SENATE

TUESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1861. The Speaker called the Senate to order at 15 ninutes of II o'clock.

Journal of yesterday was read and approv On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the Journal of Thursday Dec. 20th, was read and amended. Mr. Humphrey moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed his motion on yesterday to refer the bill to refund to the Banks of North-Carclina moneys improperly collected from them to the committee on Banks and currency, as said had been referred to the committee on the Indiciary. Agreed to.

Mr. Humphrey then withdrew his motion. Mr. Simpson introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on Merchants from half of 1 per cent, to one fourth of 1 per cent.—

Mr. Ram say, a resolution requesting the Gov-ernor to have raised over the Capitol the Na-Mr. Burton moved to lav the resolution on th

say called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Burton said if Mr. Ramsay would amend his resolution, by inserting the Flag of North Car-olina instead of the National Flag, he would with-

draw his motion to lay on the table. Mr. Ramsay declined doing so. The question upon the motion of Mr. Burton was then put, and determined in the affirmative:

Yeas 23, nays 18. Mr. Dixon introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Finance, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on Bowie Knives .-

A message was received from the House Commons, announcing the concurrence of that body in the proposition of the Senate to print the statement of the Public Treasurer. Also annonncing Messra. Henry, Canady, McMillan and Patterson as the committee on enrolled bills for

Mr. Street introduced a resolution instruction the committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of taxing the hire of slaves and repor by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Walker, a bill to provide for the establish

ing of schools for the education of common schools teachers. Read 1st time, passed, referred to the committee on Education and the Literary Fund and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stowe, a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Town of Lincolnton. Referred to the committee on Corporations. A message was received from the House of Commons transmitting an engrossed resolutions, in favor of Edward Yarborough, to defray the

expenses of the Commissioners from Alabama; announced its passage in that body and asked the concurrence of the Senate. The resolution was read the first time and passed. Mr. Burton moved a temporary suspension of the rules, and put the resolution on its 2d and 3d

Mr. Sharpe moved that the resolution be refer red to the committee on claims. Not agreed to.
Messrs. Dockery, Eure, Hall, Sharpe, Burton Thomas, of Davidson, and Lane, spoke upon the motion to suspend the rules. The motion prevailed, and the resolution read

the 2nd and 3rd times, passed and ordered to be Engine Fire Co. No. 3 in Elizabeth City, Pasquo-

tank county. Read 1st time, passed and referred to the committee on corporations. Mr. Simpson, in accordance with a notice giver on yesterday, moved that the Senate assemble

hereafter at 10 o'clock, A. M. Agreed to. The following bills and resolution were taken up and read the 3rd time, passed, and ordered to A bill to authorize James H. Allen, late Sher-

iff of Brunswick county, to collect arrears of

A resolution in favor of John Pate. A bill to authorize and empower the surities

of William Pollock, late Sheriff of Jones county, to collect arrears of taxes, Also a bill to amend 3d section of 85th chapte of the Revised Code, concerning Pilots.

A message from the House of Commons, trans

mitted a message from Gov. Ellis, accompanying a communication from the Western North Caro lina Rail Road Company, with a proposition print the same.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the message was laid The bili to repeal an act passed at the session of 1868 and 9, concerning Cherokee and Robeson counties, was read the 2d time, and passed.

The bill to amend chap. 101 of the Revise Code was read the 2nd time. The bill provides for all males between ages of 21 and 45 years working upon roads, exempting Justices of the peace, Constables, Keepers of public grist Mills, Wardens of the poor, Pat-

rollers. Teachers and Pupils of schools and Lock-keepers on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Mr. Bledsoe demanded the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill, and the question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative. Yeas

18: navs 22. A message was received from the House

Commons transmitting an engrossed bill, to au-thorize the holding of a 'Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Caswell, for the trial of slaves, under the charge of rape and other fellonies, announced its passage in that body, and ask-ed the concurrence of the Senate. The bill was read the lst time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the rules were sus-

pended temporarily, the bill was read the 2nd and 3rd times, passed and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Dockery offered ap amendment to the 8th joint rule which was adopted.

Mr. Avery moved that the message from the

House accompanying the communication from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company he taken from the table, and that the proposit of the House to print the same, be concurred in Agreed to.

The bill to prevent the felling of timber in cer-

tain streams in Hertford county, and the bill to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will, were read the 2nd time and passed.

Mr. Turner presented some resolutions, endor

sing the resolutions recently introduced in the United States Senate, by Mr. Crittenden, relating to National Affairs, and saked to have them pri ted, in connection with the resolutions of Crittenden, as he desired to offer them as a substitute to the convention Bill presented by committee on rederal Relations. Agreed to On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8. The House met at 10% o'clock. The Journal of Monday was read and ap A message was read from the Senate, ann

ing their branch of the Committee on Enrolled Also, a message from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint select committee upon the subject of slaves and free ne-groes, and informing the House of the Senate branch of the Committee.

Mesers. Marsh, Wright, Davis, of Mecklenburg, Davis, of Rutherford, and Pope constitute the House branch of the Committee

The following proceedings of meetings upon Federal matters were presented and read:

By Mr. Fleming, the proceedings of a meeting held in the country of Rowan.

By Mr. Cannady, the proceedings of a meetheld at Kitrell's Springs, in Granville co.

By Mr. Carson, the proceedings of a meeting eld in the county of Alexander. Mr. Carson said that the resolutions were passed

By Mr. Merrimon, the proceedings of two meetings held in the county of Buncombe.

By Mr. Merrimon, a memorial from citizens of Buncombe, praying for a suspension of the collec-tion of debts for a time. By Mr. Clarke, of Craven, a memorial from citzens of Craven, praying a modification of the

laws relating to pilots. By Mr. Love, of Jackson, a memorial from J. M. Hooper, Hugh Rogers and others, to abolish Jary trials in the county courts of Jackson coun-Also, a memorial from Thos. H. Galloway and others, to change the line between the counties of

Henderson and Jackson. By Mr. Williams, of Nash, a memorial from Wright Locust, a free negro, asking to be allowed Mr. Wright asked leave to be excused from serving on the Joint Committee on slaves and free

He was accordingly excused, and Mr. Bridgers Mr. Ransom introduced a resolution to pay Col. Edward Yarborough \$109.

Mr. Ransom stated that the amount

cover the bill for the entertainment of the Com missioners from Alabama and Mississippi during Mr. Mendenhall said that he was not opposed the payment of the money, but that he thought the resolution too naked. He thought it ought to

be stated in the resolution for what the amount Mr. Ransom stated that the bill had been furnished, but that it was thought not necessary to attach it to the resolution. It was rather indeli-

cate to do so, and for that reason it was purposely Mr. Ferebee was himself willing to vote for as it is. He was satisfied with it; but, to satisfy all, he could see no objection to merely stating that it was to pay the expenses of the Commis

Mr. Hill thought that there was an impropri ty in stating these items in this way. It was unusual.

Mr. Mendenhall said that he did not profess t be an expert in the rules of etiquette. He was not for requiring the items, he merely wanted it to state for what the amount is paid. Mr. Crumpler suggested that the object could be accomplished by an ending the resolution, to

say the amount was paid in accordance with the resolution No. -, which made the gentlemen composing the Commissioners the guests of the Mr. Mendenhall offered an amendment, in ac-

cordance with the above suggestion, which was negatived: The rules were suspended, and the resolution was passed its second and third readings, and or-

deted to be engrossed. A message was received from the Governor transmitting a report from the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which, on motion of Mr. Ferebee, was ordered to be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The following are reports from Standing Com-

Mr. Merrimon, from the Judiciary Committee reported back to the House several bills, recommending hat they be referred to the Committee on Slaves and Free Negroes. Concurred in. Mr. Batchelor, from the same Committee, re ported back a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 5, sec. 1, relating to lunatics, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The following resolutions were introduced

By Mr. Love, of Haywood, a resolution in favor of Jesse McGee. By Mr. Mendenhall, a resolution to sutherize a settlement with the agent for collection of Cher-

The following bills were introduced and approprintely referred: By Mr. Winslow, a bill to increase the revenue of the State. Imposes a tax of 25 per cent. on all moneys collected by execution, where specie is demanded

By Mr. Peebles, a bill to alter the term of office of Sheriffs. Extends the term to four years, and disqualifies for re election until a lapse of eight years from first election. By Mr. Ward, a bill to incorporate the Tren-

ton and Dover Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Cline, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in Henry's and Jacob's Fork, in the counties of Burke and Catawba.

By Mr. Cannady, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Tally-Ho Female Academy, in Granville By Mr. Batchelor, a bill to amend chap. 93, sec

9. Revised Code. By Mr. Jordan, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in the French Broad river, in the county of Henderson

By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to incorporate Con cord Copper Mining Company.

By Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, a bill to incor porate the Hornet Nest Riflemen.

Mr. Greene, of Franklin, moved to suspend the rules, and take up the bill to arm and equip the Mr. Martin demanded the ayes and noes.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was read the third and last time. Mr. Farrew said he had no doubt but that this bill was going to be passed; and as he was com-

pelled to vote against it, he felt called upon to state to the House the reasons that influenced him He was for having such arms as were in the

State, belonging to it, and having them put in serviceable order for the use of our people, should they be required. He could not see the urgent necessity for the passage of this bill that seemed to present itself to the minds of some others here. He thought that if there was really any necessity for arming the State, that this bill wou'd not accompl'h it. If the necessity was so apparent as some supposed, he thought that a million of dollars was little enough to appropriate.

Mr. F. spoke at some length in reference to the state of the country-during which he said if some were so very anxious to secede, he was in favor of letting them go; but was opposed to their dragging those with them that preferred to remain while longer.

Mr. Henry offered the following amendment: Be it further enacted, That the arms procured by the above appropriation shall be distributed by the Governor to each county in the State, in proportion to the number of men capable of bearing

Mr. Henry said: Mr. Speaker-I voted to sus

pend the rules that the bill might be taken from the table with a hope that it could be so amende as to enable me to vote for it on its third and final reading. I have introduced the amendment with no desire to weaken or defeat the passage of the bill, but to secure and protect the interest of the State at large. If the amendment is adopted, it will do equal justice to every man in the State on . pable of bearing arms Defeat the amendment and I must record my vote against the bill .-Without some guarantee that \$300,000 worth of arms are to be distributed throughout the State for the protection of her people, I never will, by any vote of mine, agree to tax them to buy arms that may soon leave the State to fight the battles of other States. The amendment simply declares that the Governor shall distribute the arms to each county in the State in proportion to the number of men capable of bearing arms. Justice, right and equity are involved in the measure, and in behalf of my people, I desired it. Sir, my peo-ple are generous, brave and industrious. Peaces-ble themselves, they invite no clash of arms from abroad. Having no battles to fight, they have made but little preparation for war; but if war is and must come upon them, then they claim their just portion of the implements of war, for which they are to be taxed in this bill. They know their rights, they lave their country and respect their rulers, but when the heavy hand of oppression by opposition to it. This is not the case now, and I held in the county of Alexander.

Mr. Carson said that the resolutions were passed by a meeting composed of members of both political parties, and the most influential portion of his of the east, the interior and the rock bound county.

The county of Alexander.

In the first place, I think the method by which the bill proposes to raise the \$300,000 is impolitic:

The following memorials were presented and not animate the breast of every patriot. Wild instruments of death and destruction, and all uadness, loss of confidence, and brutal passion rules the day. Malice and resentment have taken the place of confidence and social regard, until neighboring counties and States no longer greet each other as members of the same great national family. All channels and branches of honest inlustry are drooping and becoming paralytic .-Men throughout the land are being driven to a state of bankruptcy. Ruin stares them and their than from fifty to sixty cent in the dollar.—
families in the face in all time to come. Did I Hence, I think this provision of the bill impositife, stand for myself alone in this contest of human Surely the Banks of the State at this time, could passions, then my fate might trouble but few; but rafford to lend this amount. They ought to be passions, then my fate might trouble but few; but rafford to lend this amount. standing here the humble representative of more tha. 15,000 people, the young and the old, the mother and the daughter, the master and the serservant, I should be a traitor to my trust, and an nemy to my race, were I not to oppose the march of political misrule and corruption.

If for standing by my country in such a crisis bring upon me the charge of a submissionist, then I say I heed not the imputation. I follow no leader for mere name. Animated by the warm support and confidence of my people at home, I will stand by the Union of the States until I see an honest cause why I should desert it and all its cherished memories. Sir, I will cling yet longer and still longer to the Union and my State, though every nember in this Hall shall leave me, and my life shall run from every pore in my body.

I honestly invite members to accept my amendnent, and with it the support of my friends .-Mr. Speaker, with these remarks, I resume my

Mr. Shober offered an amendment providing or a distribution of the arms among the several rolunteer companies in the several counties in proportion to the population in each county capable bearing arms, and requiring bonds, &c., for their safe keeping; and if no such company of companies existed in any particular county, or not sufficient number to exhaust the quota of such county, requiring the Governor to hold the same for three months; and if none should be formed within that time, or not a sufficient number to exhaust said quota, authorizing their distribu tion among the other counties having more volunteer companies than could be supplied by the first distribution, unless in the meantime, the arms, or any portion of them, should be required to repel neurrection or invasion.

"He said that he had always been disposed to

rote for the bill, with a single amendment providing for a distribution of the arms. He had voted for a suspension of the rules to put the bill upon its second and third readings, and had othrwise indicated his favor of the bill in voting ments are right, let this branch of the legislature lown all the amendments that appeared to be designed merely to clog it, and voting for such only as he thought were right and proper. He had introduced this amendment in good faith. Some provision of the kind was desired by many who wished to support the bill, and who would not support it without it. Cheerfully as 'e should support the bill with the amendment, he should with as little hesitation, vote against it without i or something like it. The amendment, in his opinion, was an important one. So large an apropristion should not be made without indicating where and how the arms were to be used. He was un willing to leave it to the Governor to do with them as he pleased. He was equally unwilling to leave the question of their distribution for legislation hereafter, when it could be settled at once so easily. Now was the time to settle the question. We had better do now what can better be done now than hereafter. Their disposition hereafter might be the subject of a very ierce controversy. In the excitement of the times a disposition might be attempted that would involve us in the revolution commenced in the States south of us. He was not prepared to go into that revolution yet; and if North Carolina did go into t, he wanted her to do it in a regular way, and not glide into it. He wanted arms, but he wanted hem for our own use. It was not wise to be entirely unprepared for events, but it was wise n preparing for them to secure to ourselves the benefit of that preparation. In the very act of preparation, let us endeavor to secure to ourselves the benefit, and not leave the matter to the

discretion of any man, or even to future legislation. Future legislation upon this subject, in the excitement and alarm of the times, might be imprudent and precipitate. We were now calm and unexcited. The arms are designed for our own ise and benefit; let us say so now. He wanted the arms in the hands of the volunteers; and he wished to encourage the formation of volunteer companies. He wanted them formed in every county in the State. His amendment encouraged their formation in every county in the State. The

amendment would make the bill pass almost unanimously, and would not delay its passage a lay. And if, hereafter, the Military Committee or the House saw proper to change the disposition of the arms, it could be done. The adoption of the amendment will not prevent it. It only secures a certain disposition of them, in the event that there is no further legislation about it. The people, whose money we are proposing to spend, would like to see, and had a right to see, in the bill making the appropriation the disposition intended to be made of the arms. He preferred that the volunteers should have them, and that the volunteer system should be encouraged, and his

ee no good objection to it. Mr. Fasson thought that there was no necessit: or the amendment; the general law on the subject in Revised Code was sufficient. Mr. Person opposed the amendment, and thought the present law in relation to the distribution of

amendment contemplated that result. He could

arms was all that was necessary. Mr. Crumpler said that there was a manifes difference between the distribution of the arms to be purchased under the provisions of this bill and hose to which the law at present in existence provided for distribution. The arms referred to n the Revised Code was arms received from the General Government The arms to be procured by this bill was a State purchase, and, he thought, were on somewhat a different footing. He thought that the amendment would have a great tendency to encourage the forming of volunteer companies and was, therefore, in favor of it. He did not intend to impugn the motives of the Governor or any one else; but if he adopted the rule first come

first served, in the distribution of these arms, it might be that some counties would be entirely cut out and left without arms. Mr. Merrimon said: Mr. Speaker, before east my vote upon the final passage of the bill, now under consideration, I wish to make one or two remarks, and I may, by the permission of

the House, as well do it now as at another time. I approve of a proposition to arm the State, upon the broad principle that the State at all times ought to be in a condition to resist aggressions, whether they come from abroad or rise up in our midst. This ought to be so in time of profound peace, and especially ought it to be so at a time like the present, when danger threatens us upon every hand. It is humiliating to our State pride, and to the authorities of the State, that the procurement of necessary arms has been so long neglected. This argues a want of proper regard for the defence of our people, their rights and their property, and this neglect ought not to be

longer permitted.

But while I am anxious to see the State propery armed upon the principle just laid down; yet, must be permitted to say that in my judgment, there are two or three objections to the bill in its present shape, and although I expect to vote for the bill in its present shape if I cannot do better, would with a view to the best interest of the State, greatly prefer to see it amended in one or two respects. I repeat, I am the friend of the measure, and when the other day there seemed to be captions opposition to the passage of the bill, I said nothing, for the reason that I knew every proposition to amend would be construed into

ties of the west in my amendment. It will measure out justice and equality to all sections, and harm none. I must confess, sir. that I have seen no just cause why the people of North Carolina without distinction of party, and was composed of mean man desire for war and bloodsbed. I have been charged, Mr. Speaker, in this Hall, and in other parts of the country, as being an ultra Union as but to invite further aggression.

By Mr. Wilkerson, the proceedings of a mass meeting held in the county of Person, without distinction of party.

By Mr. Harrington, the proceedings of a meeting held in Reskrib district, in the country of man of the west in my amendment. It will measure out justice and equality to all sections, and harm none. I must confess, sir. that I have seen no just cause why the people of North Carolina are sold for eighty cents if the dollar, (and the sighty cents if the dollar, (and the same of \$300,000,\$2240,000, making a loss of \$60,000. This is no trifling loss, but the loss, will not be present that this. As soon as this bill passed the Senate a few days ago, at one, as a sensation movement, the fact was telegraphed all over the country, and the very next day our Bonds went down three per cent in New Frager's one old to shoulder his musket when necessary and the expected to do it when it was necessary. He possing to the bonds of the Mr. Guthrie supported this amendment in a street tax to be levied to raise the amount necessary under the bill.

Mr. Guthrie supported this amendment in a section that the count of this? Why, suppose the Bonds are sold for, the State, payable in thirty years. Now, what will be the effect of this? Why, suppose the Bonds will be the effect of this? Why, suppose the Bonds are sold for, the State payable in thirty years. Now, what will be the effect of this? Why, suppose the Bonds are sold for, the State payable in thirty years. Now, what will be the effect of this? Why, suppose the Bonds are sold for, the State payable in thirty years. Now, what will be the effect of this? ties of the west in my amendment. It will meas- The bill proposes to sell the coupon Bonds of the moves with anxious fear for my country.

Let me ask honorable members in this Hall to pause and read the present condition of their country, and then say if a love of country should

tends to the destruction, of property and capital, but they will lend upon the best terms to those who expect to invest capital in such a way will be productive of wealth and power. seems to me to be a well founded opinion. has much force in it, and it is possi le, even probable, that if the Bonds are thrown the market as proposed, they will not bring willing to do so. But, if they refused a man, then the end would be better subserved by laying a direct tax to raise the money. The perop

urchased upon better terms, and more of them, a dollar counted as a dollar. But there is another objection to the bill: The whele people of the State will have to pay for the arms, and it is but fair and just that there should be a fair distribution of them among the several counties. If some provision of this sort is not nade, then the arms will be distributed under the present law. The law as it now stands practically vests the whole power of distributing them in the Governor of the State, as he may dee(n proper. He may supply the authorities of volunteer companies, and he may supply the authorities of towns, but he is not compelled to lo so. What assurance have I that my people, or the people of Henderson and other counties, will get any of the arms when purchased? None. I intend no peronal reflection upon the Governor of the State, but I am opposed to giving him the full contro of the arms. I want to know that the people of every county in the State will get its proper share. This is right, just and fair. It might be share. This is right, just and fair. said that my people are protected by the mighty mountains that surround their homes. It proba-bly would be said, and that the arms should be placed elsewhere at more exposed points. My

t may, and I might say this of every county in the State, and this being true, each county bught to have its share of the arms when purchased, and such provision ought to be made in this bill. The State ought to be armed upon the broad principle laid down by me in the outset of my emarks. It reaches beyond any present panic or alarm. It is co-extensive with wise and safe government itself. Let it not be said that the Senate has passed the bill as it is, and it will delay to to make amendments. If the proposed amend-

cople are brave and true; they will always be

eady to defend the people, and the soil of North

Carolina from aggression, come from what source

maintain its right and dignity and say so, and send the Bill back to the Senate for its concur-Mr. Crumpler offered an amendment to the mendment, which was accepted by Mr. Shober. Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, said that he preferred the amendment offered by the gentleman from Bertie, (Mr. Henry,) but as that had been rejected, he thought the amendment now pefore the House, offered by the gentleman from Guilford, should rely on in an emergency, and he was for arming them. He was ready and willing to vote for sum sufficient to put a musket in the hands of every militiaman in the State; he meant the coun-

try people, that composed the militia. He had confidence in them, very much more than he did in the blue cockade boys about the towns. hands of the people and the non-slaveholders .- the submission to the administration of Lincoln. The records show that the charge is false; for Read and laid on the table. nearly every member who voted against the bill on its second reading, and who, I suprose, will mendment," which proposed to distribute the Convention of the people of the State. arms to be purchased among the people, without eference to their being slaveholders or not The gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. Per-

on) said he was willing to vote for a bill to dis- Rowan county. Agreed to. tribute the arms properly in a separate proposition, and would pledge his co-operation for such a Mr. D., while he did not underrate the influ-

nce of the gentleman, would remind him it required more than one or two votes to pass a bill, and he (Mr. D.) thought it the duty of wise legslators to perfect their work before it passed from under their hands.

Mr. Rogers stated the reasons which influenced him to favor the amendment offered by the genleman from Guilford (Mr. Shober). He was for it for two reasons, one was, that it required bonds to be given for the return of the arms to the propofficer, when not used for the purposes designed in their distribution; that heretofore, the matter had been so managed that a large number of the arms belonging to the State had been distributed, were not now in use, and were scattered about throughout the State in a damaged condiarms. That the Yankees were keen, and he did

Mr. Person inquired of Mr. Rogers if he understood him tosay that bonds had not heretofore been required of parties getting out the arms. Mr. Rogers said he did not say that there was

no bonds required, but that there had never been any good resulting from the manner in which the law had been enforced, so far as he had ever neard. He inquired of Mr. Person if he knew whether bonds had been required. Mr. Person replied that he was authorized to

say that the present Governor had bonds for all arms distributed by him, with a single exception, and that the Captain of the company which had not given bond was a member of the House, and fin; for no man has more admiration for the gehad promised to do so.

Mr. Rogers replied by stating that he was glad learn that the Governor had done better than is predecessors in this respect. The question was then taken on Mr. Shober' mendment, and was negatived-ayes 41, noes 57.

Mr. Ferebee offered an amendment to prevent the arms purchased under the provisions of the bill being taken out of the State. Mr. Ferebee said that he did not believe that our people were going to be precipitated into the Southern movement as it at present existed. He was for arming the State, if there was a necessity for it, and he wanted .he arms properly distributed among the people of the State. He could not see the urgent necessity for arming the State that

there had been rumors of an intended insurrection, but the investigation had shown it to be without foundation. Mr. F. spoke at some length in defence of his smendment, and concluded by calling the ayes

existed in the minds of some. It was true that

in willing to say that these arms should not be carried out of the State, if there was a necessity to defend our brethren in resisting encroachments upon their rights -rights as dear to us as to them. Such was not the course pursued by our forefathrush to our assistance.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Fere-The ayes and noes were demanded by Mr. Fer-Mr. Guthrie proposed an amen ment, requiring printed.

a direct tax to be levied to raise the amount ne-

He was prepared to do it: He did not believe in fighting on a credit. The question was put on the amendment, and

it was lost The qu stion was then put on the passage of the bill, the aves and noes having been called for by Mr. Martin, and the bill passed, On motion of Mr. Hill, the use of the ball the House of Commons was granted to Mr. Lil-

ly to exhibit some invention connected with en-On motion of Mr. Williams, of Nash, the House

adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861. would save thousands, and tens of thousands of The Speaker called the Senate to order at 101 dollars by this plan. Besides, the arms could be Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner. Journal of yesterday read, amended and ap-

proved. Mr. Street presented a series of resolutions passe t a public meeting in the county of Craven. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Waugh, a series of resolutions from a mass neeting in Forsyth county, expressing strong Union sentiments, and regarding the election of Lincoln as no just cause for a dissolution of the Union. The resolutions also recommend the arming of the State against any emergency that may arise, oppose a call of a Convention of the people of this State, and recommend the passage of act to tax all goods coming from the North Mr. Waugh expressed himself as being in favor

of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions .-The resolutions were read and laid on the table. Mr. Winstead, a series of resolutions from a public meeting in Person'county. Read and laid on the table. Mr. Worth, resolutions from a public meeting

eall of a State Convention; favor a National Conrention, the establishing of a Confederacy of the Middle States - rejecting the two extremes. Read and laid on the table. Mr. Avery, resolutions from a public meeting n Caldwell county, recommending a call of a State Convention. Read and laid on the table.

n Randolph county. These resolutions oppose

A message was announced from the House of Commons. Mr. Taylor, of Nash, resolutions from a public neeting in the county of Nash, recommending esistance to the inauguration of Lincoln, and thorough organization of the militia. Read and

ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Turner, Union resolutions from a public neeting in Orange county, recommending an appropriation for arming the State. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Turner spoke at some length upon the preentation of the resolutions, and paid glowing tributes to the patriotism of the people of Orange -the ancestors of that people from whom the resolutions emanated. He referred to the history of the Revolution, and he action of the Regulators of Orange. He referred to the time when forces from the Cape Fear region went up to Orange to whip the Regulators into submission to the British government, and argued that the sepass. He was in favor of arming the State, the ceders of the present day were as far shead of the militia, the people-they were the men we had to times as the Regulators were said to have been in their day.

Mr. Hall replied to the remarks of Mr. Turner n regard to the marching of forces from Cape Fear country to whip the Regulators, &c., and continued his remarks to some length. Mr. Turner rejoined

Mr. Ramsay presented a series of resolutions n Kowan county, recom against this bill are opposed to put ing arms in the | mending a call of a State Convention, opposing The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the spe

cial order was announced, viz: The bill offered vote against it on the third, voted for "Waugh's by the Committee on Federal Relations to call Mr. Ramsay moved to postpone the special order for fifteen minutes, so that he might present some other resolutions from public meetings in

> Mr. Ramsay then presented resolutions at public meetings held at Salisbury and Rowan Mills, which, being read, were laid on the table The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill propose by the Committee-Mr Speight in the Chair. Mr. Avery offered a substitute to the bill to

> strike out the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections thereof. The fifth section prescribes an oath for the members of the Convention to take and subscribe to the sixth restricts the duties of the Convention the seventh requires that the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification, and the wighth requires that the ordinances of the Convention shall be advertised for at least thirty days in the newspapers of this State before the people shall be called upon to vote o:

the same.

Mr. Turner rose to give otice that, on the se tion, and were comparatively useless—and yet no ond reading of the absitute for the original bill one was held responsible for them, or, at least, he would offer an amendment to the preamble. had not been held to a responsibility. He was which should recite the necessity of subjecting that for the amendment because it would, in his epin-ion, encourage the forming of volunteer compan-ies throughout the State. He did not know how soon we might be forced into a war stitude to see something offered for the original bill.against ou wishes. He wanted to perfect the bill The original bill was such as no despot, ruler or as near as possible, while it was before the Pouse; representative should dare offer to a free people, and said he had an amendment that he should The old Napoleon standing behind his cannon like to have passed. That there was no reason for such great haste; it was not necessary to pass this bill in one hour or two hours. That if our original bill proposed to circumscribe and limit bonds were taken at par that the manufacturers sovereignty; proposed that we should tell the peo-would put the discount upon the price of the ple what they should do and what they should not arms. That the Yankees were keen, and he did do. The original bill proposes that a majority of not believe that the Governor could get the better this Legislature should call the Convention. The of them in any bargain he might make for these only argument offered for this new interpretation of the Constitution is that Judge Ruffin said " it could be done." When so able a jurist as Judge Ruffin gives considered opinion upon a question of constitutional construction, it passes for an argument. That argument is fully met by saying Judge Gaston says it cannot be done. This was not said in disparagement of our greatest living Judge. If he should go further, and say that the genius of Gaston, which was now shining in that other and better world, did while shining among us, "ray forth, torrents" of light, not only upon the Constitution, but upon the mind of Judge Ruffin itself, it would be but a slight tribute, in which

none would more heartily join than Judge Rufnius, or veneration for the virtues, of Judge Gas ton than has Judge Ruffin. Let us read the Constitution, and each one determine for himself-No Convention of the people shall be called by he General Assembly union by the concurren of two-thirds of all the members of each house the General Assembly." Such is the plain, express and unequivocal language of the Constituion: who can so misunderstand its plain lan guage, or pervert its plain meaning, as to say any number short of two thirds can call a Conven-

tion? Mr. Brown spoke at some length in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Avery replied

Mr. Brown rejoined. Mr. Erwin spoke at length in favor of the substitute, and replied to Mr. Brown. Mr. Barringer obtained the floor, and proceed ed to address the Senate, but gave way, when Mr. Avery moved that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

'clock. Adopted. Mr. Avery's motion as amended was The Committee then arose, and Mr. Speight, from the Committee, reported progress and asked

Mr. Burton moved to insert 11 instead of I

ers in the days of the Revolution. He had no leave of the Senate to sit again on to-morrow at Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill providing for the appropriati u of \$700,000 for arms for the protecbee's amendment, and it was lost by ayes 23, tion of the honor and rights of the people of the State. Read first time, passed and,

On motion of Mr. Burton, referred to the Com-

mittee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be

On motion of Mr. Sharpe, the substitute offered by Mr. Avery this morning was ordered to be On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate ad-

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1861. The House met at half past 10 o'clock, Prayer by Rev. Thos. E. Skinner. The Journal of yesterday was read.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Road, and report what part of the same should be rinted. The message was concurred in, and Messrs, Clarke, of Craven, Wooten and Mendenhall, were announced as the House branch of the

Mr. Clark, of Craven, presented the proceed ngs of a meeting, held in the county of Craven. Mr. Clark said that he desented from the spirit that pervaded the resolutions, as well as most of the phraseology. He did not hesitate to say upon his responsibility as one of the representatives of the people of Craven county, that he did not believe that the resolutions expressed the sentiments of any considerable portion of the people of that

county. Mr. Whitehurst presented the proceedings of Union meeting, held in Carteret county. Mr. Liles presented the proceedings of a Union meeting held in the county of Anson.

Mr. Perkins presented the proceedings of Union meeting, held in the county of Pitt. Mr. Ewell presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the sounty of Martin, in relation to Pederal Affairs.

Mr. Hall presented the proceedings of a Union neeting held in the county of Rowan. Mr. Hall seid that the resolutions did not exress the sentiment of his county. Those passing hese resolutions were but a "corporal's guard." He said that his county was for a convention, by

at least five hundred majority. Mr. Winslow presented the proceedings of a Union meeting held in the county of Randolph. Mr. Winslow said it might be supposed that as Randolph was so strong a Whig county, that these resolutions were as a matter of course. said that there were four hundred good and true democrats in his county, as he had occasion to know, as he Lad met them in political combat; they were at this meeting, a democrat presided, and they were for the Union. These resolutions were passed by the bone and sinew of his count; they were the men that went to their dinner by plowing of the horn, from their fields and work-

Mr. Blue presented the proceedings of a meeting to consider Federal Matters, in the county of

Mr. Polk presented the proceedings of a public neeting held in the town of Wadesborough. Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Henry E. Colton relative to arming the State, proposing o show how all necessary arms can be manufactured in the State. Referred to committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Batchelor, from the committee on the Ju liciary, reported back a bill to prevent the transfer of any expectancy from the estate of a parent with a substitute for the bill, recommending its

Mr. Person, from the same committee, reported back a bill to increase the pay of the Judges of he Sucreme and Superior Courts, recommendng that it do not pass. Also, a bill to regulate riminal prosecutions in Courts, County and Supefor, recommending that it do not pass. Also bill to place on equal footing creditors of intesates, recommending it do not pass. Also, a bill to amend an act, relating to the county Courts of Randolph, asking to be discharged from ts further consideration, and recommending that

do not pass. Mr. Simonton, from the committee on Milita y Affairs, reported back a bill to amend an act ncorporating the Iredell Blues, with an amendment, recommending its passage. Mr. Ferebee, from the committee on Education,

reported back a bill. A bill to incorporate the Richland Institute Haywood county, recommending its passage with an amendment Mr. Jenkins, from the same committee, report ed back a bill to reduce the salary of the Superin-

tendent of Common Schools, recommending that it do not pass. Mr. Waugh, from the committee on corporations, reported back a bill to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Co., with amendments, recommending its passage.

Also a bill to charter the St. Catherine's Mills. and Charlotte Rail Road Company, recommending its passage. Mr. Horton, from the committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, reported back a bill, giving the management of the Western Turnpike roads to certain County Courts, with amendments, recommending its passage.

RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Mendenhall, a resolution recommending M. Lilly's instrument for surveying, By Mr. Stokes, a resolution in favour of corance, Sheriff of Lincoln county. Mr. Wright gave notice that he should mov o-morrow, to take up House bill No. 73.

Mr. Hill moved that all the Bank statemen hat had been or might be seat in to this House, should be printed. Concurred in. A message was received from the Senate, transmitting an engrossed bill passed by that body, to ncorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turn-

pike Company, asking the concurrence of the The Speaker announced that the hour had ar ived for the consideration of the special order, being the bill reported by the majority of the com nittee on Federal Relations to call a convention. The bill was read, and on motion of Mr Hill, the House resolved itself into a committee o the whole for the consideration of the subject.

The Speaker called Mr. Hill to the Chair. The bill was again read, and also the minority eport, and resolutions. Mr. Person took the floor and after some mo ments offered a substitute for the bill, and continued the discussion at some length. After which, Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, took the floor; and replied to a portion of Mr. P's remarks, during which he asked Mr. P. if he thought that he people of a State had a right to take possession

within their borders, before such State had sece-Mr. Person replied that they did not have the oastitutional right to do so. Mr. Davis then asked the gentleman, Mr. P. n case they should take one or more forts in this way, if he thought they should continue to hold be for or against, we differ widely, we differ radthem against the wishes of the general governent, by force of arms.

of the Forts belonging to the general government

Mr. Person replied, by stating what would be ais individual action, provided his constituents were to take such a step, and needed his aid—that they should have it at the sacrifice of his life. Mr. Davis then asked the gentleman if in such case, he and his constituents would not be guilty

Mr. Person said he would reply after the gen-leman from Rutherford concluded. Mr. Davis continued his remarks. When he had Mr. Person said he would answer the interroga ory of the gentlemen, by saying that if the gen eral government were about to arm a Fort for the purpose of coercing the people of a State into

submission to unjust measures, that the circum-stances would justify them in possessing themselves of and holding the Forts under the law of self preservation, in the absence of a constitutional Mr. Crumpler took the floor, but gave way to Mr. Folk, who moved that the committee rise. eport progress and ask leave to sit again to-mor-

ow at 12 o'clock. Carried. The Speaker resumed the chair. Mr Hill reported the progress of the committee &c., which was concurred in. Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, moved that the sub stitute offered by Mr. Person for the convention bill of the committee be printed. Carried. On motion of Mr. Bullock, the House adjourn-

> SENATE. THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1860.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10 clock and 20 minutes. Prayer by the Rev. J. W. Tucker. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Humphrey, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back the bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Statesville, recommending its passage. Said bill placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Lane, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back the following bills and resolutions, recommending their passage:
A resolution in favor of Jasper Prichet.
An engrossed resolution in favor of Joseph H. Gooch, late Sheriff of Granville county, and Esley Staly, late Sheriff of Wilkes county, with an

with an amendment. An engrossed resolution in favor of D.C. Lilly.

A bill for the relief of Davidson College.

And a bill to authorize Washington Harry late Sheritf of Franklin county, to roflect arrears of taxes, with an amendment.

Mr. Bledson, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill to authorize James D. Box. tick, late Sheriff of Richmond county, to collect Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Educa

tion and the Literary Fund, the bill to incorporate the State Educational Association, recommending its passage Placed-on the Calendar Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back Senate resolution No

16, recommending a sub-trute for the same Read and laid on the table. Mr. Ramsay presented " series of resolutions passed at a public meeting in Davie county, rec. emmending the call of a State Convention. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill relative to tax. ing dogs. Read first time, passed and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dowd, a bill for the bester regulation of the town of Carthage, Moore county. Passed its lat reading, and referred to the Committee on Corpo-

rations. Mr. Whedbee, a bill to in operate the Inde endent Grays, in the tow of Elizabeth City. Passed its first reading, and re-gred to the Com mittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Walker asked to withit iw file bill just referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, from that Committee, and refer it to the Committee on Agriculture. Agreed to. Mr. Blount introduced a bill to permit John Conner, of Pitt county, to become a slave for life Passed its first reading, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Walkup presented a memorial from citi-

zens of Union county, relative to the incorpo-

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ration of the town of Monsoe, in said county. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Mr. Arendell, a bill to incorporate Old Top sail Riflemen, in the town of Beaufort. Read first time, passed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived the Speaker announced the special order, viz : The ill to call a Convention of this State. The Senare then resolved itself into a Commitee of the Whole for the consideration of said bill, (Mr. Speight in the chair.) The question recurring on the substitute offered by Mr. Avery, M .: Barringer being entitled to the floor arose and resumed his remarks in support of the substitute. He said that when he yielded the floor on yesterday in order for the committee to rise. he was endeavoring to show, that in the matter of transit or sojourn with their property, slaveholders had more reason to expect justice, under the comity of nations, from France or Prussia than from New York or Mas-achusetts. He thought he had demonstrated that proposition. It could be done incontestibly. He had intended, then, to go on through the whole line of grievances, and to show that with rare exceptions, no contract or obligation, whether under the constitution or the law of nature bottomed on slavery, could be enforced or respected in the Northern States, either by the legislatures or their people. Even their courts had yielded to the popular clamor of hostility to slavery, and the Supreme Court of New York had only last year decided (Lemmon v. the People) in open contempt of its constitutional obligations and or the comity of nations. But he preferred rather to act than to talk. He had, therefore, determined to forego any speech at this would postpone this high debate from the Senate to the supreme tribunal of the people. He would like to come to a vote on the bill before the committee as soon as possible. He hoped we might reach it at once. He would, however, as he was up, express himself on the immediate subject before the committee (the calling of a convention.) He was for it, and had been for it all the time .-He would like to have seen such a bill passed manimously on the first day of the session without debate. Mr. B. said that he would not view a bill, looking to a great public measure, as he

would a boy's composition. He was for a con-

vention, an open convention and unrestricted, if

he could get it, but for a convention anyhow on

Federal Relations. He preferred the substitute

of the Senator from Burke, (Mr. Avery.) He

mitting the ordinance of the convention to the

people for ratification, prescribing to the members

an oath, had any validity. He would take no such oath, were he a member of the convention. He

had no doubt, however that the convention would

propose their action to the popular vote for ratification, and would prescribe an oath to its mem-

bers for the faithful discharge of their duty. But

this should proceed from its own motion, and not

from the dictation of the creature. He would

offer now one or two considerations in favor of a

convention on Federal Affairs. The great diffi-

culty was, or seemed to be, for Senators to com-

prehend the full extent of our perils. He was

nclined to think, at the beginning of the session,

that it was a small matter—the cracking of a few

thorns in the fire. But all must realize, that it is

did not think the clauses in the original bill, sub-

the roaring of a great furnace seven times hotter than ever, and growing hotter every day. Who is to deliver us? The only path of deliverance to his mind was through a convention of the people. Whether that path led us ultimately to a reconstruction of the Union, or to a more congenial political convention with our brethres of the South, he doubted not it would be the path of safety, interest and honor. A convention would give us in combination, the highest wisdom, the purest disinterested public virtue; a ver-dict freshest from the people. He did not believe we could agree upon any terms of adjustment.— Our views seemed to be irreconcilably variant.— Some are for going out peaceably, some are for fighting out of it, some are for fighting in it.

And then there are others, the extremest of all,

who favor not one dissolution, but three or four.

For his part, if disunion must come, he was for a single separation between the two sections, based upon their respective and distinguishable organ-ization of labor. At any rate, whatever we may ically. A convention will unite us. We are all the children of North Carolina, and we owe her public will a child's obedience. We will render it. Let us then have a convention of the people, called in some form. And let North Carolina, in full sovereignty, "with all her bravery and tackle trim" hold a position comporting with her character and her past history.

Mr. B. said he would decline further at this time to discuss the matter before the committee. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson followed Mr. Barringer, in a speech of two hours. He deemed a convention necessary to decide what the State of N. Carolina should do; whether to unite with the Southern or Northern portion of the confederacy. He said that North Carolina was now the border State, and if she continued to watch, wait and submit to Mr. Lincoln, her citizens would very probably, soon after this usurper came into office have to take up arms and cross the line into South Carolina and Georgia, and aid, under the Black Republican and disunion flag, to coerce the Southern people to submit to the rule of the abolition

He asked would the people of North Carolina the descendants of the Whigs of 76 do this would they occupy the position in favor of submission to Black Republican rule? He presumed they would not. If the convention so decided he would consider the State disgraced and would himself submit or leave the State.

He contended that the American people being in the majority of nearly a million, had no right to submit to Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States. say and Erwin.

Mr. Erwin arose to a personal explanation

vindicating himself against at editorial which appeared in the Standard of yesterday, charging him with being in favor of a Convention to make changes in the Constitution, with reference to ad valorem and free persons of color. Mr. Avery arose to a similar explanation, Mr. Turper moved that the Committee rise,

report progress, and ask leave to sit again on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, moved to amend by inserting 11 instead of 12 o'clock. Agreed to.
Mr. Turner's motion, as amended, was then

Mr. Speight, from the Committee of the Whole, reported progress, and asked leave of the Senate to sit again on to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Granted. A bill to authorize E. D. Hall, late Sheriff of Mr. Hall introduced a bill to repeal so much New Hanover county, to collect arrears of taxes, of sec. 2d of Art. 4th of the amended Constitution tion of North Carolina as prohibits persons of the Jewish or Israelitish faith from holding ofCOL It, fied

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