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill, on the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighbor. Said tract contains about 640 acres. There is an land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for four horse farm, cultivating one half alternathere is on the tract a good two story dwelling containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the yard. The farm is well adapted to the growth of

Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats.
For further particulars address, JOHN MITCHENER, Auburn, Wake Co., N. oc 17-wtf JOHN MAUNDER'S

MARBLE WORKS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monuments, Tembs, Headstones.

Marble Mantels and Furniture. WORK FURNISHED AND PUT UP Designs furgished for Monuments if requi

CALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE —IN EQUITY.
In the matter of Kenelm B. Lewis, Wm. P. Lewis, et als.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Craven county, in the above case, the Clerk and Master ven county, in the above case, the Clerk and Master will expose to public sale at the Court House in the town of Newbern, on the Slat day of December next, the following valuableplantation, to wit:

The plantation, known as the Lake plantation of the Hon. John R. Donnell, situate on the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, between Newbern and Beaufort, and containing more than 23,000 acres.

Term of sale liberal and made known on the day of sale.

Witness, Frederick C. Roberts, Clerk and Master,

Witness, Frederick C. Roberts, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office in Newbern, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

no 21—6w P. C. BOBERTS, C. M. E.