The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXI RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 30 1861 NO. 4

Continued from Fourth Page.

Mr. Clark proposed an additional section, to compensate the sheriffs for holding the election, &c. Carried.

Mr. Hayes proposed an amendment to the 10th section of the bill, so as to require the action of the Convention to be advertised in at least six newspapers of the State one month before the vote should be taken upon the ratification or rejection by the people.

The vote being taken, the above amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bridgers proposed to amend by authorizing the Governor to send special messengers to such counties as in his opinion it was necessary.

Mr. Folk moved to amend the proposition by saying the ten counties west of the Blue Ridge. Accepted by Mr. Bridgers, and it was carried.

Mr. Gorrell proposed to amend by inserting a clause prohibiting members of this Legislature from being delegates to the Convention.

Mr. Gorrell said he had offered the amendment to accomplish the good of the State. He had no desire to keep gentlemen here out of the Convention, but he thought that they were needed here to attend to the legislation demanded by the interest of the State; and he apprehended that the House might be left without a quorum before the important legislation required was gone through with, if members resigned their seats here to become candidates for seats in the Convention. The revenue law needed amendment, and other important matters required the attention of the Legislature; this was the case, let the action of the Convention be what it may.

The proposition was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until 11½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY

SYME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 26, 1861.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL.

The bill authorizing a State Convention passed its third reading in both the Senate and the House of Commons on Thursday.—The Senate bill fixes the 21st of February as the day of the election for delegates to the Convention, and the House bill fixes the 28th February as the day for the election. The bill passed the House—ayes 86; noes 27—and the Senate—ayes 37, noes 9. We suppose that the day for the election of delegates will be settled by a Committee of Conference between the two branches of the General Assembly. Both of these bills submits the question of Convention or no Convention to the people on the same day that they are to vote for delegates. The House bill prohibits the Convention from altering the basis of representation, and the Senate bill confines the Convention exclusively to the consideration of Federal Relations.

The House bill leaves it entirely discretionary with the Governor as to the time of the assembling of the Convention after it shall be ascertained that a majority of the voters of the State have decided in favor of a Convention, while the Senate bill also leaves it with the Governor, but says that the Convention shall not be called earlier than the 11th of March.

☞ The Newbern *Progress*, heretofore an anti-secession paper, has come out for immediate secession.

We regret that the "Progress" has come out as an advocate of separate secession by North Carolina. So far from thinking now that separate secession is the true policy, we are more and more of the opinion that it is the very worst that can be pursued. We know not what the *people* of North Carolina desire, and wish to learn *their* wishes. If *they* desire a Convention, *they* should have the opportunity of saying at the polls whether *they* approve or disapprove the action of that Convention. When the *people* have thus spoken, our lot, whether it be for weal or for woe, will be cast with *them*, and until *they* do thus speak, we will resist to the bitter end the attempts of the secessionists in the Legislature to force North Carolina into the wake of South Carolina. *Let the people speak.*

A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.

No listener to the debates in the House of Commons, can fail to see the vast intellectual difference which exists in favor of the side opposed to the blood and thunder and secession side.

HON. R. S. DONNELL.

Near the conclusion of the very able speech which Mr. Donnell made in the House of Commons on Tuesday morning, his voice very nearly failed, and at night, in reply to the remarks of Judge Person, he could scarcely be heard at all.

☞ Citizen Holden raps Judge Person over the knuckles for manifesting, as he alleges, more regard for the *Register* than for the *Standard*, although the former is an opposition paper, while the latter is a Democratic journal. Why, Citizen, don't you know that family quarrels are always the most embittered?

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

This Journal, one of the oldest in the country, was sold on Wednesday last, at public auction, to Mr. C. Shell, of the county of Dinwiddie, for the some of $1500. Mr. Shell is a gentleman of ability and acquirements, and we earnestly hope that he will soon revive and make profitable once more the old Intelligencer.

WHY THE NORTH DOUBTS THE FIRM PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH TO SECURE AND MAINTAIN ITS RIGHTS.

We were very glad to hear Mr. Merrimon, in the course of his remarks, on Wednesday, refer to a practice of the Democratic party which is as mischievous as it is insulting.—The practice to which we allude is this: For years it has been the habit of the Democracy of the South, whenever their opponents presented a candidate for office to charge him with infidelity and disloyalty to the South. Thus we saw in turn, Gen. Harrison, Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, and most recently, Mr. Bell, all held up either as abolitionists or sympathizers with abolitionits. With the exception of Gen. Harrison, who was born and raised in a slaveholding State, and who was as true to the constitutional rights of the South as any man of his generation, and Mr. Fillmore, whose administration was second only to that of Washington, all these men were slaveholders. What was the effect of these calumnies and charges at the North? Simply and obviously this.—They taught the abolitionists to believe that their villainous and damnable cause had friends among the slaveholders, and thus they were encouraged to persevere in their unholy designs. This is a notorious fact.—Time and again the attention of the Southern Democracy, their presses and their speakers, was called to the mischief they were doing by the lies told for the most paltry party purposes, and yet they persevered. And even now, in this most momentous crisis of our country, whenever a gentleman declines to vote for blood and thunder and to imitate the insane example of South Carolina, he is at once taunted by the Fire-Eaters with being "a submissionist"—with being disloyal to the South. Such charges are insulting to gentlemen, and mischievous in their effect on the North, and a stop should be put to the practice. We, therefore, advise our friends to meet this taunt of submission whenever and wherever, and by whoever made, with the declaration that it is as egregious and unmitigated a falsehood as ever emanated from "the father of lies" himself, and then let the calumniator, if he chooses so to do, betake himself to his favorite diversion of Fire-Eating.

"THE AD VALOREM BANNER."

The first number of the paper bearing the above name made its appearance on Thursday. Its typographical appearance is exceedingly neat. The Editor, in his salutatory, speaks plainly and boldly.

☞ The Charlotte Bulletin denounces Gov. Ellis for ordering the North Carolina soldiers to evacuate the Forts.

THE NEWS.

The house in which Thomas Jefferson was born, in Shadwell Depot, in the county of Albemarle, Va., was burned on Saturday night.

Quiet prevails at Charleston. Four soldiers brought from up Fort Sumter to testify in a murder case, attempted to escape from the Court House, but were returned to the Fort under an armed guard. Gov. Pickens on Sunday sent a supply of fresh provisions to Sumter, but Major Anderson refused to receive the supply, though acknowledging the courtesy, until he obtained orders from Washington.

Both houses of the Virginia Legislature have adopted a resolution in reply to the Alabama commissioners, in effect, that the Legislature of Virginia was unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention.

A preamble and resolutions, written by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, were adopted by the Georgia Convention unanimously, setting forth that it is the unanimous determination of the members of the Convention to sustain the State in her present attitude toward the National Government.

The Florida State Convention adjourned on Monday to meet again at the call of the president. Hon. S. R. Mallory was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, as judge of the admiralty court at Key West, vice Judge Marion, removed.

An election took place on Saturday last in the Alabama State Convention for deputies to the Southern Convention of seceding States. Nine deputies, two for the State at large and one for each Congressional District, were chosen. The Convention is to meet in Montgomery on the 4th of February. Three million dollars will be appropriated for the defence of the State. Hon. Jere Clemens has written a letter to his constituents in favor of supporting the action of the State, and defending its independence and honor. The North Alabama members are mostly controlled by him.

On Monday last in the Kentucky Legislature, the House passed, by a vote of 87 against 6, a series of resolutions declaring, in view of men and money tendered by several of the Northern States to the general government, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

The Senate of Rhode Island on Tuesday repealed the Personal Liberty Bill of that State by a vote of 21 to 9.

Lola Montez, the great actress, died at New York on Thursday of last week.

The Florida authorities having interfered with the delivery of the mails to the United States officers at Pensacola, the Postmaster-General has promptly abolished the Post Office at that point, and given notice that all letters directed to Pensacola are to be returned to the dead-letter office.

Thirty-eight cases of muskets, containing twenty four each, with a quantity of powder and ball, were seized by the police in Washington city on Tuesday on board the steamer Monticello, as she was about to leave for Savannah.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter from Mississippi: "I date my letter from the Republic of Mississippi, but I can't think I am out of the Union. I can't help loving and glorying in the flag of my country, that has commanded respect for so long a time on all the earth, on land and sea. Here flows the mighty river, which runs through twenty degrees of latitude, and traverses yet more of longitude, bearing the springs that truckle from the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 50°, to the tepid Gulf of the South. On its majestic banks we have stuck up our flag, and is it true that it is to be cut up and parted into sections, and bits of adverse bunting are to be run up on a dozen States along its margin? Our Governor thinks already of tramelling the navigation of our section. Why, he had as well think of damming its waters with bundles of hay. If we want a war, I am sure we can have one to our heart's content. When the river is in flood, a fleet of up country vessels, bomb proof, will come down the mighty tide and cut the levees from Memphis to New Orleans, and, anchoring between low coasts, will be out of danger and unapproachable. Then those beautiful fields, the most beautiful yielders of cotton in the world, reclaimed but yesterday from a wilderness of cane, will welcome back the expelled boar to his ancient domain. Hundreds of sugar plantations will pass into their primeval swamps, and the city of New Orleans be at the mercy of every swell in the King of Floods.—Disunion and war—and war will come; it is a destiny for nations divided—will unmake this country faster by far than enterprise and industry ever made it. But no one here thinks as far ahead, though all may take place in three years from this day."

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

House of Representatives,
Dec. 21, 1860.

J. M., Esq.:—

Dear Sir—If in my power I would go to your meeting, and into every neighborhood in every State and Territory in this Union. We are in a most perilous crisis, but one which the country might yet pass without serious harm, if the honest masses everywhere could at once be reached and made sensible of the great danger that hangs over us.

Whilst extreme Northern and Southern politicians have been dividing and distracting the country, those who care nothing for office or political position, and who have been laboring in the agricultural, mechanical and trading departments of the country, have, under the blessings of Providence, made us really all that we are.

This great majority and most worthy portion of the citizens have not had time to examine and satisfy their minds as to whither we have been drifting by the lead of sectional, selfish, ambitious men: If we can in time call into counsel those to whom we are most indebted for our industrial and intellectual attainments, and, in fact, for all our superior prosperity and greatness, the best government that ever fell to the lot of men may yet be preserved.

All that is wanting is for the honest masses North and South to be induced, without passion and with their cool heads, to understand the abstract points of difference, and they will at once arm themselves with the fraternal spirit of their Revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools. They are taken by surprise; they are scattered. They have, it is true, to contend with trained bands; but there is time, and they will come and settle these quarrels about trifles, if they can in proper time and manner be appealed to.

When our government was formed some of the States held slaves, some did not. The Revolutionary fathers in the North were not too good to form a confederacy and then a government with slave owners and slave States. They provided for the rights of both; and further, that if slaves escaped from their owners they should be returned to them. They generously recognized the rights of the slave States. For the sake of fraternity and peace, and for the general welfare, they even voted to continue the African slave trade for twenty years. All that is needed now is to have again with our people, of all sections, the independent and patriotic spirit of our fathers. Virginia gave up territory, and agreed that free States should be formed out of it. This has been done. We now own territory in which all the States, free and slave, are tenants in common. Shall not the slave States, as such, have a share in this common territory? We are not the same people that were here in the days of the Revolution, or there could be no difficulty in relation to this. The question is too insignificant to distract, divide and ruin this country.

The free States now number eighteen; the slave States only fifteen. The free States have majorities in both houses of Congress, and these majorities soon to be increased. The free States have the surplus population to settle and make free States out of the Territories. The slave States have no surplus. Common sense ought to teach the people of the free States that the chances are all on their side. They very well know that if they were to grant all that the slave States request, the laws of climate, soil and productions will settle the question at last; that the result will be precisely the same under any of the theories about which the politicians of the two sections have each other so much by the ears.

Our Northern friends say they are fully sensible of this, but they read to us what Jefferson and others have said. They say they rely on political authority.

It should be borne in mind that in the days when Jefferson spoke we had no cotton gin. It had not then been discovered that slave labor was so useful in hot climates, in raising tobacco, rice, cotton and sugar cane. At that day they were not worth more, and did not sell for more, than horses. They were rather consumers than producers. There was no anxiety to retain them. Now they are worth from six to fifteen hundred dollars each. Their labor is the source of more than two hundred millions of dollars annually to the national wealth. A new and powerful interest has sprung up.

Judging from what the fathers did when they formed a Union with the slave States, under the then condition and circumstances, we have a ready answer as to what they would now do, were they here, with this Territorial question, under existing circumstances. No fair minded man can doubt but they, if alive, would say, "Let their Southern slaveholding brethren have all the territory which they can fairly settle under the invitations of soil, climate and productions, especially if it is understood that the *bona fide* settlers, when they come to agree on a State constitution, may fairly determine the question of slavery for themselves in their own way."

One of the beauties and excellencies of the common law is, that it conforms itself so as to embrace and shield new and increased interests.

As these interests grow up and increase, the common law extends its circumference and strengthens its protective power.

It has been likened to the bark upon the sapling, which widens and thickens imperceptibly as the tree grows.

We have only to have the people—the industrious masses—look at these questions practically and in their proper bearings, and they will at once have this quarrel settled, and the great ship of State again floating at ease and in safety.

I would have them at once pull up their stakes and come pitch their tents around Washington, and command their representatives to adjust the difficulties which now divide the two great and powerful sections.

JOHN. A. GILMER.

Six thousand stand of arms have been sent South from the Watertown Arsenal.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 21.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hunter tendered his resignation as chairman of the committee on finance, assigning as his reason for so doing that the political majority of the Senate was about to be change. He was excused from further service on the committee.

Several petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania and Missouri were presented, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. One of Missouri was wrapped in the American flag.

Mr. Yulee made a brief speech, announcing that Florida has seceded, and tendered his resignation as a Senator.

Mr. Mallory, in some pertinent remarks, announced his withdrawal from the Senate in obedience to the action of his State. During the delivery of his short address, he was much affected, and shed tears copiously. He said Florida did not secede from the Union made by our fathers, but from a government usurped; from danger, wrong and insult.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, read, with much agitation, from a manuscript, a statement of the reasons why Alabama had seceded, and announced the withdrawal of himself and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, formally took leave of the Senate in a few eloquent remarks. He wished to part with his late associates with kindness and good feeling, and if at any time he had wounded the feelings of any one by words spoken in debate, he begged pardon therefor.

The retiring Senators then shook hands with many Senators and left the chamber.

The Kansas bill was amended and passed by a vote of 36 to 13.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then taken up, and Mr. Bigler, of Pa., made a conservative speech, in which he took strong ground in favor of the passage of the resolutions. He claimed the right of the people to amend the constitution, and referred to the rise of the country from thirteen small States, and its subsequent progress to this time, when it stood in danger of disruption and division. Events had added to the excitement until the South believed her only safety lay outside the Union, and in eternal separation from their Northern confederates. He referred at length to the compromises of 1820 and 1850, and to the John Brown raid, and the endorsement of the Helper book, followed by the election of a sectional party President. Five States had thereupon seceded, and it was their mission to restore peace.

He argued at length upon the propriety of calling a convention of the people to adopt amendments to the constitution. He was clearly of the opinion that the people of the South had the right to carry their property into the Territories, and urged gentlemen on the other side to yield this point. He further thought all personal liberty bills should be repealed, and admitted that Pennsylvania had not been blameless in this regard. He futher argued that coercion was impracticable, but thought the laws sholud be enforced wherever civil process could be served. He thought it impossible to collect taxes or execute the laws where the whole people were opposed. He deprecated civil war as unnecessary.

Mr. Wilson moved that the subject be postponed till Thursday, at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. Powell wished to speak, and would be satisfied with either Wednesday or to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., expressed his regret that so few Senator had paid the attention due to the remarks of his colleague, one of the representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania. For himself he was ready to do anything to prevent a separation of the Union, and would sustain the proposition of his colleague.

Mr. Green said that his side of the chamber had such confidence in the good sense and integrity of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) that they did not think it necessary to stay and watch him.

Mr. Cameron expressed again his anxiety for conciliation. He wished the withdrawing Senators had remained to see what could be done.

Mr. Iverson wished to know whether the gentleman approved the views of his colleague.

Mr. Cameron said he would go for them and further to save this great country.

Mr. Saulsbury thought the words which had fallen should be cherished: they evinced devotion to the country and the Union.

Mr. Iverson wished to know whether Mr. Cameron favored coercion.

Mr. Cameron replied that that was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it.

Mr. Mason took Mr. Cameron to task for having voted for Clark's substitute to Crittenden's propositions and having proposed a reconsideration and then voted against them. He thought the tortuous course of the republicans was exemplified by the fact that the Senator had presented resolutions in favor of the repeal of Personal Liberty bills, while the House of Delegates of Pa. had refused such action.

Mr. Cameron thought the Senator sought an excuse for getting out of the Union, and wanted no arrangement. He was ready to vote for Mr. Bigler's propositions, but he was not to be dragooned. He was the peer of the Senator from Virginia, and his equal there or elsewhere.

Mr. Mason said he meant no offense to the Senator, but had simply commented upon his public course. As for seeking an excuse to get out of the Union, it would be more difficult to excuse himself to his people for staying in under existing circumstances. He proceeded to say that the Union was already broken up, and that coercion was impracticable, and that their only hope was in a reconstruction of the government upon a durable basis. The amity and concord between the two sections of the Union had been destroyed by the republican party. He wished to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would furnish him with an excuse for staying in the Union. The question of peace or war rested with the North.

Mr. Cameron said the South had stricken down the interests of Pennsylvania, yet the latter had stood by the South and the Union. If the South would tell her wrongs he would be willing to redress. There was no use in bullying.

Mr. Saulsbury said the tone of the Senator from Pennsylvania was worthy of imitation on both sides, and from it great good might result. Harmony might be restored, and instead of a mere Union of lakes and lands they might have one of hearts and hands, which would continue forever.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the postponement of his resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The letter of withdrawal of the Alabama delegation was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a petition of Methodist clergymen, asking protection from persecution in Texas. Tabled.

Mr. Colfax introduced a bill for the discontinuance of mail service in the seceding States.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., moved a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to amend the neutrality laws, to prevent armed expeditions being plotted in one State to help the seceding States.

Mr. English introduced a resolution to give the Crittenden resolutions practical effect, but was snubbed off by Mr. Grow, with the remark that the Republicans would choose their own time to vote on the subject.

The report of the select Committee of 33 came up. Mr. Crowin made the opening speech. He stated that the Personal Liberty bills were harmless, because their was a tribunal to punish their exercise. The free States ought to punish persons for incendiary publications against the South.

He was willing to admit Mexico as a slave State; if they wanted the old line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, he would give them that; but what did they want? He could not tell.

He was willing to grant them what they had in their report as a committee of thirty-three. They were willing to fix slavery now, and fix it forever, on a basis which could not be altered, except by the consent of all the States. He ridiculed the idea that there ever could be any chance of the republican party becoming powerful enough to tread down the institutions of the South or intrude in the least degree upon their rights, because the constitution could not be amended without a two-third vote, and they would have to get twelve more states to overcome the present fifteen slave states.

Mr. Millson, of Va., followed. He would not agree to coercion, although he was very desirous of a re-construction, and deprecated the action of the States which had seceded, denying that they had any cause to do so.

After the close of his speech the House adj'ned.

☞ Nothing of any special interest transpired in either House of Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to submit, through the columns of the Register, a few plain interrogatories, and facts therewith connected. Are not a part of the leading Politicians of North Carolina disunionists for present causes, besides using their influence to inoculate the same feelings into the minds of the honest masses by inflammatory appeals and lying dispatches directed to their passions? Would Secession, according to the South Carolina plan, be for the benefit of the people of North Carolina, or would our property be any more secure under the Government then imposed upon us than it already is under our present constitution?

Would a disruption of this glorious confederacy of States, cemented together by the blood of our fathers, and protected by that sacred instrument, the constitution, bequeathed to us and our posterity as their last will and testament, and from which we have grown to be a free, happy, virtuous and independent people, the wonder of the age, and in which our good old State is asked to participate, be for the better or worse? Are the honest masses of the people of North Carolina, the cream of the State, ready now, and for existing causes, to precipitate their good old State out of the Union, because, forsooth, a few fire-eating, office-seeking, rule or ruin men, in the shape of politicians, both North and South, have got into a quarrel and say they must? Shall we, fellow citizens, follow the lead of such corrupt and misguided men any longer? Forbid it, Countrymen! forbid it, Heaven!

But rather let the Yanceyites, if there be any such in our midst, have all the glory in using their best endeavours to demolish and lay in utter ruin the best and the greatest temple of political and religious liberty that has ever been devised by man. Let us not lend our aid, in the overthrow by designing politicians of this great constitutional Union, which has cost our fathers blood, and under which we have the best Government the world has ever produced. Nay, let us stand firm and undaunted, and exhaust every constitutional means in its behalf. Let us meet in a convention, and ask constitutional terms at the hands of our Northern brethren, and I have no doubt but they will be acceded to. Let us not be too hasty in our deliberations. The victory of our independence was not achieved in one day. Then I appeal to the people, in the name of high Heaven, to act soberly, wisely, and with an eye single to the perpetuation of our institutions under our present constitution, for if our constitution shall yet be preserved, a happy future looms up before us, laden with innumerable blessing for our children when we have passed away.

But if our good old State shall be dragged into the whirlpool of disunion, carnage, and civil war, by a few designing political leaders, against the will of a majority of her citizens, then our happiness will be at an end, and God only knows what the future will unfold.

J. J. N.

FOR THE REGISTER.

PUBLIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of the northern portion of Iredell county, was held at Olin, North Carolina, January 12th, 1861.

On motion of Dr. H. A. Hill, the meeting was organized by appointing Alfred A. Sharpe Chairman, and Dr. A. M. C. Dobbins Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following persons as a committee, to report resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, viz: J. W. T. Weaver, Dr. H. A. Hill, Jacob Crater, Dr. R. T. Campbell, J. Tomlin, R. L. Weaver, E. D. C. Harris, C. W. Howell, H. A. Mowbray, James A. Hill, R. S. Colverts, John H. Dalton, and A. C. Tomlin.

The committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted. In the absence of the Committee the meeting was addresby A. M. Merrit, Esq., and Dr. A. M. C. Dobbins.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, From the present alarming exigencies of the times, and the fearful threatening of the peace and prosperity of our beloved Union, dearer to us than all things else, and more to be desired as our only hope of future national existence, in compliance with duty and obligations, which we in common with the entire Union should feel ourselves under, to the many interests of a great and glorious confederacy; and whereas, a dissolution of the common bonds which have held us together as a great and prosperous people, for so many years, would defeat all the nobler aims of the founders of our government, and bring disaster and ruin upon every portion of our glorious heritage, making us feel an anxiety for the perpetuation of the bonds by which we are held together as a Union with its Constitutional guarantees. Therefore,

1\. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of this portion of Iredell county, without distinction of party, feeling ourselves more prosperous and happy, under the present than we could be under any other form of Government, pledge ourselves to stand by the Union, so long as we can maintain our rights in the Union with peace and harmony, and we will defend the constitution so long as its benefits extend to us, and that we will adhere to it so long as its provisions are maintained and respected, no longer.

2\. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the present condition into which our beloved and once happy country has plunged by headstrong fanatical leaders and a misguided and blended sectional party at the Nroth.

3\. *Resolved*, That we believe in the equality of the States, and that the Territories are and should be the common property of the United States, and that neither section, North or South has any right to exercise rule or dominion over over them to the injury of the other, but as common property of the United States, the rights and property of every citizen of the United States who may go there should, and of right must be protected by the General Government.

4\. *Resolved*, That the Legislation of the States inimical to the Constitutional rights of the South nullifiing the fugitive slave law ought to be repealed, and as citizens of the South we insist upon the repeal of all unfriendly Legislation whatever.

5\. *Resolved*, That under our Federal Constitution, the President of the United States has certain duties to perform, among which is the execution of the Constitution and laws of Congress, and it is his duty to use all the power and force necessary to accomplish that end.

6\. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that no hostile measures should be used towards a seceding State, except such as are absolutely necessary for the execution of the laws and the protection of the public property in said States.

7\. *Resolved*, That this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Iredell Express, and Raleigh Register, with a request to publish, and also to our Representatives in the Legislature.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALFRED A. SHARPE, Chair'n
A. M. C. Dobbins, Sec't'y.

Secretary Dix, of the Treasury Department, communicated to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, documents giving the amount of the public debt. He estimates the amount necessary to carry on the Government prior to July 1st, next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000,000. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and among other means refers to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in specific funds, which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the treasury at this time.

The Georgia delegation in Congress, with the exception of Hill and Hardeman, have signed a letter to be laid before the House, announcing their withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body.

Wendell Philips, the Abolitionist, delivered a speech at Boston on Sunday, in which he denounced Senator Seward, declared himself for disunion, and expressed the hope that all the Slave States would leave the Union. His chief argument was that disunion was desirable because it would abolish slavery.

We learn from Springfield, Illinois, that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from that State, has arrived there on a mission to the President elect, to obtain a definite and authoritative announcement from Mr. Lincoln with regard to the compromise propositions in Congress. On the result of this mission, it is stated, will depend the future course of the Republicans in Congress. A despatch from St. Louis expresses the opinion that the Republicans, with Mr. Lincoln's sanction, will propose the holding of a National Convention and the restoration of the Missouri line to California.

An Heroic Mother.—A little two-and-a-half year old daughter of a Mrs. Metcalf, of St. Louis, lately fell through a loose plank into a deep well, when the mother instantly jumped in, and held the child at arms length above the water for nearly an hour, calling vainly for help. At last, taking off her shoes, with the assistance of a board the heroic mother managed to crawl near enough to the top to throw her child beyond the edge of the well, and then extricated herself. The first words the child spoke after the mother had caught it in the well were, "mother, don't cry; we will get out yet."

NOTICE.--AN AFFIDAVIT HAVING been made before me, as Clerk and Master in Equity, for Wake county, by Henry B. Hayes, Administrator, that he believes that Addison Spikes is beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, and that the ordinary process of Subpena cannot be served on him: Notice is therefore given to the said Addison Spikes, that the said Henry B. Hayes has filed a Bill in Equity, for said county, to Spring Term, 1861, against Addison Spikes, and another for a settlement of the estates of Charles Finch and Penny Spikes, deceased, in which estates, he the said Addison Spikes, is interested as one of the distributees, and the said Addison Spikes is requested to come forward and answer, plead, or demur to said Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to him.

jan 26—w6w R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.--In Equity.
Anderson Futrell. vs Hiram L. Bowden.
Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hiram L. Bowden, is a non resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk and Master in Equity, advertise for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, commanding the said Hiram L. Bowden, to be, and appear, at the next term of this Court, to be held for Northampton county, at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on the 5th Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, 1861. Then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and a decree be entered against him.

Witness, George B. Barnes, Clerk and Master in Equity of Northampton county, at office in the town of Jackson, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and the 85th year of our Independence. GEORGE B. BARNES, C. M. E.

jan 26—w6w

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.--Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1860.
John F. Elliot, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Randolph A. Futrell, deceased, vs Eleanor Hall, John F. Elliott and wife, Mary Jane.
Petition to make real Estate Assets.

It appearing in this case, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Eleanor Hall, is not a resident of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper of the State, published in the City of Raleigh, for four weeks, for the said Eleanor Hall to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for Northamton county, at the Court House, in the town Jackson, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, or decree final will be entered against her, and the land condemned to be sold, for the purposes named in said petition.

Witness, Isaac Peele, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Jackson, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860.

jan 26—w4w ISAAC PEELE, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE County—Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.
William Ward, and others, vs. William Brogden, and wife Frances, Mary Hester, Jefferson Rogers, Wilson Whitehead's children, Elizabeth Wilkin's children, and Issac Whitehead. Petition to sell Land for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendants reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Petition will be taken as confessed against them.

Witness, Robert G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1860.

jan 19—6w R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-- ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—William W. Roper and others vs. C. L. Glenn, administrator of Charles Roper, deceased—In Equity.

In this case it is referred to the Master to state the account of C. L. Glenn, as the Adm'r of Chas. Roper, deceased., and that he advertise for all of the next of kin of the said Chas. Roper, dec'd, to appear before him at the time and place of taking the same, and prove their relationship.

In obedience to the forgoing order, notice is hereby given that I have appointed my office in the town of Wentworth, Rockingham county, as the place, and Saturday before the last Monday in March, 1861, when and where I shall proceed to state the account above mentioned, at which time and place all persons claiming to be the next of kin of said Charles Roper are requested to make their appearance and proof to make before me, if proof they can, of their said relationship to the said intestate.

dec 15—td A. M. SCALES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.
Turner C. Utley and others, Heirs at Law of Young W. Utley, deceased.
Petition for sale of Slaves for Division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sanders Utley, J. B. Olive and wife Nancy, Caroline Utley, Edwin G. Wood and wife Polly, are non residents: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks for said Heirs at law, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and the prayer of the Petitioners granted.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court at Office in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of November, 1860.

jan 19—6w THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.

$25 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 R. YARBOROUGH,
dec 8—6w Louisburg, N. C.