The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 18, 1857. NUMBER 46.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and Popular steamer Marion Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being now in the hands of an old and experienced commander, D. J. Ryder can be relied upon, to deliver her freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will only run to Georgetown but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water both Boats being well provided with suitable Lighters.

Consignments to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON.
Agents at Charleston,
SHACKLEFORD & FRASER
Agents at Georgetown,
DAN'L A. HORN,
Agents at Cheraw,

Dec. 2 1856 41-6m

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

YARNS,

Omnibergs,	*Threshing Ropes,*
Sheetings,	*Bed Cords,*
Shirtings,	*Well Ropes,*
Grain Bagging,	*Carpet Chain,*
Heavy Drilling,	*Wrapping Twine.*

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of Shipping Flour, Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.

Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to furnish Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of ordinary sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

House building in the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.

May 27, 1856. 14tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

☞ Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle the first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.

April 8, 1856. 7tf

☞ New Establishment. ☜

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Inks and Boxes of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Coach makers at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to dispatching as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except stocking, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I could give any number of reference as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON.

Charlotte March 18, 1856. 41f

☞ Last Notice ☜

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON,—SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection.—☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the debts must be paid.

JOHN ALLISON.
J. R. DANIEL.

Dec. 31, 1855. 46tf

COLUMBIA FOUDNRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

JOHN ALEXANDER & CO. take this method for returning thanks to their Friends and Patrons for past encouragement and solicit a continuance of their favors. The Establishment is well known as formerly occupied by Mr. G. W. Wright, and the present proprietors are well prepared to furnish CASTINGS of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. They also undertake to furnish all descriptions of Machinery for Steam Mills, &c. Gin Geering, Sawdust Burners, &c., of various sizes always on hand.

N. B. All orders will be promptly executed.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21, 1856. 447

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY has this day expired. All those indebted to the firm and wishing to save cost, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.

July 31, 1856. 24tf

Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the

Tinning Business

at the old stand, where all orders for work will be punctually attended to.

R. W. MOORE.

Aug. 1, 1856. 25tf

MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT.

June 3, 1856. 15tf

☞ Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office in Brawley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President.*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. H. WHITE,
J. H. CARSON, C. OVERMAN, A. C. STEELE, } *Executive Committee.*
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*

Aug. 12, 1856. 25tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm, I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, made at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of said Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & McLeod's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.

Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 23tf

☞ Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Bethune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.

Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

Ho! for California!

ROBERT SHAW takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS,

at his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be offered on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch

February 19, 1855. tf

A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856. 50tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. B. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Call, in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot York District S. C.

Feb. 12, 1856. tf

Mattresses

READY MADE, of Shucks or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

☞ ALL ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.

April 15, 1856. 8tf

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

River Land for Sale.

I WILL sell at private sale, my Land, situated in Iredell county, adjoining Robt. I. McDowell, J. R. Rankin and others, lying on the Catawba river, containing 130 acres—60 acres of which is under a high state of cultivation—40 acres bottom Land.

WM. A. LEMLY.

Oct. 7, 1856. 33tf

25,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

BOONE & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS AND PRICES:

Heavy double sole Brogans, domestic manufacture, all numbers over 6, at	$1 50
" oak sole Brogans, northern manufacture, a good article,	1 50
" nailed sole Brogans, for miners and railroad, good,	1 50
" double sole, round seam Brogans,	1 40
" single sole riveted Brogans, a good article,	1 35
" single sole riveted Brogans, a shade lighter,	1 25
" single sole not riveted, Brogans, a shade lighter,	1 15
" single sole Brogans, inferior stock,	1 00
Mens' kip Brogans, a g'd article No 1. (W. b. t.)	1 50
" " " " No 2, J. F. D,	1 35
" " " " No 3,	1 25
" lined and bound kip Brogans,	1 25 to 1 50
" " " calf "	1 75 to 2 00
" " " Oxford calf,	1 75 to 2 00
Gents' calf Congress Gaiters, peg,	2 25 to 2 75
" cloth " pat. tip "	2 50 to 3 50
" fine calf sewed Shoes,	2 50 to 3 00
" " pat " " Oxfords pt'd,	2 50 to 3 50
Mens' fine kip sewed, (Planters)	1 75 to 2 00
Gents' fine patent leather Gaiters,	4 00 to 5 00
" " D. S. Quilt'd Boots and st'ch'd, ex.	9 00
" " Quilted Boots, stitched, extra,	8 50
" " " " No. 1,	7 00
" heavy calf, D. S, sewed, Planters' Boots, very cheap,	5 00
" " calf, D. S. peg and cork Boots,	5 00
" " fine calf, corn sole, and made with copper nails,	7 00
" fine calf, pp." "	5 00
" heavy D. S. calf, plain bottom,	4 00
" " " kip, " "	4 00
" " " " plain and heavy welts,	2 50 to 3 00
" " Hungarian, common,	2 00
Ditchers' and Miners' Boots,	2 50 to 4 00

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Boys' fine Cong. Gaiters, pat. tip and toxed,	2 00 to 2 50
" " Calf Shoes,	1 25 to 1 50
" " Kip Brogans, good,	1 25
" " " " " No. 2,	1 00 to 1 12
" heavy Brogans, D. S., good article,	1 25
" " " from medium to poor,	75 to 1 00
Youths' calf and kip Brogans,	75 to 88
" extra heavy and good,	1 00 to 1 25
" thick " "	75 to 85
" " light and common,	50 to 62

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' fine Congress Gaiters, double soles and toxed, for winter, with heels,	3 00
" fine Congress Gaiters, thin soles, with heels,	3 00
" fine " " " without tips,	2 00 to 2 50
" fine " " "	2 00 to 2 50
" fine French kid side lace Gaiters,	2 50
" fine sine leather, thick and thin soles, silk,	1 50 to 2 00
" fine to common " "	1 25 to 1 50
" fine goat Brogans, best article, flannel lined, for winter,	1 75
" fine goat Brogans, best article, twilled lined,	1 50
" fine goat Bootees, No 2, twilled lined,	1 25
" fine Morocco and kid Boots,	1 50 to 1 75
" fine pat. leather and fancy top,	1 25 to 1 50
" fine leather Bootees, a very fair shoe	1 00
" fine kip and calf, a very good shoe,	1 25
" fine Dutch Boots, all kip,	1 50
" fine congress enamelled & kid Gaiters,	1 50
" fine patent leather and enamel	1 12 to 1 25
Misses' Shoes and Gaiters, all grades, prices varying from	75 to 1 25
Children's Shoes,	25 to 88

OVER SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Gents' Buffalo over-shoes, for winter,	$2 00
" high cut Rubbers and over-shoes,	1 00
" Rubber Sandals, one and two straps,	1 00
Ladies' Buffalo Over-shoes	2 00
" cloth "	1 50
" Rubber Boots,	1 00
" " Buskins and Over-shoes,	75
" " Sandals,	75
Misses' Over-shoes,	50 to 75

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Shop made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand and made to order at short notice, from the best imported stock.

Gents' fine pp. Boots, warranted,	$8 00
" D. sole, broad bottoms, Dutch edge,	8 50
" " " " Dutch edge, footed on old legs, to order,	6 00
Pp. Footed on old legs, to order,	5 00
Gents' fine calf Shoes, to order,	3 00 to 3 00
" heavy kip sewed Shoes,	1 75 to 2 50
Ladies' fine calf Shoes and Boots,	1 75 to 2 00
" heavy kip " "	1 50

☞ Goods of our own manufacture are all warranted not to rip.

Prices by this Catalogue are for cash only, as the goods could not be sold at the very low figure mentioned than for cash.

The above comprises but a small portion of our stock, as it is impossible to enumerate every article in an advertisement, so that it may be understood without seeing the goods.

Cash Prices of Belts per running foot.

3 inch Bands	$ 20	8 inch Bands	$ 60
3½ " "	24	8½ " "	64
4 " "	28	9 " "	68
4½ " "	32	9½ " "	72
5 " "	36	10 " "	76
5½ " "	40	10½ " "	81
6 " "	44	11 " "	86
6½ " "	48	11½ " "	91
7 " "	52	12 " "	96
7½ " "	56		

LEATHER BELTING.

The public may depend on getting the best article that can be had, they will run straight, hold their width, and run flat to the pulley. These bands are made of the best oak tanned leather, and the *solid part* only used. These joints are put together with water-proof cement, which allows them to be used in damp places, without any effect upon the joints. The best of copper rivets used. An assortment generally on hand, and all kinds made to order.

—ALSO—

Machine Belt Clasps,

for connecting Belts or Bands together, to run on Machinery.

This clasp is made of plates of metal fluted out on the inside, making teeth sharp enough to press into the Belt and hold it, without cutting into and impairing its strength, as is the case with making holes to lace through, or otherwise. It is, when applied to the Belt, confined together by means of screws, (made for the purpose,) so as to hold on to every particle of the Belt, thereby retaining its whole strength. An assortment always on hand.

Also, superior *LACE LEATHER* on hand, and *COPPER RIVETS* with Burrs.

Sole and Upper LEATHER of every description constantly on hand, at low prices.

☞ Cash paid for Green or Dry HIDES, or taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, at Cash prices.

BOONE & CO.

Charlotte, Oct. 14, 1856. 14tf

Communication.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

A WARNING TO YOUNG LOVERS.

The story I am now about to relate is no fiction. It is this. A young gentleman and a young Lady were engaged to be married and about that time there was a call made for Soldiers to go to war. The gentleman thought it his duty to serve his country. He made arrangements with his love, that if he lived on return he would marry her and She consented to it. He left, returned in eighteen months. After his return he went to see his intended, but she appeared somewhat cold towards him. He told her he had come back and was ready now to fulfil his contract; but she would not accede to it, not giving any satisfactory reasons. Some short time after, she married a widower. The lovers seldom saw each other after, except at Church, when the gentleman would be invited by some of the relatives to take a check with them. It so happened that they took their checks together and on the last time that he was invited, he noticed that she removed her check and went of a little distance for and her husband and ate to themselves. He saw that on that day there was something and in her countenance, but he could not account for it. In a very short time afterwards she was taken ill and died. The gentleman said he believed that it was the first Love that she had for him that pierced her as a dagger to the heart and caused her death.

Another case of a young lady who was engaged to a young gentleman. Her parents not being willing for it broke up the match and she shortly after married a Widower. She said that she could not marry her first Love and it did not matter who she married then, for she never expected to Love another man and she now is unhappy.

In conclusion, I warn young Lovers to beware how you trifle with your first Love. Let no trivial matter hinder you from marrying your first Love.

M. A. E.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAIDS AND WIDOWS OF THE OLDEN TIME.—In turning over the leaves of a very delightful book, lately published, our eye chanced to fall on the following petition, signed by sixteen maids of Charleston, and presented to the Governor of that province on March 1, 1733.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. JOHNSON:

The humble petition of all the Maids whose names are underwritten:

Whereas, We, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows, and our youthful charms thereby neglected; the consequence of this our request is, that your Excellency will, for the future, order that no widow shall, for the future, presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties; and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is, that the widows by their forward carriage do *snap up* the young men; and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us who ought to have the preference.

This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will prevent any further insults.

And we poor maids, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

P. S.—I being the oldest maid, and thereby most concerned, do think it proper to be the messenger to your Excellency in behalf of my fellow subscribers.—*Savannah Georgian & Journal.*

"PICKING UP" A LADY.—The Courier of Limoges has the following: "As a tradesman of Tarascon was a few nights ago, at a late hour, going in his gig to Brives, he overtook in a desolate part of the road near Puyfort, an elegantly dressed young woman, who appeared greatly fatigued. Astonished to see a woman of her appearance alone on the highway at such an hour, he stopped and questioned her, and she after some hesitation, said in a soft voice, "Ah, sir, I am very unhappy. My husband, in consequence of a quarrel, we happened to have, has just flung me out of a postchaise, and I am now going I know not where." The tradesman said she would do well to go to Brives, the nearest town, and offered her a seat by his side, but she said, with an air of great modesty, that she could not think of accompanying a perfect stranger. The tradesman, however, insisted, and after a while she got into the gig. The conversation that ensued soon assumed a tender tone, and the tradesman ventured to press the hand of the lady, and to take a peep into her face, which, from what he thought was modesty, she had kept averted from him. He then saw two fierce eyes and a rough beard, and they struck him with terror.—After a moment's reflection however, he let drop his pocket handkerchief into the road, and, said he, "Madame, I must stop for a moment to pick up my pocket handkerchief; but no, my horse is so vicious that I cannot leave him; is it taking too great a liberty to ask you to pick up my handkerchief for me?

"Not at all," said the pretended lady, jumping from the gig, and at the same time the tradesman, whipping his horse, drove off as fast as he possibly could. A basket left by the bandit in the gig was found to contain a poignard and two pistols."

GOV. BRAGG'S INAUGURAL.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow-citizens of all political parties will judge of that, and, from my knowledge of them, I confidently believe they will do it, not only considerately but kindly.

Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident to a greater or less degree to humanity. But I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that I have been actuated by honest purposes, and have, on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow citizens have reelected me Governor of the State. Indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now adequate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me, and my gratitude for their decided support, after they had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledge of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with alacrity, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to secure.

We enter to-day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm unbroken brightness, and fragments of the stormclouds which but lately overhung the land still float in our political horizon, yet they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or excite our immediate apprehensions. These indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breathing time they have had since the late struggle through which they have passed. Educated in self government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have triumphed over dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like upheavings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest tost ocean tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined at no distant day to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unfalteringly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating that Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of our State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judicial tribunal. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge.

The most important, however, are those devolved upon you as the exclusive law-making power of the State.

In the progress of events, these duties have become more varied and important than formerly, and therefore requiring more time for their dispatch. As the resources of the State are brought to notice and become better known, these duties are likely to increase rather than diminish, and the scope of our legislation to be widened and extended.

I am aware, gentlemen, that several of the most important subjects upon which you have been called to act during the present session are yet undisposed of, but it is not my purpose now to speak of these or others, having so lately had an opportunity of communicating with you in another way. I trust I may be pardoned, however, for expressing the hope that although your session may become somewhat protracted, you will not suffer yourselves, on that account, to be hurried into hasty and imperfect legislation, always producing serious evils, and to undo which is oftentimes impossible.

For myself, when my official term shall have ended and I return to the walks of private life, I can hope for no higher gratification than to see North-Carolina distinguished by all the qualities which constitute a great State, and taking the position at home and abroad which every one of her sons should wish her to occupy. Whether this shall be the case, depends more upon your labors than mine.

That this hope may be realized, I am sure that you, and all who hear me to-day will most heartily desire.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—We see it stated in the Canada papers that a movement is on foot in Canada to secure the passage of an act of Parliament by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Mr. White presented a memorial from certain citizens of Gaston county.

The following engrossed bills of the House of Commons, passed their first reading, viz:

A bill, to incorporate the Normal College and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

A bill, to authorize the Governor to furnish arms to Military Schools.

A bill, to amend an act incorporating the Gulf and Graham Plankroad Company.

A bill, to change the name of New Institute to Olin.

A bill, to incorporate the Union County Turnpike Company, passed its third reading.

Mr. Clark, by leave, introduced a bill, to repeal an act requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to live in their districts.

A bill, concerning small notes was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

A bill, to incorporate the Danville and Greensboro Rail Road Company was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

A bill, concerning the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, passed its second reading.

A bill, to incorporate the Bank of Lincolnton was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. White.

A bill, to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county was laid on the table, by motion of Mr. Eaton.

A bill, concerning cattle and other stock killed on railroads was tabled.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. Bryant introduced a bill to alter the county line between Surry and Ashe.

A bill, to lay off and establish the county of Alleghany was made the special order of the day for Friday next, at 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Bryant.

A bill, requiring those using railroad companies to give notice to the Presidents or Superintendents, was lost on its second reading.

A bill, to incorporate the North Carolina Gas and Coal Transportation Company, with several amendments by the committee, passed its second and third readings.

A bill, to change the name of the town of New Institute to Olin, passed its several readings.

A bill, to incorporate the town of Yadkinville in Yadkin county, passed its second and third readings.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, by leave, introduced a bill to prevent the Clerks of the County Courts from fixing the county seal to the papers of free negroes.

A message was read from the House proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst. The following is the vote (the American members being Italicised) in the affirmative:

Messrs. Battle, *Bryant*, Carr, *Cherry*, Chesson, *Christian*, Cunningham, Dillard, *Dockery*, Faneuil, Forsville, *Gibson*, *Gorrell*, Hawkins, Holmes, *Holt*, J. B. Jones, Martin, W. R. Myers, *A. Myers*, *Parks*, Person, *Ramsay*, Taylor, *J. W. Thomas*, Ward and *Wiggins*—27.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Boyd, *Burgess*, Coleman, Eaton, *Grist*, Hill, Houston, *A. J. Jones*, Love, McDiarmid, Mills, Miller, *Pool*, Rives, Speight, W. H. Thomas, White and Wilder—18.

The bill to recharter the State Bank being the special order of this hour, the bill was discussed at much length, when Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, moved that the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock this evening. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion of the Bank was resumed.

Mr. Mills moved that the Senate adjourn until 10½ o'clock to-morrow—ayes 9, noes 35.

The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Hill, to an amendment by the committee, to lay a tax of seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars, the amendment passed by the following vote: ayes 32, noes 9.

Four amendments by the committee passed, as also two additional sections.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to make all notes issuable and payable in Raleigh, and, before the question was put Mr. Eaton moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 10½ o'clock. Carried.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

The special order of the hour being a bill to repeal sections 5, 6, and 7, chap. 36, Revised Code, in relation to small notes.

The committee offered several amendments. Mr. W. H. Thomas wished to amend the amendment of the sixth section by striking out the words, "by the banks of the State." Ayes 23, Noes 21. The question then being on the amendment that so much of the 6th section of the 36 chapter of the Revised Code as prohibits the reception and passage of notes of a less denomination than $5 be repealed, passed,—Ayes 36, Noes 9.

The bill, as amended, passed its second reading by the following vote—Ayes 33, Noes 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, January 2, 1857.

Mr. Waugh from the committee to superintend the election of Attorney General, reported Mr. Bailey as duly elected.

Mr Scott offered a resolution concerning the distribution of the public lands by the Governor.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution authorizing the State Geologist, under the direction of the Governor, to transmit a collection of the minerals of this State to the patent office, Washington City.

Mr. Baxter a bill to increase the revenue of the State. The bill imposes a tax of one per cent. on bank profits and dividends, provided the tax does not reduce the profits less than six per cent.

Mr. Elliott a bill to extend the time of entering tirles to vacant lands.

Mr. Elliott a bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly. It proposes to meet on the fourth Monday in December.

Mr. Gentry a bill to provide for the repairs and construction of public roads.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. Hargrove reported in favor of opening Yankin river to the free passage of fish.

Mr. Ferebee reported in favor of loaning Concord Institute $20,000.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to change time of meeting of the Supreme Court, at its winter term, to the first Monday in January.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill amending the act relating to widow's dower—provides that 5, instead of 12 freeholders, shall apportion said dower.

Mr. Speer introduced a bill to establish a medical board—it incorporates the N. C. Medical Society. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waddell withdrew his bill to incorporate the town of Albemarle, and offered a substitute.

The engrossed bill providing for the better securing of costs in actions of ejectment passed its second reading. It was then put on its third reading. Mr. Baxter spoke in opposition to it. Messrs. Scott, Caldwell, Dargan, Humphreys, Meares and Jenkins, advocated its passage. It passed by Yeas 72, Nays 23.

A bill concerning sureties and principal, was laid on the table.

A bill to charter Eagle City Bank was laid on the table.

A bill to encourage matrimony was put on its second reading. Mr. Gilliam said he thought this bill had extraordinary merits. At present there were only two classes of persons allowed to solemnize the rite, and his purpose by means of that bill, was to enlarge the number so privileged. He thought that if the facilities for getting married were increased, marriages would also increase and thereby the State would be benefitted. He knew no person more fit to solemnize the matrimonial rite than practising attorneys. In his section there was a prejudice against being married by a Justice, and ministers were rather scarce, but lawyers, they had in abundance, therefore the new law would be of great service in that section. He hoped the House would pass the bill, thereby increasing the number of marriages, and consequently the amount of happiness in the State, for it was conceded that happiness existed to a greater extent in married life than in single life.

Mr. Crump submitted an amendment that all unmarried persons over twenty-eight should be taxed for the benefit of indigent old maids.

Mr. Waddell moved to amend by inserting all practicing physicians.

Considerable fun and wit was manifested among the members. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

MONDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Meares presented a memorial from certain mechanics, petitioning for the passage of more stringent laws against slaves hiring their own time, and against free negro labor coming into competition with white labor.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on Constitutional Reform, reported against a bill to protect land against undue taxation.

Mr. Folk gave notice, that he should in due time, present a minority report.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill, to raise a sinking fund. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, introduced a bill, to incorporate the High Point, Salem, Germantown and Virginia Railroad Company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

A bill in relation to costs &c.—proposes to allow one party to a suit to summon the other party as a witness, and provides that the Judge's charge shall be submitted to the jury and to the parties in writing—was taken up and put on its 2d reading. Very able speeches were delivered in favor of the bill by Messrs. Stubbs, Dargan, Caldwell and Bridgers. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, opposed it. The bill passed its 2d reading and was ordered to be printed.

A bill in relation to Currency—repeals section 6 chapter 36 of the Revised Code, and allows small notes—was taken up. The vote upon its passage stood:

AYES.—Messrs. Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Bynum, Caldwell, Cansler, Cox, of Perquimans, Crump, Dargan, Dills, Eller, Elliott, Folk, Foster, Gamber, Gentry, Glass, Hackney, Harrell, Hester, Hill, of Stokes, Houck, Humphrey, Jones, Kelly, Leach, Leitch, Lewis, of Nash, Little, Lyon, of Orange Mann, Martin, Masten, Meares, Montgomery, Mosely, Ogburn, Patterson, Pickett, Pearson, Ramsour, Rankin, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rushing, Scott, Settle, Siler, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Strayhorn, Tate, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddill, Waugh, White, of Cabarrus, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson and Yancey—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Blow, Baxter, Bridgers, Bright, Bullock, Dancy, Davidson, Eborn, Ferebee, Gilliam, Green, Hargrove, Hill, of Halifax, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Lewis, of Wake, Long, Lyon, of Granville, Mason, Moore, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Pitchford, Rumley, Rand, Sanis, Scales, Slaughter, Speight, Stubbs, Thompson, Ward and Withers. 37.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

Mr Dills presented a memorial against any change in the line between Jackson and Macon Counties.

Mr. Siler presented a memorial in favor of changing the line between Jackson and Macon Counties.

A large number of reports were presented.

Mr. Baxter, from a select committee on the People's Bank, reported in favor of that bill, with a number of amendments. The bill was ordered to be re-printed.

Mr. Bledsoe gave notice, that he should present a minority report.

Mr. White, of Cabarrus, introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House of the names of the gentlemen appointed by him, as commissioners under the 99th section of 36th chapter of Revised Code. Mr. White said he wished to know who these gentlemen were, so that it might be a-certained whether they had performed their duty. He knew of several things in certain counties, which had not been returned in the Comptroller's report.

Mr. Jenkins introduced a bill more effectually to prevent the killing of stock by railroads.