



"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

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Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

TAILORING.

J. J. HANDEEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit. Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and his warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be pleased to wait upon them at all times.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;
A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

Dec. 1844.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.

CHARLOTTE Business Directory.

Teachers—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norman, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.
Physicians—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. Hapgood, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S. Mint.
Lawyers—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 3d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. McDowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.
Merchants—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs first door north of Courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of Courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of Courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the Courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2d door north of the Courthouse.
Jewellers and Silversmiths—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.
Tailors—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn; J. J. Handeen, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.
Saddlers and Harnessmakers—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.
Carriage-makers—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the Courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.
Blacksmiths—W. & G. W. Suggs, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.
Auctioneer—William A. Todd.
Bookbinder—William Hunter.
Carpenters—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.
Boot and Shoemaker—William Carlan.
Brickmaker—James Eagle.
Grocers—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the Courthouse.
Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.
County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr., office in Courthouse.
Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

State Legislature.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 1st instant, on motion of Mr. Eaton, the bill concerning Deeds, Mortgages and Assignments was taken up. Pending the question both Houses convened to witness the inauguration of Mr. Graham, after which, on motion of Mr. Francis, the above bill was indefinitely postponed—ayes 23, noes 23—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the order of the day, being the Resolutions offered on a former day by Mr. Francis, calling on the General Government for the 4th instalment, came up, when Mr. Jeffreys concluded his remarks in opposition to the Resolutions. The question was on striking out and inserting the following amendment offered on yesterday by Mr. Biggs:

WHEREAS, The General Government is now in debt about twenty four millions of dollars, and whereas it appears by the late Message of the President of the United States that there will be in the Treasury of the United States at the close of the fiscal year, about seven millions of dollars which has unnecessarily accumulated under the operation of the present high Tariff, but which can be applied to the payment of the national debt by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose, and an unnecessary surplus in future can be prevented by a reduction of the taxes according to the recommendation of said message; and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and although the present General Assembly is somewhat embarrassed in consequence of payments made and to be made for Rail Roads, yet North Carolina is willing and able, as she has always been to meet her own liabilities, without supplicating the General Government for relief.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Senators from this State instructed and the Representatives requested to use their most exertions to reduce the present Tariff to the wants of the Government economically administered, and to apply any surplus in the Treasury to the extinguishment of the present national debt.

The Senate refused to strike out by 24 yeas to 24 noes—the Speaker voting in the negative. The Senate was then addressed by the Hon. W. N. Edwards, the Senator from Warren, with peculiar force and eloquence. He protested, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, against the passage of the Resolutions, and he sustained that protest by strong appeals to the patriotism and pride of Senators, and by the most unanswerable arguments.

Mr. Biggs moved that the Resolutions be postponed until Monday evening. It would be recollected, he said, that as soon as these Resolutions were taken up he had moved to lay them on the table until the 4th of March next, with the avowed object of preventing debate, so that the important and necessary business of the session might go on. In this he had been disappointed. I have now waited, said he, to see if some member of the majority in this Chamber would move to postpone, but finding a settled purpose to pass the Resolutions, I deem it a duty I owe to my constituents, not to sit still and give a silent vote under the circumstances which now surround us, but to join with the Senator from Warren in here entering my solemn protest against their passage. The Senator from Warren had, in a most eloquent manner, illustrated the danger of adopting this principle, the inevitable consequence of which must be a subversion of State independence, and with it in a short time a total loss of the liberties of this great and growing people. He could not hope to add anything to his impressive remarks. There was however one principle involved in these Resolutions to which he desired to call the attention of the Senate. It was distinctly avowed in them that North Carolina is in debt—that she needs money to pay the debt—and was insisted that Congress shall furnish the money for that payment. It is well known, continued Mr. Biggs, that in the late contest the whole of the democratic party, and the larger portion of the Whig party denounced the doctrine of assumption of State debts by the General Government. It is true, said he, that a fragment of the Whig party in Maryland, and perhaps in other States, avowed that doctrine, but certainly in North Carolina both parties disavowed it. He had entertained no idea that a different position would so soon be taken. Could there be any doubt that in passing these Resolutions the principle of assumption was not distinctly recognized? Although she is in debt—a debt contracted for insolvent Rail Road corporations—it was as nothing compared with the debts of other States of the confederacy. To relieve ourselves from our present embarrassments you adopt a principle which imposes upon the General Government the payment of more than two hundred millions of dollars of State debts, and North Carolina is to pay her proportion—for if it is paid out of the general treasury, she must bear her part of the burden. Were Senators prepared for such a consequence?

But there is another view of this subject, said Mr. Biggs, to which I wish to direct the attention of the Senate and of the people of North Carolina. I think my friend Mr. Jeffreys, the Senator from Franklin, has clearly demonstrated who is responsible for these Rail Road debts; and here we see that same party unwilling to assume the malice and independence of making provision to meet the payment, but voting resolutions to place North Carolina in the attitude of a beggar, at the footstep of federal power. Sir, I am unwilling to place our venerated State in such a humiliating position. She stands now with her sisters upon a proud and noble eminence, and I cannot consent to cast this reproach upon her fair fame. But, continued he, the circumstances under which these Resolutions are now pressed deserves the consideration of the Senate. They were introduced in the early part of the session, and it was then insisted they should be passed speedily. They were, however, postponed from time to time, and finally by the mover made the order of the day for Monday last. At the time they were postponed the Senate was full—every member was in his seat. Since that time one of the members has been expelled by a strict party vote, and now, before that expelled member has been reinstated, the question is pressed by a strict party vote. He thought a message of such great importance ought not to pass under

the circumstances: and in order that the Senate might be full, when they were finally acted on, and that in the mean time they might proceed to other business, he moved to postpone the Resolutions until Monday next.

The Senate, by a strict party vote, refused to postpone, when Dr. Cameron moved to amend the Resolutions so as to instruct our Senators in Congress to exert themselves to procure the payment of the 4th instalment. This motion was rejected by yeas 23, noes 25. So the Senate refused to instruct. The Resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas 24, noes 24—the Speaker voting in the affirmative. Mr. Boyden moved to read them a third time, whereupon Dr. Cameron moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was rejected—ayes 24, noes 24—the Speaker voting in the negative. The Resolutions were then read a third time and passed, by the same vote, and were ordered to be engrossed. They were thus rushed through with the most indecent haste, but the sequel will show that nothing was gained by it.

Mr. Waddell presented to-day a petition of sundry citizens of Orange county, praying the Legislature for a division of said county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Mills presented a preamble and Resolutions setting forth that the State of North Carolina is desirous of establishing within her bounds Asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and insane; that without the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue, as provided by an act of Congress passed in the year 1836, these institutions cannot be established without a resort to taxation; that obligations were entered into previous to the meeting of this General Assembly, to meet which it is indispensably necessary to raise money without a resort to taxation; and stating "that in the opinion of the Legislature, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to procure the payment of said instalment amounting to \$477,919 39, that the finances of the State may be relieved from embarrassment, and that the State may be enabled without taxation to establish the charitable institutions demanded by the people," which were read the first and second times and passed. Under federal mandate the State became involved in the corporations to a large amount; of these the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is now insolvent, and the State, without a dollar in the Treasury, is bound for its liabilities to the amount of \$800,000. We told the people, before the election, that it was so; and now the federalists acknowledge it. For \$500,000 the State has individual security; and the only security for the remaining \$300,000, is a mortgage upon the Road and its fixtures. A bill is now before the Legislature, and will doubtless pass, to foreclose the mortgage, which authorizes the Governor to bid so high as to cover the \$300,000 and the interest thereon, which will prevent competition by either individuals or associations, and throw upon the State both the ownership and the liabilities—"to meet which (says Mr. Mills' preamble) it is indispensable to raise money without a resort to taxation." Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, said in debate, that if the Governor or some one in behalf of the State was not authorized to bid for the Road, it would not bring more than \$20,000, and the balance would be a total loss to the State. As it is, we believe that as much or more will be lost.

In order to blind the people, whose power they dread, as to the purpose for which this surplus revenue is asked, they thrust between themselves and taxation the only plausible plea, in case of failure (and fail they must) the establishment of charitable institutions. Just think of it. North Carolina assuming the attitude of a supplicant, at the door of the Federal Treasury and asking a pittance! And for what? The Resolutions say, "that the State may be relieved from her embarrassments." Though we regret as much as any one can, that she is embarrassed, we are glad that on those who brought her into difficulty devolves the responsibility of getting her out. For the honor of the "Old North State," we wish that those entrusted with it had let alone this beggary. We would rather have taxed the air we breathe, than have had it gone to the world that North Carolina, proverbial for her integrity has come to this!

William A. Graham, the Governor elect, attended by Governor Morehead, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the joint select committee appointed to wait upon him, appeared before the two Houses, they having assembled in the Commons Hall for that purpose, and took the oaths prescribed by law for the qualification of the Governor of the State, the same having been administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Ruffin.

The engrossed bills more effectually to suppress the offence of trading with slaves; to amend the 5th section of the 19th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to attach a portion of the 69th to the 68th Regiment; to provide for a vacancy in the office of County Surveyor; each read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed. Leave of absence for the remainder of the session was granted to Mr. Sharpe.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 21 instant, Mr. Reich presented a bill to authorize the payment of talis jurors in Stokes county, and Mr. Melvin a bill to amend the 103d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the improvement of rivers and creeks; which were read the first time and passed. The Resolution to pay Col. Wheeler \$147 for work and labor done for the State then came up, when Gen. Dockery, that particular guardian of the Treasury, moved to strike out the above sum. Negative—ayes 6, noes 42. Cold comfort for the General.—Attacks prompted by personal spite generally recoil upon those who make them.

The bill to authorize the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to redeem a like amount of bonds issued under the act entitled "an act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company," next came up for consideration. Various amendments were offered by democratic members, the object of which was to secure the State against loss by the Road, but these amendments failed, and the bill was rushed through its several readings by a strict party vote—the federalists for the bill, the democrats against it, and the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The bill, having finally passed both Houses, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Edwards presented the following Preamble

and Resolutions, which were read three times and ordered to be engrossed:

Whereas, it appears that in the State of North Carolina there is no national flag belonging to the State, nor even one bearing her own insignia, by which she may be designated among her other sisters of the Confederacy, therefore

Resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby authorized to purchase for the use of the State a national banner, and also one bearing the arms of North Carolina, and that he be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the cost of the same.

Mr. Hellen, a federalist, moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed on yesterday the Resolutions of Mr. Francis, called for the 4th instalment, and his motion was carried, ayes 25, noes 22. The same gentleman then moved to strike out all that part of the Resolutions relating to the indebtedness of the State, and pending this, on motion of Mr. Jeffreys the Senate adjourned. The feds were completely foiled by this movement of Mr. Jeffreys, for the resolutions had been re-considered, and the adjournment over to Friday gave an opportunity to the democrats to get the benefit of the vote of Mr. Ennett, who was expected on that day.

In the House, on Thursday, the greater part of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill to re-organize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. Various amendments were proposed by the democrats, but rejected by the whigs. The bill passed its second reading, and was put upon its third, amended, and rejected by a vote of 53 to 56. The resolution, introduced by Mr. Shepard, relative to the bonus or surplus profits in the Bank, was read the second time, and referred to the committee of finance, with instructions to report as speedily as practicable. The bills more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors; to incorporate a Milling Company in the county of Anson; and to authorize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company to charge tolls on their bridge over the Roanoke river near Weldon, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.—The Homestead Bill was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 31 instant, the Speaker presented a communication from George J. Ward, Sheriff of Onslow, certifying that William Ennett is duly elected Senator to represent said County in the present Legislature. Mr. Biggs moved that Mr. Ennett take his seat after taking the necessary oaths. Mr. Francis rose to protest against his admission. His protest he desired to be considered as made—in due time he would write it out and demand that it be spread upon the Journals. But this did not suit Mr. Hellen, another one of the Algerine Committee. He called for the yeas and nays. Profound silence! The Speaker asked if any Senator seconded the motion of Mr. Hellen? No response from the Federalists! At length Mr. Edwards rose and seconded the motion of Mr. Hellen, in order to see what Senators would dare to vote against the right of the freeholders of Onslow to say who should represent them. Gen. Dockery then rose and said he desired to join Mr. Francis in his protest, and therefore desired to be excused from voting. Cries of "No! No! No! not excused!" "Then," said the General, "I vote No!" The following is the vote upon the admission of Mr. Ennett. Those who voted to admit him are:

Messrs. Albright, Biggs, Bogle, Boyd, Cameron, Cooper, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Holmes, Jeffreys, Joyner of Halifax, Lindsay, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Waddell, Walker, Wilson, Woodfin and Worth—34.

The following Senators—including the Committee who reported against him—voted against his admission—voted against the first principle of representative government, the right of the people to designate the persons who shall serve them in the public councils—voted an insult to the people of Onslow, and an additional injury upon an innocent man, whom they had previously assisted to expel from the Senate

Messrs. Boyden, Dockery, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jefferson, Joyner of Pitt, McMillan, Pharr, and Taylor—10.

The Senator from Onslow then came forward, was qualified and took his seat. Thus have innocence and honesty triumphed over faction, and gross injustice, and the vile spirit of political intolerance, and thus will it ever be so long as a just God lives in Heaven!

Mr. Francis presented a bill for laying taxes to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury of the State. The bill provides "that there shall be yearly levied and collected in each of the counties of this State the following taxes, that is to say— for and upon every gold watch used by any person in this State, the sum of two dollars; for and upon every pleasure carriage, so used, the following sums, to wit: upon any such carriages suspended upon C springs, five dollars; upon any such carriages suspended upon horizontal or elliptical springs of steel or metal, two dollars; and upon any such carriage which shall be without springs or upon springs of wood, one dollar; and upon all sums of money loaned out at interest by or for the use of any person or corporation, except the incorporated Banks of this State, which already pay taxes to the State, one quarter of one per cent." The bill was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Various amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, and the bill finally passed by 24 to 24, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. The bill authorizes a foreclosure of the Mortgage at the next term of the Superior Court of Wake—directs the Governor to bid for the State a sum sufficient to cover the sum of three hundred thousand dollars and the interest on the bonds executed in pursuance of the act of 1840—directs the same officer to stop said Road whenever the receipts shall be insufficient to pay expenses—provides that the Road shall be deemed a common highway, and makes punishable as heretofore all damages or injuries to said road.

The next matter before the Senate were the 4th Instalment Resolutions of Mr. Francis, and here the broad axe of Mr. Worth, the Senator from Moore and Montgomery, and a Federalist to boot,

was most admirably wielded. He moved to postpone said Resolutions until 4th of March next, which motion prevailed by the following vote.— Those who voted to postpone are:

Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Eaton, Edwards, Ennett, Etheridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Holmes, Jefferson, Jeffreys, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker, Wilson and Worth—27.

Those who voted against postponing are: Messrs. Bogle, Boyden, Cowper, Dockery, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Joyner of Pitt, Joyner of Halifax, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Taylor, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell and Woodfin—20.

A number of private bills and resolutions passed their third reading to-day in the Senate, and were ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, on Friday, the engrossed bill in favor of poor debtors was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Shepard presented a bill to amend the Revised Statute entitled "Religious Societies." The engrossed bill to change the location of Lincoln Court House, and for other purposes, was taken up, and the question shall the said bill pass its second reading? was decided in the negative—yeas 54, nays 57, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Ben man, Brogden, Brower, Bullock, Cochran, Collins, Credle, Cunningham, Dunn, Edwards, Ellis, Fleming, Gatling, George, Graves, Hackney, Hamrick, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Kirk, Lea, Lemmond, Mangum, Martin, Mitchell, Murphy, McIntyre, McNeill, Nixon, Poindeexter, Rankin, Regan, Reinhart, Richardson, H. H. Robinson, Rush, Sanders, Shaw, Shepard, Stone, Talliferro, Trull, White, Whitehurst, Wilder, N. L. Williamson, R. P. Williamson, N. Wilson, T. Wilson—54.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Barco, D. A. Barnes, Bond Brame, Bridgers, Brown, Burgin, Caldwell, Calaway, Cherry, Church, Clayton, Davenport, Davis, W. Dickson, J. G. Dickson, Donk, Douthit, Ehringhaus, Emerson, Fagg, Faucette, Fay, Gambill, Gee, Golding, Grist, Harris, Houghton, Hawkins, Hayes, Keener, Kelly, Leathers, Lilliejohn, Lord, Mebane, Miller, Mills, Moore, McLean, Odom, C. L. Payne, Perkins, Phifer, Pratt, Prentiss, Puryear, T. H. Robinson, Seales, Smith, Street, Thrash, Waddill, Washington, Watters—57.

Messrs. White and N. Wilson advocated its passage, and Mr. Mills and others opposed it. The vote by which the bill to re-organize the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road was rejected on yesterday, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Watters; and the question upon the passage of said bill its third reading was decided in the affirmative—yeas 61, nays 50—and it was ordered to be engrossed. The House concurred in the proposition of the Senate to rescind the resolution to adjourn on the 6th of January.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 4th instant, Mr. Biggs presented the Protest of the twenty-four democratic Senators against the Resolutions to expel the Senator from Onslow, and demanded, according to the rights secured by the 45th section of the Constitution, that it be entered upon the Journals of the Senate. The Protest was read. Mr. Shepard then rose and spoke at length against the Protest, and against the right of Senators to enter that Protest upon the Journals. In the course of his remarks he alluded to what he considered the "unfortunate blunder" committed by the friends of Mr. Ennett in voting his certificate a forgery and then voting to retain him in his seat. To this it was replied by both Mr. Biggs and Dr. Cameron, that though the friends of Mr. Ennett admitted a forgery, they believed him to be innocent—that it was perpetrated without his knowledge or concurrence—and that therefore they voted against expelling him. The "unfortunate blunder," continued Dr. Cameron, was on the other side, for the Federalists had voted that a forgery had been committed—that Mr. Ennett was the guilty person, but were nevertheless content, as the Journals would show, to associate with him as Senators, after a reprimand from the Speaker. Not for I have upon my soul the responsibility some gentlemen have!

Mr. Waddell then took up the Protest, and argued the points in it at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks, said it not only inverted the facts as they occurred, but contained foul falsehoods against himself and his associates. He argued that it was no protest, because it did not state the reasons succinctly, and also that it was disrespectful, and ought not therefore to go upon the Journals. Dr. Cameron said he had signed the Protest with a conscientious belief that it was true. He had heretofore and now disavowed all intention to be disrespectful, or to impugn the motives of Senators, but as the Senator from Orange seemed to be particularly excited, and as he had pronounced certain things in the Protest a foul falsehood, he would tell that gentleman that if the cap fitted him he might wear it.

The Speaker at length decided that as the Constitution made no special provision as to the manner in which, or the channel through which a Protest should be put upon the Journal, and as he was not bound to assume the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it, he would put it to the vote of the Senate, and thus obtain advice upon the matter. Mr. Dockery demanded the yeas and nays. Believing that the Senate had no right to entertain the question, most of the democratic Senators retired from their seats, and all of them declined to vote; but twenty-three Senators—all the Federalists, except Mr. Hargrave—voted in the negative. The vote was then announced, but the Speaker said nothing. At length Gen. Wilson rose and respectfully suggested to the chair that less than a quorum had voted; but the Chair, instead of announcing the fact, and stating that the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the Protest was, according to his own admissions, still upon himself, told Senator Wilson that he would hear him upon that point! Was the like ever heard of before?

The Speaker made up the following decision and ordered it to be entered upon the Journal of Saturday. We quote from the Journal:

"Mr. Biggs presented a paper signed by himself and twenty-three other Senators, purporting to be a Protest against the proceedings of the Senate in the case of Wm. Ennett, the Senator from Onslow, which he sent to the Clerk's table with the request that it be entered upon the Journal. The paper was read to the Senate by the Clerk. The Speaker, upon objections being raised by Mr. Shepard, entertained the opinion that it contained disrespectful matter impugning the character of himself and a large number of the members of the Senate; and believing that the Senate should permit nothing to go upon its Journals that cast reproach upon its decisions or its members, submitted the question to the decision of the Senate. Upon this question Mr.