The Standard.

Fourt Moultriess" The Federal Flag." "Not a ship in the harbor has the Federal flag flying, but far down the bay it can still be discerned flying over Port Moultrie."—Charleston Di palles.

The Federal banner still doth fly, But far from Charleston, "down the bay,"
In isolated glory, high,
Undimmed amid the blaze of day.

The harbor'd vessels' tapering hights
The "Stars-and-stripes" no longer bear,
Although "free trade and sailors' rights" Have neath it found protecting care!

Cold seem the hearts which whilom burned With patriotism, tried and true—
When every eye with pride was turned
Toward that star-gemmed field of blue.

Ceased is the music and the songs Which thrilled, and every bosom stirred; Their fame to other days belongs— No more in Carolina heard!

Her sons ask not that Federal arms Shail e'er again defend her coast From foreign foes 'mid war's alarms THEY SEPARATE INDEPENDENCE BOAST! In former times it was not so-

When Revolution's sacred train Of fire spread, with cheerful glow, And melted the tyrannic chain! The Marions, Sumpters, Morgans, Greenes On Carolina's well-fought soil, Made Connox Cause, and from those scenes Peace crowned their sanguinary toil.

So long as History's records last
Shail gallant Moultrie's name endure—
A light still shining from the past,
From Freedom's watch-fires, brightly pure.

Then let the Federal flag on high
Still float, though it be "down the bay,"
To mark, beneath the smiling sky,
The fort where Moultrie "won the day." L. A. GUBRIGHT.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1860.

PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC VIEWS.

Letter from Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, North Carolina, to the Chairman of the Salisbury Con-RALEIGH, October, 1860. Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 20th ultimo inviting me to unite with the friends of Bell and Everett at their contemplated meeting in Salisbury on the 11th and 12th instant. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present. I

regret it the more because I should there expect to meet thousands of my fellow-citizens, who, like myself, have lived in habitual reverence of the Union, and do now regard its preservation as the greatest of political blessings, because in it are contained, in my judgment, the only hope of a wellregulated liberty, and the best protection of our

The times are full of gloomy apprehensions. The public mind begins to awake from its repose in prosperity and peace to the threatened approach of a night of blood and unnumbered woes; an unlimited depreciation of property of every kind, and a destruction of the whole basis of society and government. It feels that the first decided, irretraceable step in that direction, under the display of hostile arms, will accomplish for this favored land a heavier curse than could be inflicted by ten years of war with the united arms of Great Britain and France. The sudden shocks and pauses, the onset of maddened disunionists upon the "palladium of our safety," and the manly defence which the counsels of Washington and the deep conviction of duty will rle, will fil! the with dismay and distress.

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events. A wise people will, therefore, avoid it if possible. And if brought about now for the professed cause, under the mad counsels which threaten it, the event would precede for a short time only the utter disappointment of the objects promised, and soon reduce the South, however great the calamity inflicted on the Northand deplorable indeed it must be -to poverty and foreign dependence.

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of slavery I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionist, under the plea of protecting slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feelings, in the prospect of misery, and the increase of their burdens, will be induced in the excitement of the times to retort, and demand in turn the value of slavery. Even with a perfect Union of the Southern States after severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burden could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual tax of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain? The result would be an emigration to some less burdened land, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off. Before we assume such extraordinary burdens, which division will make necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and moreover that they will enable

us to escape a worse fate. The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of three millions, with a certain increase of this sum for all time to come; while the pro lucts of our industry shall be carried from us and our wants from abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the new Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection. Among all the in-juries complained of by the South to justify disunion not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by

1. That one which now, for the first time in the history of the Government, is demanded, namely, that Congress shall pass a slave code for the Terri-torics, will never be heard of in the new Republic; for no more slave territory, nor territory of any kind, will be added to the Southern Republic. All hopes in Central America will perish, if not by emigration thither and settlement of the opponents of slavery, yet by the destitution of maritime strength in the new Republic; and, if they perish by neither of these, they will be crushed beneath that universal British protection to be extended by England alike to Central America and our Southern Republic. All hopes of Cuba will vanish, and a Spanish squadron between the Moro and the Belize will, I fear, appear a much more formidable armament than now it seems. On the downfall of Spanish power in this hemisphere the Queen of the Antilles will pass under the yoke of England, and this western Gibraltar will give her a naval supremacy along the whole coast of the new Republic that will lay every strip of its canvass at the foot of

the British lion. 2. The rendition of fugitive slaves. This will cease with the right to demand it. Great Britain receives with open arms all who can reach Canada. All other nations adopt the same rule. And the

United States have ever submitted to this universal law. The South has yielded to it in silence, and after dissolution will have neither strength nor compact to enforce or insist upon it. Fanaticism, always most zealous when most opposed, will lay open her long border of fifteen hundred miles with the promise of a free home to every slave who can put foot on her soil. Within and along all that border where now the South has thousands of friends. whose respect for the Constitution and good faith drive back the fugitive slave, and give such raidsmen as John Brown neither a resting place nor a hiding place from the vengeance of the law, the counsels the fanatic alone will be heard and alone be heeded. The Southern Republic will not go to war because the Northern Republic shall, like Canada, open her

arms to receive the fugitive slave. 3. The agitation of the question of slavery. that be hushed in our Southern Republic? It is very certain that unless we change our own conduct, it will be none the less agitated. When have the majority of our political orators ceased to make that their eternal and never ending theme of discus-sion? In and out of Congress we have had our full share of this sin. It has been for many years the escape valve of the Northern and Southern gas, man-ufactured more to make capital at home than to do

culcation of a disastrous hatred between the readers of these opposing speeches—the humble and unin-

Now, when a line shall be drawn around the slaveholding Republic, which will exclude all other peo-ple from lawful counsel on the subject of slavery, is there any prospect that agitation will cease? the advocates for any extreme proposition on the subject of slavery be quiet? Has it not always been characteristic of them to push their opinious regardless of opposition among the moderate of their own fellow citizens? If you stop short of their views and refuse to go with them in their full length, you are denounced immediately as unsound on slavery.

And now, sir, after the Southern Republic shall be established will the advocate for opening the slave trade be quiet under the idea that the area of slavery will be then fixed, while so many millions of acres of cotton land still remain in forest? Will he cease to agitate the question, even though the price of that great staple may be low, and the supply excessive, so long as there shall be many men without slaves? Will the slaveless laborer in the South, taught that white men cannot labor in a Southern sun, be content that our ports shall remain closed against the importation of Africans, and so preserve the high prices of slaves, while one freeman among us owns a hundred, and a hundred freemen among us own not one apiece? Think you that on the question of opening this mine of promised wealth the two classes will not be arrayed in opposition? The one to preserve the value of its property and the country from being African-ized; and the other to become wealthy as its neighbor, though the country shall be Africanized ?-And do you doubt which of the parties will carry the day? For remember that no small number of the influential people of the South have been for several years arguing that there is more sin (if sin there be at all in slavery) in holding to bondage tutored and civilized Africans than in reducing to bondage, in a land of Christianity and civilization, the untaught heathen and rude barbarian. Avarice, the love of indolence, and the agrarian's plea will prevail against the wiser counsels of the few; and the pulpit even will become fervid under popular favor, and reproduce the buried sermons of by-gone centuries to support the popular sentiment. The question will be in our midst and in full agi-

tation within two years after the formation of a Sonthern Republic, if she can be at peace with her neighbor, unless the fear of depopulating Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky at once of slaves-for these States will never hold slaves when they get so low in price as to cease to be valuable estate, as well in the South as at home-or the fear of offending English alliance (to which all disunionists look as their palladium in separation) shall restrain the trade .-These will be the only guards against the revival of a traffic as wicked as unwise-detested now and detested then by every State north of South-Carolina and Alabama. Let us not shut our eyes to the probable consequences of disunion. Let us look around and ahead. I have no respect for the head or the heart that would fire us to madness, and, taking advantage of our blindness, lead us to the precipice of danger where, unaware of the next fatal step in the dark, we would be precipitated to the bottom without any warning of our danger. Such a counsellor can be no friend of the people, nor of popular institutions. He that would so delude the people by cheating them into an irretrievable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who favor disunion for their dividing line and their scheme of Government. I have seldom received any other answer than, "Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety. It is very simple, and would be very efficient, if practicable. It is to have on the dividing border a territory of one hundred miles width peopled by pro-slavery men, without a slave in it! An abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a slave State to secure slavery! Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile, but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may perhaps be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

But, seriously, I think every man ought to look this question of disunion full in the face. If it be clear that a severance will permanently improve our condition as a people; if after it we can as peacefully and efficiently shield our institutions against a united, as now we can against a divided North; if we shall then be as independent of the powers of the earth and as able to secure ourselves against their attacks as now; if we shall, after inviting the oppressed of other lands to seek an asylum here, be as able to give them the protection of citizenship wherever, over the broad surface of the ocean or land, they may be insulted or aggrieved, as we are now, then mighty impediments to disunion are removed. But if there is not absolute certainty that we shall be in this situation after that event, then let every patriot turn quickly from the mad seduction, lest his country be precipitated into imbecility

and dishonor, and her star fall to rise no more. I shall not stop to argue these propositions. They carry with them their own conclusions, and the madness which would affirm them has no cure but the judgments of God. These will come in the very day and freshness of the greatest folly and crime of

the age. Reared in the conviction that our form of government was perfect, and the Union indispensable to the common welfare and liberty of the whole country, I have imbibed as true, as unquestionably true, the sage teachings of Washington in the most admirable of all political papers, the Farewell Address-that paper, which, however torn and beaten in the storm of disunion, will yet stand out of the waters, high above the deck, a'ter the ship of State is gone down to the bottom; not indeed to proclaim to his countrymen his paternal and solemn warnings against a dismembered empire, but as an endless monitor of the endless woes to come. He told you, and me, and all his countrymen, and he spoke for this very day, that the Union was of "immense value"-"a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad; of our safety and our very liberty." And he warned us "that from different causes and from different quarters much pains would be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in our minds the conviction of this truth." He warned us that the "Union is the point in our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed.

During differents periods for thirty years past certain men have filled the place designated by the Father of his Country as its "internal enemies," and they have been engaged with more or less constancy and activity, sometimes boldly, "though often covertly and insidiously," in depreciating the value of the Union.

About thirty years ago, in opposition to the exercise of a power used from the foundation of the Government through almost every year of its existence-a period of fifty years, a parcel of these internal enemies proposed to dissolve the Union to rid themselves of the common duties imposed on imported goods. And now, those of them who survive, with the aid of fresh recruits, on another account propose and insist on disunion if they cannot elect to the Presidency a man who will say that it is the duty of Congress to pass a slave code for a Territory, although it is admitted there is no need for such a code at this time; and it is apparent there will be none at any fature day, so far as we can see. And if the non-election of a President with this opinion should not be sufficient cause for disunion, then they insist that sufficient cause will arise upon the election of one who may be adverse to the introduction of slavery into Territories, although there are no Territories into which slavery can be introduced where the question is not already settled either

by human law, or nature, stronger than human law. I do not desire to underrate the cause for the dangerous excitement which now overspreads the country. Every candid man must admit, however, that these objectionable opinions upon the subject of slavery in the Territories have been common in the free States since the foundation of our Government. Within twenty-five years that portion of the South which now clamors most loudly against them has freely bestowed its votes on one who had openly and emphatically committed himself in their favor, and, within fifteen years, has submitted, without a murmur, to the application of the Wilmot proviso by a President who was a citizen of the South, and the special choice of that portion of the South.

In view of these facts any attempt to dismember the Government for the alleged causes is rather a good any where. The only result has been the in- surprise on a people as staid and sedate as we are,

and we have a right to demand some time for sober deliberation upon this new turn of affairs. In my opinion there are more excitement, panic, and hatred than there is just cause for alarm. The domestic elements of terror and the artifices of misrepresentation have for many years been employed, without scruple, by those men so truly described by Washington, until hatred has spread a cloud of prejudices over the land. I trust, however, that their means for mischief are nearly exhausted. The practical material is nearly consumed, and I believe we are not yet mad enough to break up our Government on account of the errors, real or supposed, of specu-

But, in truth, is it wonderful that men's fears should overcome their reason, and hatred seize the fraternal bosom, when public speakers are constantly talking of war-of States marching their armies over our borders to foment the butcheries of servile insurrection? It would seem to me that if the danger proclaimed is really apprehended, it should be our policy to keep all the friends we have, and add as many more as possible. Instead of that, it is the marked policy of the times with many political leaders in the South to cast off former and constant friends, and to shut the door against all new accessions. Why, for instance, is an old platform of principles changed to maintain an abstraction?-Why is the ticket for Bell and Everett denounced as unsound on slavery? Why are the friends of this ticket, composing hundreds of thousands of the intelligent citizens and slaveholders of the South, who have approved of Mr. Bell's public career for thirty years, and now rejoice at the opportunity to manifest their approval of his public career, why, I say, are he and all his supporters denounced as unfit to take in charge the slave interests of the South? Why are those of the North, who glory in the name and renown of Edward Everett, and propose to give him their support, why are they denounced as unsound? You will sometimes even hear it objected that there are many men of freesoil opinions who will support the ticket. Yet these cavillers will swear that they are for the Union, and would give the world to beat Lincoln. If any conservative man in Massachusetts, or any Union man of moderation in the South, shall be able by the sublimity of his character to diminish Lincoln's strength and draw off voters, who, though opposed to slavery, are yet moderate and devoted to the Union, these same cavillers will cry out that he cannot be sound enough for the South. For my part, I am rejoiced when I see a man able, like Fillmore, to discharge his constatutional duties, notwithstanding his freesoil sentiments. I would rejoice to know that all Massachusetts would go for Bell and Everett, or for any sound Union ticket. I would be truly glad to see the freesoil men return to their former conservatism. They supported Adams and Clay, Jackson and Van Buren, Harrison and Polk, Taylor and Cass, Pierce and Scott, Buchanan, Fremont, and Fillmore. They were divided in former times on other issues than slavery; and would to God that I could divide them now. Every body knows that Webster was a freesoiler, and every body knows that he was a magna-

nimous patriot. One part of the South has been for years engaged in endeavoring to prove the other part unsound on slavery; and now the attempt is to show that the entire North and West are so. If this be true, our case is hopeless indeed, in or out of the Union, to preserve the institution of slavery. So far as respects ourselves, the candid and moderate men among us know this to be untrue. So far as respects the North and West, they likewise know that, in these sections of the Union, we have more than a million of friends. Indeed nearly, if not quite, onehalf the entire population, who, while the Union lasts, will raily under the Constitution and around the flag of our common country in support of our rights. They know that when the Union shall be dismembered, and the Constitution gone, and the flag of our common country struck to the dust, all our friends in these sections, who, upon the question of slavery, now rally with warmth and zeal to our aid, will be dispersed and lost under the mighty tide of a victorious and sectional party. Now we can count of American citizens a vast majority on our side; we can reckon the entire South, and onehalf, or nearly one-half of the whole North and West. But when the Union is gone and the great motive for its integrity and the mighty impulses in its favor are buried in ruins, we may expect a concentrated sentiment and strength pervading those ranks, which division now distracts and enfeebles, and renders

powerless for permanent mischief. In the name of Heaven, let not our conduct invite

It is manifest, then, that our true position is in the Union. While we are here, our enemies will have enemies at their own door. In it we shall have the physical strength; and the battle, whenever it may come, will be fought by an united South and her ally against a divided section. But when we pull down the common flag, one flag will rise over the South, and one flag-another flag-will rise over a North and West no longer divided, but made one by our folly.

Against this fatal conclusion of American independence and American liberty I pray that every man of our party may lift his prayers and his coun-

I am sincerely, yours, B. F. MOORE.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION .- The right of a State to secede from the Union would appear to have been considered and decided by the framers of the Constitution. New York was unwilling to accept that instrument and join the Umon which it created, unless she could terminate her connection with it at pleasure. Her proposal was to join for five or six years, with the right then to withdraw if she desired. Gen. Hamilton was for a time inclined to favor this proposition, and he wrote to Mr. Madison in regard to it in July, 1778. This was Madison's

New York, Sunday evening. MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is this instant at hand, and I have had but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Constitution within a certain time, is conditional ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; this principle in such case would not be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption in toto and forecer. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vitiate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned-worse than rejection.

JAMES MADISON New York finally abandoned her -claim, and "adopted the Constitution in toto, and forever."-And so did all the other States.

MURDER.-Noah Turnage was mortally wounded by Wm. Sauls, in this place, on Saturday night last, from the effects of which he died the following day. The circumstances are, that Sauls went into the Tenpin Alley of Mr. Warters, to roll tenpins. Turnage, who was game-keeper, was ordered by Mr. Waters not to let Sauls, who had been in the habit of playing and not paying for his games, roll until he paid for them. Turnage was remonstrating with him, endeavoring to enforce his orders, when Sauls, who is a powerful man, struck him with all the force he could command, with a second size alley ball, splitting the scull bone about four and a half inches. Turnage was a very small man, and was peaceable and inoffensive. Sauls was arrested on Sunday by Sheriff Thompson, and is now in jail awaiting his trial .- Golds. Tribune.

Georgia.-The convention bill, which has passed both houses, provides that an election of delegates shall be held in the different counties on the first Wednesday in January; that each county having two representatives in the legislature shall be entitled to three delegates, and those counties having one representative shall be entitled to two delegates. The convention is to meet at the Capitol on the 16th day of January, 1861, and the per diem and mileage of the delegates shall be the same as members of the legislature,

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE. THERSDAY, Nov. 29th, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 91 o'clock, a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the Methodist Church. On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Senate adjourned

to 11 o'clock Friday. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House met at 94 o'clock, A M. Mr. Person, of New Hanover, in the chair. Journal of yesterday read and amended. On motion of Mr. Ferrebee, the House adjourned

to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A M.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, 1860. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthall.

The Journal of Wednesday was read by the clerk. Mr. Street introduced a resolution to consolidate the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of Superior Court into one. Referred to judiciary

Mr. Burton, a bill to increase the salary of Judges of Superiour Courts of Law. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the ju-

diciary committee. Mr. Turner, a bill to incorporate the Hillsboro' Academy. Passed its first reading and referred to

committee on corporations. Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend chap, 101 of the Revised Code-it exempts all free white persons under the age of 21 from working the roads, and to make the man who sends three hands under the present law equally liable with the non-slaveholder to work the roads.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to reorganize the militia system of the State. Referred to committee on military af-

On motion of Mr. Winstead, Mr. C. H. K. Taylor, Senator from Granville, was qualified by the Speaker and took his seat. On motion of Mr. Dockery, Mr. Rogers, Senator

from Northampton, was granted leave of absence for A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the passage of a bill with amend-

ments by the House to incorporate to Gardner Valley Mining Company.
On motion of Mr. Morehead, the amendments were

concurred in and the bill enrolled. The Speaker asked leave of absence on to-morrow on account of important business requiring his pre-

sence at home. On motion of Gov. Morehead, it was granted, and the Speaker designated Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg, to act as pro tempore Speaker during his absence. On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. House called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walthall. Journal of

yesterday read and approved. A communication from Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons, in relation to the resolution of Mr. Ferrebee, offered on Wednesday last, for a committee to inquire into the legal organization of the House, was presented and ordered to be read. After the reading had progressed for a time, Mr. Mendenhall arose to a point of order. He thought the House had nothing to do with this communication in the present state of the question. He therefore moved to lay the communication on the table.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment referring it to the special committee on the organization of the House, which was agreed to, and the communication was referred accordingly.

Mr. Baxter from committee on propositions and grievances, reported back to the House the following bills and recommended their passage : A bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish up Salmon creek in Bertie county.

A bill allowing the sureties of Wm. Pollock, late sheriff of Jones county, to collect arrearages of taxes. RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Merrimon, a resolution instructing the

committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of erecting an additional judicial circuit, and the election of another Judge of the Supreme Court; to report by bill or otherwise. Referred to committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Davis, of Bladen, a resolution in favor of

the estate of George Cratton, deceased, of Bladen county. Referred to the committee on claims, By Mr. Hayes, a resolution in favor of Cooper Prince, and John II. Harwood, of Cherokee county. Referred to committee on Cherokee lands and Wes-

tern Turnpikes. By the same, a resolution in favor of Leah Coleman. Referred to committee on Cherokee lands and Western Turnpikes. By Mr. Waugh, a resolution proposing to raise a

committee of five, to be called the committee on corporations. Adopted. By Mr. Wright, a resolution in favor of the sureties of John S. Willis. Referred to the committee

on proposition and grievances. BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING. By Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, in the county of

Mecklenburg. Referred to the committee on pri-By Mr. Gaither, a bill to allow less than a majority of the magistrates of the county of Iredell, to transact business. Referred to the committee on

propositions and grievances. By Mr. Hayes, a bill to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company, in the county of Cherokee. Referred to committee on cor-

By Mr. Newby, a bill to amend an act of 1849 incorporating Perquimons Male and Female Academy. Referred to committee on private bills.

By Mr. Marsh, a bill to amend the Revised Code chap. 107, sec. 66. Referred to judiciary committee. By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 31, sec. 15, in relation to courts, county and superior, in certain counties-changes time of holding. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company. Referred to committee on private bills. By Mr. Woodard, a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the supreme and the superior courts. Re-

ferred to committee on the judiciary. By Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Company-to committee on private

By Mr. Siler, a bill to incorporate the Chattanooga Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company in the county of Macen-to committee on corporations. By Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to amend the

charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Companyto committee on internal improvements. By Mr. Williams, of Cumberland a bill to prevent damage by camp fires-to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By Mr. Fagg, a bill incorporating the Ashville Water Company in Buncombe county-to the committee on private bills. By Mr. Love, of Jackson, a bill regulating criminal prosecutions in the County and Superior Courts.

Placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed. By Mr. Jenkins, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 62, section 6, and section 11, of same chapter, in relation to the stay of executions-to committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Logan, a bill regulating the election of

committees of common schools-to the committee on education. By Mr. Folk, a bill to abolish jury trials in the courts of pleas and quarter sessions in the county of Watauga-to the committee on private bills. By Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal chapter 40 of the

cerned-to judiciary committee. By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to incorporate a company to build a turnpike road from Mitchell's Peake in the Black mountain to some one of the public roads in Buncombe county-to committee on internal im-

provements.

revised Code, so far as Chatham county is con-

A message was received from the Senate con curring in House bill, No. - incorporating the Garden Valley Mining Company. Mr. Logan's resolution fixing the time for the meeting and adjournment of the House, which lay over under the rules, was taken up, when

On this motion Mr. Waters called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the motion prevailed-yeas 58, nays 32. Mr. Folk moved to adjourn until to-morrow 11 o'clock. Agreed to, so the House adjourned.

Mr. Yeates moved to lay it on the table.

From the Democratic Press. MESSRS. BROWN AND GILMER.

November 10, 1860.

Messes, Editors: Last Monday, the 5th inst, I heard pronounced in the Court House in Yanceyville, by the Hon. John A. Gilmer, one of the mos remarkable barangues it has ever been my misfor-tune to listen to. Mr. Gilmer, instead of advocating the principles of the party to which he professes to belong, employed all his time in a continual denunciation of Mr. Breckinridge and his party; and in unlimited praise of Mr. Douglas and his wing (as he chose to term it) of the party. So little did he refer to Mr. Bell and his party, and so lavish was he of his praises of Stephen A. Douglas, that some of his hearers were enquiring among themselves whether hearers were enquiring among themselves whether he had left his party and, gone over to Douglas. He characterized the Breckinridge party as the "dis-union party"—the "nullifying party"—the "seces-sion party," and was understood to say that he re-garded the Breckinridge Democracy as being as dangerous, or as no better than Lincoln and his coadjutors. He said with profound emphasis that "there is not a single nullifier"—"there is not a single disunionist"—"there is not a single secsssionist but what belongs to the Breckinridge party. He entered into a long course of reasoning, (such as it was) trying to prove that Douglas and his fol-lowers stood where the Democracy stood four years since. His mission into Caswell, judging from the purport of his harangue, was to tell the Democracy how to vote on the following day, or in others words, to tell them who best represented the true principles of the Democratic party. Great Heavens!-John A. Gilmer, a Representative in Congress from the South, congratulated by that arch fiend of abolitionism-Joshua R. Giddings-one who never once voted for a Democrat, pending the election for Speaker in the House of Representatives, after having received repeated assistance from Democratic votes even from Ohio. Yes, John A. Gilmer came to Democratic Caswell to tell who best represented the Democratic party! Upon the whole, his speech was most insulting and presumptuous—one fraught with the greatest injustice and misrepresentations, that ever was delivered in Yanceyville. During the delivery of this philippic he was greeted by no ap-After he had finished, loud and continued calls

were made from all parts of the house, (now the house was full, the people expecting a reply.) for that "Old War-horse of Hickory Democracy," the Hon. Bedford Brown. He arose and divested bimself of his great coat, (for his feelings were thoroughly warmed by the gross injustice and almost personal allusions of Mr. Gilmer) and took the rostrum amid great and continued applauses. He began by referring to the speech just then made as one of the most remarkable he had ever heard delivered either in or out of Congress on any subject. (Uprorious applause.) He looked upon the gentleman who had just preceded him as a poor messenger to instruct the Democracy. During the delivery of his speech, Col. Brown was interrupted time and again by great cheering and the most enthusiastic applause. Never in my life have I seen the people more exultant over a victory than they were over the victory of Col. Brown over Mr. Gilmer. He not only successfully refuted the great misrepresentations of facts and history set forth as truths by his opponents, but he went far back into the political history of our country, and gave the history of each party up to the present time. After achieving one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved in a political disquisition, Col. Brown left the stand amid wild enthusiasm. He was immediately surrounded by numerous friends desiring to shake hands with him, and to congratulate him upon demolishing his antagonist in one of the most stirring and powerful speeches he ever delivered. His speech was regarded by some as one of the greatest efforts of his life, while others thought it equal to, if not greater than his celebrated Jackson speech. Col. Brown, in voice, gesture, and intellect, appears stronger than ever .-One of the most unwavering, unflinching, and unerring Democrats as he has always been, he is eminently worthy, to say nothling of his superior qualifications and deserts, of the cordial gratitude of every good Democrat in the Old North State. He has fought hard and manly for the last two months in defense of true Democratic principles. May he long live.

Yours in haste,

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA FOWLE & CO.'S

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATED PERUVIAN GUANO, THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST PERMANENT

FERTILIZER YET OFFERED TO THE AGRICULTURISTS.

E NDORSED by Dr. R. H. Stabler, of Alexandria, Va. and Prof. Campbell Morfit, of New York, two of the most eminent Chemists of the United States, as the only combination of Phosphatic and Ammointed GUANOS, yet offered in a really soluble form. It is composed of No. 1 Peruvian and Sombrero GUANOS, of our own importation, from the Chinchs and Sombrero Islands, and warrant-ed free from all impurities. It has been severely tested by many of the most successful and intelligent farmers, both in Virginia and Maryland, side by side with Peruvian Gua-no, and its superiority alone fully proved, being 16 per cent cheaper. The Sombrero Guano, before being added to the Peruvian, is rendered immediately soluble, by a process, but recently discovered, and peculiarly our own The value of Peruvian Guano combine! with this Super Phosphate, can hardly be over-estimated, as an important constituent is supplied by the Sombrero, which the Peru-vian does not possess in so high a degree when used alone.

Price \$50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. To those who prefer it, we will be prepared to furnish No. 1 Peruvian and Sombrero Guano, direct from the Is-land. Also, Columbian, Mexican, and African Guanos FOWLE & CO., Alexadria, Va.

HILL & NORFLEET. Sole Agents at Richmond, Va. August 1, 1860. 31-w&sw4m. GEO. W BLOUNT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, NASHVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO him in Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe and Franklin

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, OF A THOROUGHLY SCIentific and military character, is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TEW, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. Circculars will be forwarded on application

LL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POS-A LL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POS-SESSION borrowed books from my labrary are re-quested to return them. As it now becomes absolutely neces ary that they should be replaced by the 1st day January next.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I am no longer agent for any person, and, in the future, I shall conduct busiany person, and, in the inture, t shall conduct business on my own account. In winding up the agency that has existed for the past three years, it is necessary that all persons owing bills on the old source should settle up without delay, and for that purpose I have made them out to date, without respect to persons or property. Hoping that none of the above delinquents will give me unnecessary trouble, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Your Humble servant

P S. In retiring from the above agency which I have unducted with a great deal of success for the past three years, I would return my warmest thanks for the very lib eral patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and I promise for the future to so deal and conduct my business that I

shall at least enlist your warmest go'd wishes, and to a very great extent your future patronage, for I shall be better able and more willing to keep on band the largest stock of every article in the Confectionary and Fancy Goods line that has ever been kept in Raleigh. COME ONE! COME ALL!!

FRANKLIN'S,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP-

PLICATION will be made to the present session of the Legislature for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of the Reynold-son Institute, in Gates county. Nov. 24, 1860.

A PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE LEGIS-LATURE of North-Carolina for an act to incorporate the town of Boon Hill, Johnston county, N. C. November 20, 1860.

DETWEEN THREE AND FOUR AUNDRED HEAD of Cabbage and Greens for sale. Price two cts. a plece. Apply at this office. 40—1t.

COLLARS! COLLARS! NEW STYLES.

UNION GARROTE, NATIONAL BYRON, BAYA. Just reneived. HARDINGS

NEW STYLE OF CASSIMERE SUITS AND RICH HARDING'S

Brown and Blue colors. Lined throughout with Satisfic Chinc. Nest and bandsome style of Garment. HARDING SATINET PANTS FOR SERVANTS

PRENCH BEAVER CLOTH OVER-SACKS-Black

200 pairs just received, At HARDING'S.

SATINET COATS FOR SERVANTS 150 just opened - cheap and good.
At HARDING'S.

aleigh, N. C., Nov. 16, 1860. egister and Spirit of the Age copy. OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! A. WHITAKER KEEPS ON HAND

E. LINSEED OIL, TANNER'S OIL, TRAIN OIL, ELEPHANT LAMP OIL, COD LIVER OIL.
AXLE GREASE, IN BOXES.

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. E. A. WHITquers in the City.

Fine Chewing Tobacco and Havana Cigars.

E. A. WHITAKER KEEPS THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF FAMILY Groceries in the City.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, OUR EXCELLENT townsman, Naphtall EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely hald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so baid four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery, that he has named it

"The Infallible Virginia Hair Restorer." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December

12th, 1859. This famous article can now be nad of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of har, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street. N. EZEKTEL

RICHMOND, November 14, 1859. I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA BAIR RESTORER.

NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. JOSEPH MAYO. Mayor of Richmond. For sale by P. F PESCUD.

Raleigh, N. C. 3- waswly. January 16, 1860. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of the State of North-Carolina. WHEREAS, the return of the election of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instant last, the 6th day of the month, the time appointed by the Act of Congress, and in conformity with the regulation of the Statutes of the State, have been received at the Eventure office from the Shariff, of the second of the State of the

ceived at the Executive office from the Shariffs of the serval counties (Alleghany, Bladen and Madison excepted,) and
the same having been examined and summed up, the result
of the said election is found to be as follows, that is to say,
A. M. Scales and Ed. G. Ha wood each received fortyeight thousand, one hundred and fifty-three votes; John W. Moore, Wm. A. Allen and J. R. McLean each received for B. Rodman and J. M. Clement each received forty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-eight rotes; W. B. Rodman and J. M. Clement each received forty-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine votes; A. W. Ven. able and Junius A. Fox each received forty-eight thousand we hundred and thirty-seven votes; and John A. Dickson received forty-eight thousand fire hundred and thirty transfer.

And that Geo. E. Badger received forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-one votes; R K. Speed received forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine votes; J.

W. Hinton, Charles C. Clark, O. H. Dockery, L. C. Edwards, Henry Walsor and W. P. Bynum each received for ty-four thousand nine hundred votes; A. G. Foster received forty-four thousand, nine hundred and ninety votes; and B. S. Gaither received forty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-eight votes.

And that R. M. Henry received fifty-two votes.

And that D. K. McRae and Rob't. P. Dick each received two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine votes; S. W. Watts, F. D. Koonce, D. McDougald, Henry W. Miller, John Morrison, T. W. Keen, and W. R. Myers each receiv-

ed two thousand seven hundred and one votes; and that J. D. Hyman received two thousand seven hundred votes: Now, therefore, I John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby proclaim and make known that A. M. Scales, Ed. G. Haywood, John W. Moore, Wm. B. Rodman, Wm. A. Allen, A. W. Venable, J. R. McLean, J. M. Clement, Junius A. Fox, and John A. Dickson, have been duly chosen as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, on behalf of this State for four years from and after the fourth day of March next. And I do in like manner notify and warn hext.

And I do in like manner notify and warn them, and each of them, to attend in the Capitol at Raleigh on the first Wednesday in December next, it being the 5th day thereof, to form an Electoral College, and to rote for President and Vice President as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 19th day of Novem

ber, A. D. 1860. By the Governor, GRAHAN DAVES, Private Secretary. November, 20, 1860.

PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE NEXT A Legislature of North-Carolina, by the citizens of tockingham and vicinity, (Richmond county.) for the passage of a law to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors with-in two miles of the Courthouse. November 13, 1860.

NOTICE.

A LARGE SALE. VING DETERMINED TO REMOVE TO ALA-

BAMA, I will commence selling my property at pub-lic auction on Thursday, 20th day of December, and continue from day to day, until all is disposed of. I expect to sell between 200 and 500 barrels of corn, 10 pens of shucks, 40 stacks of fodder, between 130 and 150 fat bogs for pork, a few fine sows, a number of cattle, among them a thoroughbred Levon Bull, and some Devon Caives, half breed Also a large supply of farming utensils and kitchen and house-hold furniture, a fine Piano, Melodeon, &c., &c. The pork will be sold for cash; the other property on a credit of nine months. Bond and approved security re-

LINN B. SANDERS. Register and Press copy three times and send bills Nov. 27, 1860.

J. J. CHAPLIN, BOOK BINDER & BLANK BOOK MANU. FACTURER,

RALEIGH, N. C., RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF RALLIGH and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of Newpapers, Maguzines and Periodicals of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms.

All BLANK BOOKS ordered from me are manu-

ctured by me, in the City of Raleigh, N. C. December 23, 1839. HO! FOR CHRISTMAS. PLEASE THE CHILDREN! PLEASE THE CHILDREN.

CHRISTMAS TOYS! CHRISTMAS TOYS! AT COST! AT COST!! FINE SEGARS-GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO.

A LOT OF FINE SHOW CASES. All for cost at the old Store of DODD & SCHEIB Nov. 27, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION PUBLIC NOTICE. of N C, for a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of New Hope Academy, Chatham county, N. C..

November 20, 1860.

E. P. FEARINGTON.