THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The Meeting Last Night.—A Mere Matter of Time.

Large as was the meeting held in the Town Hall on Tuesday night, that held in Thalian Hall last night was still larger—in fact, the Town Hall could not have contained the multitude that gathered in the other end of our municipal building. The truth is, that the vast assemblages in both cases, crowding the two largest halls in the State, bear testimony to the deep interest felt by our people in the issue now pending before the country.

Never before, save once, did Thalian Hall enclose so many people, and that was on the occasion of Mr. Everett's oration upon Washington, and it was scarcely fuller then, although then a large proportion was composed of ladies, while last night the ladies, although fairly represented, were a beautiful, but very decided, minority.

The meeting, called by the Cape Fear Minute Men, was addressed by R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and John A. Dickson, Esq., of Burke.

Mr. Cowan made a most thoughtful, well-considered speech of about an hour and a half in length, in which he contended with much force and ability that the honor, the interests, the safety of North Carolina and the South, demanded a severance of the ties that now unite them with the States of the North. He contended that the option no longer remained with us. Our only choice was whether we would take and exercise this right on our own terms, or wait until forced to do so by our enemies, and on their terms. He contended that in truth there was little difference between his position and that assumed by his "Union" friends at their meeting of the night before, or at any other meeting held by them. He was as willing as they to abide by the Union, if our Constitutional rights could be secured under it. He revered the Union as it was framed and designed to be, but not such an "Union" as abolitionism offered to us. He, too, might be willing to "watch and wait," if he did not know and feel the worse than folly of doing so. If he did not know that the election of Lincoln was a step towards the carrying out of a plan in which our abolition enemies would inevitably persevere to the bitter end.

Mr. Cowan referred to the sneers at South Carolina. He spoke of the position of that State in former times—of her desire for co-operation—of her forbearing from action out of deference to her sisters of the South, and from a desire to obtain their sympathy and countenance, which she did not obtain. She had time and again deferred to the wishes of her friends, but never backed down before the menace of a foe.

He was for decided action because he thought that honor, duty, patriotism, as well as a regard for our own best interests demanded it, but by that he did not mean that we should secede to-night or to-morrow morning, or next day after, or next week. He would watch and wait with and for North Carolina and abide her decision.

Mr. Dickson of the Mountain district was then introduced to the audience. He alluded to the able and eloquent gentlemen who had spoken at the Union Meeting of the night before. If one of those gentlemen especially, had failed to convince him of the wisdom of the "watch and wait policy" it was surely the fault of that policy, and not of its able and eloquent advocate.

Like the gentleman who had so ably preceded him, he (Mr. Dickson) looked back with pride to the glorious memories of the revolution. He reverenced the Heroes of that great struggle; he sought to be actuated by their spirit, and he felt how little that spirit would accord with a tame submission to the decrees of a fanatical abolition majority. It was folly to talk of fighting in the Union. All peaceable means in the Union had been exhausted. We must now treat with the North separately and independently.

The men of the Cape Fear had never been backward in other days, nor would they be now, when danger came; they did not need that any man should come from any other section to stimulate their patriotism or excite them to action. They would act properly and at the proper time, and he could assure them that they would be sustained by the true hearts and strong arms of the men of the mountain district, and he knew that district well.

He, as well as Mr. Cowan, argued that but one course was open to the South, if she would be true to herself—to her words—to her history. She must now redeem these words by acts—she must vindicate her history by guarding her honor.

After the conclusion of Mr. Dickson's remarks which were more brief, but not less appropriate and acceptable, than those of Mr. Cowan, three hearty cheers were given for the Mountain District, and the Meeting adjourned. Both speakers received warm and well-merited applause during the whole course of their remarks, but still the applause was rather earnest than noisy. The whole feeling is earnest and thoughtful rather than demonstrative.

It is now a question of time. Our people here are much nearer unity of sentiment than even they themselves think. The most decided secessionists differ from the resolutions of the Union Meeting of Tuesday only in a matter of opinion with reference to a fact which will soon develope itself. The Union men, if they admitted that every effort for the preservation of the Union consistent with our safety and honor *had been* exhausted, would go for immediate secession. The secession men, if they thought that every effort had *not* been exhausted, would be willing to "watch and wait." We have no dissolutionists for the sake of dissolution, nor do we think we have any submissionists for the sake of submission. Let us bear and forbear, and we will all be together. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we *are* getting together fast. Events are bringing us so. We are far less apart than might be supposed. When the time comes we will be one. We are one on all essential points. We all demand a Convention. We all go for arming the State. We all recognize the necessity of having an understanding with our Southern brethren—we are all agreed that this thing must be finally settled now—we all agree that the signs of the times are such as to show that secession may shortly become a matter of practical necessity.

We are compelled to agree with those who believe that every effort *has been* exhausted. We know that our Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, a cautious, prudent, conservative man, who never before would allow himself to believe that there was immediate danger to the Union, now since he has been on to Washington, and especially since he has been on the committee of thirty-three, is compelled to say that the thing is hopeless. There is *no* compromise or concession in the Republicans, but the reverse.

Let us have the State Convention and be prepared, and we feel satisfied that at the proper time for action, we will be as one man. Let us not criminate or recriminate. Let no ill-feeling creep in—no harsh expression be allowed to escape.

WHAT'S THE NEWS?—Really, we don't know that there can be said to be any news, if by news we are to understand any such striking event or marked change as could be regarded of sufficient importance for separate mention. Some Union meetings have been held in New Jersey, and in Philadelphia, the nature of which, and the character of the resolutions passed by them, has already been sufficiently indicated by the telegraph. George William Curtis, the Abolition Lecturer, was prevented lecturing this week in Philadelphia by those glorious advocates of free labor that went so strong last month for Lincoln. Labor is altogether *too* free now—so free that it is worth nothing—there is no demand for it.

Between the majority of the Republican presses, and public men and the ultra federalists, infinitely more respectable though the latter were, there is at least this resemblance if not identity—a marvellous Anglo-mania, a humiliating subserviency to English opinions and examples.

Now, putting this and some other things together, we are able to account for the more assured and defiant tone which the so-called moderate Republicans have assumed during the last week or so. They have heard from England—they have got their cue from the aristocratic organs of that country—the London *Times* has patted the "Little Villain," Greely, Webb and Company on the back, and they bluster—while the *World*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, *et id omne genus*, bristle up with holy indignation, and talk cannons and bomb-shells.—Sumner even dreams of having a back-bone.

Botts—the immortal Botts! *he* is the first favorite now among such people at the North. They have all got the Botts, and much good may the Botts do them! Botts swears that everybody that don't go with him, Winter Davis and the North, shall be anathema maranatha, yea verily.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, the 12th inst., Mr. Taylor presented the proceedings of public meetings held in the counties of Columbus and Brunswick, urging upon the Legislature the necessity of prompt and decisive action in view of the threatening position of our Federal Relations.

Mr. Stowe presented the proceedings of a meeting in the County of Catawba.

Mr. Morehead of one in the County of Guilford.

Mr. Avery, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, recommending its passage.

Resolutions previously offered by Mr. Brown of Caswell, for the appointment of delegates to sundry States, were debated for some time, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

In the House on Wednesday, reports were received from different committees, generally upon matters of minor importance. We note that Mr. Fleming, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. Road Company, with a substitute as an amendment, and recommended its passage. Mr. Person, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill for the relief of the people, with the recommendation that it do not pass. (We presume the bill so styled provides for a stay law.)

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Brown presented the report of the joint committee on Federal Relations. In the House, Mr. Person presented the same. In the House, reports and accompanying recommendations were made the order for Tuesday next.

We publish elsewhere the majority report; also, a minority report, signed by Messrs. Mebane, Outlaw and Newby.

☞ The Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, seems to have been quite an impressive affair, the large business houses having been closed, the Courts adjourned, work at the Navy Yard and the various factories suspended during the time of its being held, and the workmen of course gathered in Independence Square. There were probably ten thousand persons or over, present.

There were a good many good words spoken. They are cheap, cheap as air, and worth as much. *Pennsylvania is the Banner State for Lincoln.* She is like the bull that pitched the sailor through the hedge and stood pawing on the other side. "Oh," said Jack, "there is no need for apologies—you did it on purpose—you know you did, and you would do it again if I gave you a chance, but *I'll be a fool if I do.*"

☞ We see no use in wrangling over the present issues before the country, and therefore shall not do so. We have our opinions and we shall endeavour to maintain them by reason and argument. If they cannot thus be maintained, why let them be "put down," but opinions cannot be put down in any other way; neither can those holding them be otherwise made to change their views. Our neighbour of the *Herald* must be aware of this. Show disunionists that they are wrong, if you can prove them to be so; but unless you do these things, all talk of putting them down will avail nothing, even if it could be done. It might injure a few individuals, but would strengthen the cause attacked, and recoil upon the authors of the putting down policy. Let us reason together. Not denounce each other.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The editor of the Herald, yesterday, says in his paper, (in italics,) that the disunionists must be put down. I would ask by whom? Is that the idea of the "Unionists!" Are not all allowed the privilege of expressing their opinions? I hope whoever attempts to put them down, will *have a good time.* I think the crowd that was at the Theatre, Wednesday night, would show them that "*put down*" is not to be found in their dictionary. If the editor of the Herald wants to begin it, let him "walk in and get squeezed." A DISUNIONIST.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF BOSTON.—*Boston*, Dec. 10.—The municipal election of this city took place to-day. Joseph M. Wrightman, dem. and Union candidate, has probably been elected mayor over Moses Kimball, rep. Wightman was about 500 ahead at one o'clock.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—P. M.—The vote for mayor stands thus; Wightman 8,768; Kimball 5,681. The Unionists have a large majority in the city council.

New Jersey State Convention

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—The Convention to consider the dangers to the Union was largely attended. Col. Wm. C. Alexander was elected President. Com. Stockton, chairman of the committee on an address, presented an address and resolutions, both of which were adopted amid much confusion. This address declares that the North has committed great wrongs and must retrace her steps by repealing all laws preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law, and allow citizens of Southern States to travel North with their property. All this the South has the clear right, and looks not for indemnity for the past, but for security for the future.

A NORTHERN REPUBLICAN SENATOR REBUKED.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican journal, referring to the speech of Senator Hale of New Hampshire, in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, declares it "indiscreet and irritating," and then rebukes him in the following strain:

"This gentleman has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the saw-dust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PONEY EXPRESS.—*Fort Kearney, Dec.* 13.—The California pony express of the 1st inst. has reached here. The secession excitement was the all-absorbing question in California. Some of the Breckinridge papers were publishing carefully written articles favoring the formation of a Pacific republic, but they attracted little attention. The republican papers are urging the selection of a Californian in the formation of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. Also a change in the judiciary system, so that the United States supreme judge shall preside at the Circuit Court on the Pacific coast.

The leaders of the negro riot at Victoria have been tried and acquitted, the disturbances not being premeditated.

Advices from Japan state that the brig-of-war Camilla, which left Hakohbadi Sept. 7th, was lost in a typhoon off Kanajaka. All hands perished.

Most of the storehouses at Yokahawa were destroyed by the same typhoon.

Advices from China to the 8th of October had also reached San Francisco. It was reported that the allied fleet was within sight of Pekin, and that the Emperor had fled.

The steamer Cortez left San Francisco on the 1st with $1,250,600 in specie for New York.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Onslow.

The largest and most unanimous meeting ever held in Onslow, assembled at the Court House in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 8th inst., to give an expression of their opinions in relation to the proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of the present political crisis in the country. The meeting was called without regard to *party* or *opinion*, and was participated in by the most intelligent and reliable men of Onslow. It was organized by calling Owen Huggins, Esq., to the Chair, Harvey Cox and D. W. Simmons, Jr., acting as Secretaries. On motion of Col. E. W. Montfort, a committee of ten, one from each district in the county, were appointed to draw up resolutions. The committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: M. L. F. Redd, H. Sandlin, Dr. E. W. Ward, D. H. Rhodes, E. S. Giles, A. J. Murrill, Jasper Etheridge, S. Gornto, D. A. Humphrey, and T. Haskins, retired, and, after a short interval, returned, submitting through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, our beloved country is passing through an ordeal by far more trying and heart rending than any she has heretofore undergone, caused by repeated infractions upon the Constitution and by a disregard of the laws enacted by the constituted authorities of the government; by the enactment of "Personal Liberty Bills," thereby setting at naught the obligations of the Constitution of our fathers; by the recent triumph of a sectional party, whose avowed object is aggression upon the rights of the Southern people; by claiming exclusive control in the organization and government of the Territories, which belong in common to all of the States in the Union: and whereas, our patriotic brethren throughout the South, are determined to resist with manly independence, that domination which thus tramples upon the Constitution of our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes our duty as citizens of the Union—as citizens of the Sovereign State of North Carolina—to proclaim to the world our devotion to that Constitution, which is the result of the compromising spirit of our fathers, and our cordial and active sympathies with our brethren everywhere, who are determined, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, to resist all encroachments upon that sacred instrument.

Resolved, secondly, That we still love that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers; that we yet hope it may be perpetuated and our rights maintained within it, and that a returning sense of justice and faith, that the heritage of a common and glorious ancestry may operate upon our Northern brethren, and induce them to yield to us equal rights in the territories, and to repeal their obnoxious "Personal Liberty Laws."

Resolved, thirdly. That we are in favor of a Convention of the people of this State, and a Conference of the Southern States for the purpose of publishing a declaration of our grievances, and of demanding of our Northern brethren that they desist from any further aggressions upon the Constitution and the rights of the people of the South; that they repeal those laws which nullify its obligations, and that they recognize equal rights and protection in the Territories; and that if they shall refuse and reject these just demands on our part, *then* we will strike for equality and independence out of the Union, and make ours a common destiny with our Southern brethren.

Resolved, fourth, That we are in favor of the passage of a law by our Legislature to organize the militia, and to encourage the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State, and that an appropriation of money be made sufficient to arm the State and place her in a position of maintaining and defending her sovereign rights, and the rights and liberties of her citizens.

Resolved, fifth, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives in the Legislature, and by them submitted as they may think proper; and also to the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Register and Newbern Progress, with request for publication.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

OWEN HUGGINS, Ch'n.

HARVEY COX, } Secretaries.
D. W. SIMMONS, Jr., }

Appointment for the Preachers

of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

The following appointments for the coming year, were made at Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., when the Conference adjourned:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—W. BARRINGER, P. E.
" City Mission, S D Peeler.
" Colored Mission, W E Pell.
" Circuit, R C Maynard.
Tar River, J. B. Martin, J Reid.
Henderson, Lemon Shell.
Person, Paul J Caraway.
Leesburg, Alfred Norman
Granville, Theophilus W Moore.
Chapel Hill, J A Cuninggim.
Hillsboro', B F Guthrie.
Louisburg, M C Thomas.
Nashville, R T N Stevenson.
Hillsboro' Circuit, J W Tinnin.
Rufus T Heflin, Editor of N C Ch. Advocate, and W E Pell, Assistant Editor.
J P Moore, Ag't for Amer. Bible Society.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro' Station, L L Hendren.
} Guilford, Chas H Phillips.
} South Guilford, R S Webb.
Davidson, J W Lewis.
Forsyth, D W Doub.
Stokes, W B Richardson.
Winston, James E Mann.
High Point, O J Brent and J B Allford.
Wentworth, D R Bruton.
Alamance, C M Pepper.
Yanceyville, T P Ricard.
Franklinsville, Geo E Wyche.
Trinity College, B Craven.
Ashboro, Jeff H Robbins.
B Craven, Pres't & N H D Wilson, Ag't Trinity College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E.
Salisbury, A W Mangum.
Rowan, E A Willis.
East Rowan, F H Wood.
Mocksville, W C Garmon and W Albea.
Iredell, J W Floyd and T B Reeks.
South Iredell, W D Meacham.
Alexander, T L Triplett.
Jonesville, J T Keerans.
Wilkes, W M Robey.
} Surry, James F Smoot.
} Sauratown Mission, S H Helsabeck.
Blue Ridge Mission, J W Avent.
Fisher's River Mission, J M Gunn.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—J T TYCHE, P. E.
} Washington Station, C P Jones.
} Aven Chapel to be supplied.
Roanoke, J L Fisher, J. B Kingsbury.
Warren, J H Wheeler and J W Jenkins.
Plymouth, Joseph Wheeler.
Williamston, W S Chaffin.
Greenville, R P Bibb.
Columbia, B B Culbreth.
Mattamuskeet, W M Walsh and W A Smith.
Bath, W H Moore.
} Neuse, W F Clegg.
} Swift Creek Mission, J H Hill.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, A R Raven.
Cape Hatteras Mission, M M Taylor.
Roanoke Colored Mission, M J Hunt.
Tarborough, J B Bobbitt.
Tar River Colored Mission, M H Hight.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
Newbern Station—Centenary, J S Long.
Andrew Chapel Mission, N A Hooker.
Newbern Circuit, J J Hines.
Snow Hill, Geo W Deems.
Wilson, H T Hudson, N A H Goddin.
Centenary Mission, C W King.
Smithfield, Carson Parker.
Johnston Mission, J R Brooks.
Goldsboro', R S Moran.
Everettsville, B F Long.
Jones, F J Eatman.
Trent, E A Wilson, P W Yarrell.
Beaufort—Ann Street, R G Barrett.
Purvis Chapel, John Jones.
Straits, T L Troy.
Edgecombe, W H Barnes.
Morehead City, E A Yates.
Cape Lookout Mission, to be supplied.
Wayne Female College, S M Frost, President.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C. F. DEEMS, P. E.
Wilmington—Front street, T W Guthrie.
Fifth street, Jas N Wheeler.
Seaman's Bethel—Jno N Andrews.
Topsail, J B Bailey.
Duplin, J B Williams.
Magnolia, D B Nicholson.
Onslow, Dougan C Johnson.
Sampson, H H Gibbons, L W Martin, Sup.
} Bladen, W Harris.
} South River Mission, D Culbreth.
Elizabeth, J P Simpson.
Whiteville, T J Gattis.
Smithville, A D Betts.
Cape Fear Mission, W M D Moore.
North East, John C. Brent.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville Station, L S Burkhead.
Evans' Chapel, Jno L Newby.
Fayetteville Circuit, J C Thomas.
Cape Fear, G Farrar.
Haw River, S D Adams.
Pittsboro', P H Scovell.
Deep River, O M Anderson.
Montgomery, Z Rush.
Rockingham, J Tillett, W H Wheeler.
Uwharrie, J C Moses.
Robeson, W M Jordan, one to be supplied.
Missionary to China, Marcus L. Wood.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Baton Rouge, La., Dec.* 10.—The Legislature met to-day. A resolution organizing a military system for the State was adopted.

A resolution calling a State Convention and giving the reasons for it, the election of Lincoln and hostility of the North, was introduced in the Senate, and referred to a joint committee.

A preamble and resolutions were offered, taking the ground that the States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law have no right to vote for President.

OPERATIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A despatch from Washington says, a prominent manufacturer of Massachusetts, now in Washington, declares that in thirty days 100,000 operatives in his State will be out of work, and that a great re-action is going on in the public mind there.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—*Roxbury*, Dec. 11.—Charles Wm. Gaston, unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 200 plurality.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 11.—Horace G. Hutchins, unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

House Report of the Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations.

The Joint Select Committee upon Federal Relations, to whom was referred all that part of the Governor's Message upon the subject of Federal Relations, and which recommends

1. That this General Assembly invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us, upon the present condition of the country, and in case that it should be found impracticable, then

2. The sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States, with the view of securing concert of action, and,

3. That a convention of the people of the State be called to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with the other Southern States shall have terminated, and,

4. The reorganization of the militia and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped;

And to whom was also referred sundry resolutions, some of which were introduced originally in the Senate and House of Commons, and others passed by meetings of the people in various parts of the State, and laid before the Legislature at the request of those meetings; and to whom was also referred "a bill to authorise and require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a convention of the people of the State, and for other purposes therein named," respectfully

REPORT,

That they have considered the same, with a full appreciation of the momentous interests involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the present crisis in our national affairs gravely imperils the rights and equality of North Carolina in the Union, and that the sovereign people only have the right to determine the mode and measure and time of redress; and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for calling a convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage.

And they further report, that they are fully impressed with the belief that it is necessary to our safety that the militia should be thoroughly reorganized, and that a volunteer corps of ——thousand men should be speedily formed, and armed and equipped in the most efficient manner; and they earnestly recommend that both shall be done, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that they may furnish the details of measures for that purpose.

And the Committee ask leave to report back all other matters referred to them, and to be discharged from their further consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, unable to concur in the views of the majority, submit the following report:

The convention is proposed to be called, in the opinion of the minority, at an earlier period than the exigencies of the occasion demands. It is declared in the bill that the purpose of the convention is to consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress, and delegates are to be chosen on the 7th and assemble in Raleigh on the 15th of February next. As the bill and report of the majority do not indicate any specific grievances, the minority of your Committee on Federal Relations are unable to determine whether it is intended to make the impression that the Federal Government has recently assumed any unusual and menacing attitude towards North-Carolina, affecting her equality and rights as one of the United States. Exercising the right of conjecture the minority of your Committee suppose that the grievances complained of are the *personal liberty laws* enacted by some of the northern States, hindering the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the minority of your Committee be not mistaken in this conjecture, they would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as these grievances have existed for a time under the present and former administrations of the Federal Government, which administrations have met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this State, they cannot now constitute a very urgent reason for the present legislature to call out the citizens upon such short notice, at an unusual and inclement season of the year to vote for delegates to a State Convention called, as it is, for the purpose of changing the relations of the State to the Federal Government. The laws complained of are not the acts of the General Government, but of particular States, and being unconstitutional, are null and void. If, however, the grievance complained of and not disclosed is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming administration. Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficulties, and obtain more secure guaranties against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States. Let the people have time to deliberate, that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and South utterly destroyed. It is further objected to the bill, as reported, that it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State and the usages of the Legislature. The first section of the fourth article of the State constitution provides that no convention of the people of the State shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the latter part of said section provides for amendments by the General Assembly. The act of 1856–'57 of the Legislature, amending the Constitution, immediately following the enacting clause, has the words, (two-thirds of the whole number of each House concurring,) and the minority of your Committee, entertaining no doubt but that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House is demanded to call a Convention of the people, recommend that these words be inserted immediately after the enacting clause of the first section of the reported bill, and in conclusion the minority of your Committee respectfully suggest that measures be taken to procure a Convention of all the States of the Union, with a view to a final settlement of all subjects in controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and if such final settlement cannot be satisfactorily made, that a peaceable separation of the States and an equitable distribution of the property of the Federal Government among all the States, may be brought about, and the minority further recommend that the bill reported by the majority do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

GILES MEBANE,
NATHAN NEWBY,
DAVID OUTLAW.

A BILL to Authorize and Require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a Convention of the People of this State, and for other purposes therein named.

WHEREAS, The present crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, gravely imperils the rights and equality of the State of North Carolina in the Union; *and, whereas*, it is the privilege of the sovereign people to determine upon the mode and measure of redress; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That upon the passage of this act, his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county in this State, on Thursday, the seventh day of February, 1861, upon a federal basis, for delegates to a convention of the people of this State, to convene at the seat of government, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That the said election for delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and at the same places as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued to the delegates elect, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation, or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said convention, the presiding officer of the convention shall issue his writ, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred; after giving such notice as may be ordered by the convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are herein before prescribed for the election of the original delegates

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county in the State shall be entitled to elect the same number of delegates to said convention as the several counties are now entitled respectively to members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in the said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly under which this convention is called; and that I will truly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability: So help me God.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention when assembled may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode and measure and time of redress.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That no ordinance of said convention dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity until it shall have been submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the qualified voters of the State for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection according to the mode prescribed for holding election for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said ordinance or ordinances shall be advertised for at least thirty days in the newspapers of this State before the people shall be called upon to vote on the same.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of said convention shall be entitled to the same mileage and per diem pay received by the members of the present General Assembly, to be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the said members are now paid, and said convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and of any delegates or representatives whom they may appoint to any convention or State, and shall provide for all other expenses incurred by said convention, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury in the manner they may direct.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to elect such officers as they may deem necessary to their organization, and to do and perform all such acts and things as they may consider needful to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, and the acts and purposes of said convention.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington, Dec.* 13.—As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

The *Senate* yesterday reduced the ten million relief bill to three millions, and passed it as amended.

HOUSE.—Several series of resolutions were proposed for recommendation to the action of the Secession Committee of thirty-three. Some were of a conservative Union character, others looking to an amendment of the Constitution for the protection of slave property, extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, the rendition of fugitive slaves, &c., all of which were referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14th, 1860.

SENATE.—Johnson of Tennessee, has submitted resolutions for the action of the committee of thirteen, proposing an equitable division of the public territories between the slave and free States, and for the protection of slave property therein.

Also for the repeal of Fugitive Slave Laws, and for an amendment to the Constitution so as to compel the States to return fugitives; also, to authorize the employment of slave labor in government establishments in Slave States. That Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia unless desired by a majority of the people, and that then compensation shall be given to the owners.

Congress to be prohibited from ever touching the slave representation or the inter-State slave trade, coastwise or inland.

Mr. Johnson also introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so that the selection of President shall alternate between the North and the South; that the Supreme and District Judges shall hold office for twelve years, etc.

Mr. Powell's resolution was debated, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Ten Million Bill, and adjourned until Monday.

The House Committee of thirty-three has adopted a resolution by a vote of twenty-two to seven, submitted by Rust of Arkansas, that in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontents among Southern people and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government are not without cause—that such just concessions, and additional and more specific and effectual guaranties of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, as will or should allay them, are indispensable to the perpetuation of the Union.

The extreme Southern men are preparing a circular to their constituents, saying that all hope for conciliation is over, and that they must now look to themselves.—Members from the border States generally withhold their signatures and object to such action.

Great revulsion in public sentiment in the North and East. Radical Republicans are yielding to a conservative pressure. Reliable advices from Georgia and Alabama say that a Union feeling is increasing in many portions of those States.

ALL HOPES ABANDONED!

STUBBORNNESS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS!!

FIRMNESS OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS!!!

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL CASS!!!
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1860.

All hopes of an amicable adjustment of our present difficulties seem to be abandoned.

There is a stubborn silence of Republican members of Congress, and a firm decision of the Southern members to secede.

Gen. Cass resigned yesterday, and Trescott previously, and the known misunderstanding among some of the remaining members of the Cabinet and the President, and the adjournment of the Committee of thirty-three, caused a depressing effect yesterday on the most sanguine.

The reason of Gen. Cass' resignation was the refusal of the President to re-inforce Fort Moultrie, in opposition to the advice of Gen. Scott and others.

It is also stated that Secretary Floyd urged Gen. Cass' views, and may resign.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1860.

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation this morning appointing the 4th of January next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to avert the alarming and immediate political danger and fearful distress and panic in the land.

He says all hope of the Union seems to have deserted the minds of men. In this hour of calamity and peril, to whom can we resort for relief but God alone. His Omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies.

By Special Dispatch for the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1860.

Everything here in commotion. The Committee of thirty-three failed to do anything; all reports to the contrary in the National Intelligencer are all wrong.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, December 13th.

A fire broke out last night in Baltimore street, which destroyed property valued at one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13th.

The Legislature passed the Convention bill yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th, 1860.

The Steamship Parkersburg arrived at 5 o'clock this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14th, 1860.

Immense mass meeting held here yesterday at noon, passed strong resolutions expressing attachment to the Union and denouncing nullification by the Free States, pledging to search the Pennsylvania statutes and expunge the obnoxious enactments;—recognizing the justice of the Fugitive slave law—recommending an enactment to compensate citizens for recapturing fugitives.

The resolutions also go for the recognition of slave property in the territories, denouncing those who oppose slavery, and asking the Southern States to hold a general Convention before seceding, appealing to the cotton States to forbear immediate or precipitate action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13th.

Ex-President Fillmore has been requested to visit South Carolina on a mission of peace, but will await the action of the State Meeting which has been proposed.

SENATOR CLAY FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has written a letter in which appears the following:

"I am for immediate secession by separate State action—if we wait to unite the South, we will wait forever, and soon wear chains more galling than those of Ireland or Poland, or Hungary. I wish the Governor would convene the Legislature, that it may do everything wanting for our complete defence. Among other things, it ought to declare all federal office-holders within the State after the 4th of March next, outlaws, and subject them to all the privations, penalties and pains of outlawry."

TURNING AROUND.—Senator Wilson wrote a letter to the John Brown celebration, which from force of circumstances could not come off in Boston, in which he said:

While I accord to John Brown sincerity of motive, unselfish devotion, and unsurpassed courage, I deplore and condemn his armed invasion of Virginia. Were it in my power to do so, I would not consent to attend your meeting, for I cannot by an act of mine thus associate in any degree the issues concerning slavery with John Brown's lawless descent upon Harper's Ferry.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by all that have used it, and now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Choltic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many Ordinary Family Maladies.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as thousands can testify) in *twenty minutes*, if two or three *Teaspoonfuls are taken* at commencement of attack. *All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.*

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with the reference to this well established fact, been composed