

North Carolina Legislature. SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.

Wm. Lander was re-elected Solicitor for the 10th Judicial District. Joint vote Lander 143, V. C. Hartinger (who was not a candidate), 46.

Mr. Pool, of Pasquotank, introduced a preamble and resolution relative to the priority being recommended with the use of the key of the Senate Chamber, which a former discussion the resolution was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina and New York Steam Navigation Company was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Several other petitions were presented and referred to appropriate Committees.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

The Speaker announced that the Secretary of State had presented him with the official vote of the State and moved that the Senate make some arrangement for counting it.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, moved that the several portions of the Governor's Message be referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Bryant of Ashe, introduced a bill to lay off and establish a county to be called Alleghany. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

MONDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Mink, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to divide the State into eight Judicial Districts. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House of Commons, concerning the proposition of the Senate to appoint a committee of one on the part of each House to compare the vote for Governor.

Mr. Ramsey, of Rowan, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Mr. Houston, of Duplin, introduced a resolution proposing to raise the pay of the members.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to establish a county to be called Ruffin. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to incorporate the Green-Branch and Danville Railroad. A bill for to State Appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill to incorporate the Trent River and Jackson Navigation Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hill, from the Judiciary committee reported on the Free Suffrage Bill. The preamble of the bill, as introduced by Mr. Boyd, is changed, and all after the first section struck out.

Mr. Gorell moved to introduce an amendment providing that the poll tax should always be in an equitable ratio with the land tax. He was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

After considerable discussion the bill passed by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Avery, Battle, Brogden, Boyd, Bryant, Cameron, Carr, Christian, Chesnut, Clark, Coleman, Cunningham, Dilbert, Dockery, Fennell, Foyville, Gibson, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, Houston, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, McDaniel, Martin, Mills, Miller, W. B. Myers, A. Myers, Person, Pool, Ramsey, Rowan, Sandler, Spaight, Taylor, J. W. Thomas, Ward, White and Wilcox—41.

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Mr. Hill introduced a bill concerning pre-emptory challenge of Jurors. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. White, of Gaston, introduced a bill to amend the act concerning widows.

Mr. Widder reported against a bill to repeal the law relative to small bills, on which a spirited debate took place.

Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution that the Committee on Banks, &c. enquire into the expediency of the Public Treasurer proceeding from the U. S. Mint or elsewhere, an amount of specie equal to the whole amount of School Fund, to be distributed to the several counties of the State to afford small change. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the Milton Junction Railroad Company. Proposed to construct a Railroad from Greensboro' or some other point on the N. C. Railroad, East of Greensboro' to the town of Milton, or some other point near that place on the Virginia line. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hawkins, of Franklin, announced to the Senate the death of Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, a member elect of the House of Commons of the present General Assembly from the County of Franklin. After a few remarks by him, appropriate resolutions were adopted. After which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, December 1.

Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the insolvent debtor's laws.

Mr. Rives introduced a bill to give courts of law jurisdiction over real and personal estate belonging to wards. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a bill to incorporate the Nantahala Land and Mineral Company. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A bill passed its third reading, to provide for punishing persons playing at Faro. A bill passed its third reading, to incorporate the New York and North Carolina Steamship Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, November 21.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition to extend the N. C. R. R.

Mr. Ferree introduced a bill to incorporate "Camden and Pasquotank Canal Company." Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rasinger introduced a bill to provide for the payment of Tolls Jurors.

Mr. C. N. White introduced a bill to amend Sec. 9, chap. 46, of Revised Code.

Mr. Wm. Hill moved a committee of five be appointed on Corporations and Curriculae. Carried.

Mr. Casper offered a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad.

Mr. Speer offered a bill to amend that part of the Revised Code relating to the Qualification of Jurors.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Matthews presented a petition concerning an established standard of weight of grain contrary to law. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dargatz presented a bill to incorporate the Bank of Concord, in Cabarrus. Referred to the Committee on Corporations and Curriculae, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Humphrey presented a bill to construct a Railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Coal Fields. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mann offered a bill to repeal sec. 20, and part of 24, of Revised Code, concerning the Revenue Act. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Statler a bill to diminish the costs in suits at law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Penderford a bill relating to Trusts, Deeds and Mortgages. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Jones, a bill to incorporate a Bank in Newberry. Referred to Committee on Corporations and Curriculae.

A message from the Senate was read, proposing to raise a committee to compare the votes for Governor. Concurred in.

A message from the Senate was read proposing to fix a county seat for the County of Polk, the act establishing which county was passed in the session of 1854-5.

Mr. Erwin moved the rules of the House be suspended so as to admit of passing a second and third reading. Carried.

Mr. Rowling moved the bills lying on the table be taken up.

MONDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. Geary, a petition concerning a division of Able County.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution that the Governor be authorized to supply the Justice of the Peace and Sheriffs with a copy of the Revised Code.

Mr. Ward, a resolution to extend the jurisdiction of single Magistrates.

Mr. Clark, a resolution relating to Common Schools.

Mr. Statler, a bill relating to bills of exchange.

Mr. Geary, a bill to lay and establish the county of Alleghany.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, moved that his resolution relating to Committee on Corporations and Curriculae be taken up so as to be amended by striking out "5, the number composing it, and inserting "7."

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the motion so as to appoint one from each Judicial District. He expressed himself opposed to appointing the committee all from the towns and immediate vicinity in which the banks are located and recited the strongest objections. He thought, as this was an important matter, the committee should not only be selected from all parts of the State, but be composed of impartial and disinterested men, and not drawn with stockholders and bank officers, as has always been the case. Let disinterested men pass upon the merits of all propositions relating to our financial affairs.

Mr. Hill—amendment passed.

Mr. Person a bill to lay off and establish the new county of Avery.

Mr. Ballock offered a bill concerning Executors and Administrators.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

Mr. Statler offered a resolution that the committee on constitutional reform be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending, by legislative enactment, that part of the Constitution relating to the election of judges, justices of the peace, Attorney General, Clerks and Masters in Equity, and Solicitors, so as to give the election to the people.

On this resolution, Mr. Gilliam demanded the yeas and nays. Yeas 29, Nays 14.

Mr. E. C. Hines was elected Solicitor for the first District and Marcus Erwin Solicitor for the 7th District.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

Mr. Ogburn, offered a resolution to enquire into the expediency of passing a Homestead Exemption Law.

Mr. Cotton, a bill to divide the county of Chatham.

Mr. Matthews, a bill to give courts of law jurisdiction over the sales of real estate.

Mr. Ogburn, a bill concerning Executors and Administrators.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill for protecting real estate. Ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to provide for the testimony of females.

Mr. E. H. H. a bill to authorize the Banks of the State to issue small notes.

Mr. Ogburn, a bill concerning the Common Schools of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Statler, a bill to provide for the election by the people of Judges, Justices of the Peace, Attorney General and Solicitors.—Ordered to be printed.

A bill to establish the county of Alleghany from Ashe came up, on its 2d reading, and after some remarks by Mr. Geary, it was passed.

A bill to provide for the payment of tolls Jurors, introduced by Mr. Rasinger was rejected.

The Governor communicated the resignation of Mr. J. B. Bachelor, Attorney General. Sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of giving magistrates the same jurisdiction over free persons of color as over slaves.

The Governor communicated the resignation of Mr. J. B. Bachelor, Attorney General. Sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

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North Carolina Edgig.



CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday, December 9, 1856.

President's Message.

We have received this document and will lay it entire before our readers next week. It is not as long as usual, and that is at least one thing in its favor. Of its merits we have nothing to say now.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to our New Advertisements. Moore & Moody have received a new supply of fresh articles in their line. Call and see them.

Also, T. M. Farrow has completed the supplies for his Family Grocery, and now lays before the public a small part of the articles of which his stock is comprised. Call and test the good quality of his articles.

He also wishes a large supply of dried Peaches. See advertisement.

Those wishing to purchase land and some valuable town property will soon have an opportunity of doing so. See advertisements.

CONGRESS.

This body met on the 1st instant. A quorum was present in both Houses. In the Senate the usual preliminary business was attended to and a committee appointed to wait on the President. On the 2d the President's Message was received and read, after which a discussion sprang up which was continued until the adjournment. On the 3d, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before that body. Mr. Bayard announced the death of the Hon. J. M. Clayton. After the delivery of eulogies by Messrs. Crittenden, Cass and Seward, appropriate resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned. On the 4th, the Senate was engaged in considering a motion to print an extra number of the President's Message with accompanying documents, which was continued during the sitting, and the Senate adjourned on Monday the 8th.

In the House, on the 1st, Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield, the delegate from Kansas, asking that he be sworn in. Mr. Grow objected. This led to considerable discussion and the House finally refused to let him take his seat by a majority of 7. Mr. Grow moved to reconsider the vote and then lay that motion on the table. The House adjourned without coming to any decision. On the 2d, the Message was received but not read, the House resuming the Whitfield case, which was discussed until adjournment. On the 3d, no vote was taken on the Whitfield case. The Senate communicated the death of Mr. Clayton. Mr. Cullen delivered an eulogy upon the deceased, after which the House adjourned. On the 4th, the Whitfield case was again resumed, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

Mr. Rayner, &c.

Our neighbor of the Democrat thinks we mistake the case when we charge that Mr. Rayner has been branded as a traitor to the South because he voted for Mr. Fillmore. We think differently. Now, Mr. Rayner has been charged with counselling a fusion with Fremont. We give Mr. Rayner's version of what he did say in Philadelphia this week, and if he is to be believed, there is not a word that favors such a fusion, but he distinctly says "if he believed the ticket was a fusion, or that it called upon any Fillmore man to vote for Fremont I would advise so one to vote it." But he does say he would exert himself to try and defeat Buchanan, and here is the "broad front" of his offending. And while Mr. Brooks and other Southern Democrats are permitted without "let or hindrance" to prefer Fremont to Fillmore, no one is allowed to prefer any one else but the Democratic idols.

The Democrat gives extracts from a Fillmore paper in Philadelphia to show what says Mr. Rayner's conduct at Philadelphia. It has been charged against some of the Fillmore men that they were enemies in disguise, and the editor of the News may have been one of that class. We would not have gone on to Pennsylvania to electioneer for any one, but as John Van Buren and others went to electioneer for Buchanan Mr. Rayner had certainly a right to do so for Mr. Fillmore.

As a public man, Mr. Rayner's actions are open to criticism, but we opine there is a vast difference between a fair criticism and our branding a man as a traitor and if that we hear is true, the men who suggested the indignity to Mr. Rayner, if at the North might perhaps be the blackest kind of abolitionists. Let us judge righteous judgment. Would the Editor of the Democrat in like circumstances do as his party charges Mr. Rayner with doing? If not, what right have you to make such a charge against him or any one else.

Benedict Arnold, says the Democrat, had great interests at stake in this country, but that did not prevent him from turning traitor. Will the Democrat enlighten the public relative to the great interests that Arnold had at stake? Can he show that he

had interests at stake greater than would outweigh the British gold he received for his treason? Another thing, Arnold plotted treason secretly, and he was working to secure his property, if he had any, and the British gold too. But Mr. Rayner acts publicly and above board, what he does is not secret—he disclaims being in favor of Fremont, yet he counsels the support of the Union ticket because it would perhaps be the means of throwing the election into the House of Representatives, thereby securing the election of Mr. Fillmore. But admit for argument sake, that he was opposed to Fremont, could any office that he might receive from his hands compensate for the probable sacrifice of his property? No sane man could believe that it would. Then for him to set against his own interest would lay him open to the charge of being non compos.

We are not disposed to judge a man's patriotism by the number of negroes he may own, but we do not subscribe to the Democrat's doctrine, that those who own no negroes are as much interested, as those who do own them. And if the time should ever come, which heaven forbid, it will be seen that non-slaveholders are not going to jeopard their lives to protect other people's property. This we know from our intercourse with men. Therefore we believe the more property a man owns the greater will be his tie to bind him to, and the desire to keep, from doing anything that will jeopard that property. Just in the same way with landholders. If a man has no land to bind him to the vineyard, does any one suppose that such would stay to defend the property of others. Very far from it—though there may be a few exceptions.

As a general rule, we think property holders are the men to transact the business of the State. Our fathers set us the example and we are not wiser than they were.

The Democrat says, "we have known men who were large slaveholders in the South to sell out and move North, and who knows but what Rayner intends going to Pennsylvania to live!" This example is rather far fetched. Has Mr. Rayner manifested any desire to dispose of his negroes? None we presume, or the Democrat would have heard of it. Or, if he felt any disposition to move North could he do so: have gone without raising such a storm about his ears. Most certainly. But the truth is, instead of Mr. Rayner having any scruples about holding such property, he has we are informed from a credible source, two plantations out South with negroes on them, besides what he owns in this State. We put the question now to every candid man, do you believe that Kenneth Rayner, with so much property at stake, could be a traitor to the section of country in which that property was situated? We cannot believe it.

The Democrat says, "we have judged Kenneth Rayner by his acts—not by his property." We believe that by one of his acts you have judged him, and that is, his opposition to James Buchanan. If he was as pure as the angels in heaven and opposed to James Buchanan, the Democrat and his party would none of him. This was a part of Democratic policy when John Q. Adams was elected and it has been kept up to this day.

Lotteries.

We are not in favor of Lotteries, but a friend requests us to draw the attention of our Legislature to the fact, that as thousands of dollars are sent out of the State to purchase Lottery tickets in other States, would it not be polite to have one in North Carolina, to aid some laudable undertaking. For instance, to aid in completing the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or any other work of importance.

Hogs! Hogs!

Some 5 or 6 droves of Hogs have passed through this place since the season commenced. Pork was offered at 7 cents gross, but we think it will live to come down below that figure before much can be sold in this place. Country pork is only selling at 7 cents neat, and many prefer that to the drove pork, so that at present prices very few are disposed to purchase.

Late Foreign News.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax on the 3d instant, bringing Liverpool