

THE Patriot thinks the impeachment of Judge Watts "an eleventh hour proceeding."

WHY don't the legislature pass resolutions asking Congress to pension the Mexican volunteers.

ON the first page of this paper is to be found a sketch of the life and character of Alfred Dockery. It is from the pen of one who, for years, has been recognized as the ablest writer in North Carolina, and whose political life was contemporary with the Pee Dee patriot.

The story of this great and good man's life, as here told by one who

is an admirable lesson for the youth of this generation.

THE editor of the Sentinel gives up his impeachment of Judge Watts. In his paper of the 29th, he writes himself a letter, in which he says:—"I think the signs are that 'Judge Watts will not be impeached. Not because he is innocent or the legislature will not have time, but for other reasons."

Instead of assigning "other reasons" for non-impeachment, Senator Avera, of Johnston, would have put it "want of back-bone."

The editor of the Sentinel is informed that his friends of the legislature better give him an opportunity to make good his charges, or it may go hard with that editor, in the courts.

Republicans and Judge Watts demand the investigation.

Farming Supplies.

We learn direct from Brother Patrons, that the granges of Iowa, have purchased the entire patent of the Werner Harvester, said to be a superior machine. They have made contract for building them in Chicago, so as to sell them to the patrons for \$140. (Less than half the former price.) Contracts have also been made with one of the first class sewing machine companies by which superior machines will be furnished at a reduced rate. Arrangements are also being perfected for the supply of many other implements. The National Grange, will undoubtedly at their February meeting, completely work all the granges, for supplying the 700,000 Grangers with farming implements at prices much below those demanded by some manufacturing combinations.—Exchange.

These granges started out under the cry of opposition to monopolies. They had but one idea, and they have run into the very essence of monopoly. The order is a huge monopoly within itself and one to be seriously considered.

According to the above, the grangers have bought a patent on an article and gone regularly to manufacturing, so, in addition to farming, mechanics is one of their legitimate pursuits.

The next step will be the organization and establishment of banks; then stores; the building or buying, and operating, of railroads and the opening of shipping offices and controlling the merchant marine of the country.

Carried out to the end of its practical workings, there is no pursuit or branch of business the farmers granges may not engage in and control.

But it is the mechanics of the country, small manufacturers and the poor people of the agricultural districts that this grange party proposes directly to affect and destroy.

Suppose there are one hundred thousand plows wanted by the granges of North Carolina. Their representative or agent goes to some large manufacturer of plows, the Mayher's for instance, and makes a contract, of course getting the benefit of a liberal discount.

This agent does not go to Separk, Hicks & Co., of Raleigh, to Richardson, of Weldon, to Farmer and Wainwright of Wilson, or the Edgecombe Agricultural Works of Tarboro, these great manufacturing

plants, small manufacturers of plows, and could not, any one of them undertake to furnish more than one tenth of the number of implements required.

The result is these establishments are practically broken up, for their patrons have all gone over to the grange and the grange has turned them over to the large manufacturers of the North and West, thus strangling a branch of manufacturing at the South which had its beginning during the embargo of the late war, and from which so much has been hoped by the ardent and sanguine friends of the South.

What is true of the Werner Harvester and common turn plows is true of all other implements of the farm; and the principle of combination underlying the granges, if adhered to and carried out, leads to a monopoly of every branch of manufacturing, business or occupation.

And if they can control the business of the country, its manufacturers and industries, why shall they not monopolize the lands of the country, and exclude from the circle of their landed aristocracy every man who cannot boast his broad acres; and decree and forever say that a poor man, a farm laborer or mechanic, shall not acquire a home of his own?

The manufacturing interests of the country are beginning to realize that the grange combination is a conspiracy against them; the merchants of Raleigh have already realized it, and soon the mechanics and farm laborers of our own State will be called upon to accept terms of wages and compensation dictated by these farmers granges.

Leaving out "Middle Men."

A member of Mallard Creek Grange, who was in Charlotte yesterday, made out an order on the part of his own and other granges for 25 wagons from Chicago, Ill. The Grangers claim that they can buy these wagons cheaper than any one else can.—Charlotte Observer.

Does not ordering wagons from Chicago, leave out mechanics as well as "middle men"? If these Grangers would do a good deed, they would go to some industrious wagon maker in Mecklenburg or adjacent county and give him their job, and all fare much better than to send off to Chicago for wagons. If that is the very best the Grangers can do for our mechanics they would wisely disband! Send to Chicago for wagons, indeed; when they grow in all the forests of Western North Carolina.

These twenty-five wagons will cost in Chicago, not less than \$70 each, and the freight to Charlotte, making the sum of \$2,000, to supply twenty-five Grangers with wagons, taken from one neighborhood and sent off to benefit strangers.

Is it any wonder that mechanics are so scarce in the State with such drains, and that our young men and mechanics leave the State, and few come to supply their places?—Statesville American.

There is food for reflection in the above. The laboring men and mechanics of North Carolina may well direct their attention to the farmers' granges, to say nothing of the significance of the threats and actions of these patrons of husbandry toward merchants and poor men.

Sending to Chicago for wagons, indeed. What does such action as this signify? What does it mean, and where does it lead to?

The Examiner charges that the secret oath-bound political society, known as the farmers' grange, or patrons of husbandry, is the democratic party in a disguise more dangerous, if less hideous, than the Ku Klux disguise the same party put on a few years ago.

As such it is to be shunned and detested. Let the poor men of the country, the farm laborer and the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, against all of whom it arrays itself in open hostility, shun, as they would a pest-house, this dangerous and impudent thing known as the "grange."

The oft repeated assertion that, it is not a political concern cannot be maintained. Evidence to the contrary is too conclusive and corroborative.

The grange is equally as political and ten times more objectionable than that former secret political organization known as the Know Nothing party. That party only proposed to regulate the religion of the country and confine citizenship to native born Americans. The grange proposes to regulate the business of the country, control its commerce, monopolize its agriculture and lands, and hand over to perpetual slavery our laboring men and mechanics, and drive out the merchants and professional men.

The action of the Wake county grange, in going into the Legislature, taking possession of the Democrats of that body, and obtaining a law to make the commercial interests and the merchants of Raleigh subservient and tributary to the grangers, is evident of a political understanding with the Democratic party.

The action of the Mecklenburg grange, above alluded to, in discharging home-mechanics, and sending to Chicago for farm wagons, amounts to a declaration of war against every mechanic and laboring man of North Carolina.

It is time the people were awake to the danger this grange movement threatens.

The McKee and Nichols Boards.

The attention of the editor has been called to the fact that some readers are of the impression that it was intended to censure the late Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind of which Dr. W. H. McKee was President, in an article which appeared in the Examiner on Tuesday. Such was not the design of this paper's remarks. It was simply desired to contrast the action of certain members of the General Assembly at the present and last session of that body;—endorsing the action of one Board which had diverted the appropriation for the object for which it was made and making a debt in addition, and censuring a Board which simply made a debt, to a fair mind it was most glaring inconsistency on the part of those gentlemen of the General Assembly who appeared so much interested in the subject.

It was an act of wisdom on the part of the McKee Board to use the money in the manner they did. It was expended in the enlargement of the capacity of the Institution, without which enlargement the number of pupils now in attendance could not be accommodated.

This paper does not wish to be understood as justifying a violation of the law, or of exceeding delegated authority; but there are cases wherein a certain amount of discretion should be allowed such bodies of gentlemen as those composing the Boards of our charitable Institutions. They are presumed to be familiar with all the wants of those establishments, and if the State is not damaged, and the comfort and convenience of the unfortunates under their charge are promoted, it seems to one that members of the Legislature should not act so rashly in abusing gentlemen who have acted in perfect good faith, honestly accounted for every dollar entrusted to them, and served the State without reward or the expectation of reward.

University Trustees.

By authority of one of the constitutional amendments adopted last August, the Senate and House yesterday went into an election for Trustees of the University of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill.

This election is clearly invalid; illegal and unconstitutional in every respect. Under these amendments this legislature could not possibly elect the university trustees.

Either the constitutional amendments are not in force, or this legislature has no existence. If not a part of the constitution, the legislature has no power to elect trustees. If these amendments are a part of the Constitution, then the letter and spirit

of that amendment providing for biennial sessions, nullifies every act of this legislature. If, as the democrats contend, the biennial amendment is prospective in its effect, then so must be that in relation to the University trustees. Therefore, the legislature of 1874 '75 is the proper one to elect these trustees.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28th. The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock. The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Gudgey presented a petition from Yancey county, protesting against the removal of obstructions from Cayce river.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from citizens of Granville in relation to a prohibitory liquor law.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cowles, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections; Mr. Cunningham, from the Educational; Mr. Murray, from Engrossed Bills; Mr. Humphrey, from Internal Improvements.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Avera, a bill to abolish the office of State Geologist, which was, on his motion, made the special order for Friday at 11 o'clock.

By Mr. Smith, a bill pertaining to executors and administrators, requiring ten days notice of sale of personal estate. Referred.

By Mr. Scott, a bill defining what interest in real estate may be sold under execution. Referred.

By Mr. Waring, a bill to refund the taxes paid by the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad in the years 1859-70-71. Referred.

RULES SUSPENDED.

On motion of Mr. Gudgey, the rules were suspended and the bill to provide for a special election in Caldwell county was taken up and passed its second reading. The election provided for in the bill is the voting upon a railroad appropriation of \$60,000, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the bill to provide for the elections of six-year Trustees for the University of North Carolina, as required by the amended Constitution of the State was taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey the bill to provide for the relinquishment of certain lands required for light houses on the coast of North Carolina to the United States Government, was taken up and passed its reading under a suspension of the rules.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey the bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina railroad was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Gudgey, the bill to provide for a special election in Caldwell county was made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Morehead of Guilford, the Senator from Halifax was granted leave of absence for three days.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock the bill for the adjustment of the State debt was resumed. The question first returned on Mr. Waring's amendment, the provisions of which have heretofore been published, and after a brief discussion, it was put to a vote and failed.

Mr. Todd advocated the adoption of his substitute as the most expedient and practical means of relieving the State of the heavy incumbrance now upon it.

Mr. Murphy argued in favor of the original bill, and opposed the substitute offered. He appealed to Mr. Waring's amendment, and adopting some means speedily to relieve North Carolina of this clog to her internal improvement wheels. He thought the proposition of Mr. Waring's bill were the best plan yet offered, and he would vote for it.

Copper Mine, in Ashe County, and now contemplates building a narrow gauge rail road to take its products away.

The report of this officer is a light to the eyes of Europe and America. Car wheels by Mr. Lobdell of Wilmington Delaware, are now being manufactured near Lockville, and shipped to all parts of this country and even to Europe. He referred to the gold interest in which the celebrated Professor Ghent testifies to the great resources of our State.

The State Geologist had been industrious, energetic and faithful, having visited every county in the State but three, and he has now in his Museum specimens of every thing valuable and useful that is indigenous to her soil.

The intimations that the State Geologist had overthrown, he was quite sure, upon investigation at the Auditor's office would be confirmed.

Members of the State's renown. Mr. Waugh rejoined, his constituents didn't want to pay all this money for sustaining this State. He earned Professor had even been giving the classifications of toad-frogs—they didn't care to know whether frogs came from the quadruped quadruped amphibol or whether departments—didn't care to see petrified monkey feet, whale back bones, stuffed owles, &c., in his Museum.

Mr. Waugh, defending the Geologist, stated that from the report he had just received, he had been informed by the Western section of the State in glowing terms, detailing its recent development, describing towns where wild cats and wild birds were still to be seen, and in favor of the Geologist.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, said if the matter was pressed he would be compelled to vote for the bill, and therefore move a reference of the bill to the committee on Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, moved to lay on the table the whole matter.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, demanded the yeas and nays. Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Anderson of Davie, Bean, Bennett, Blythe, Bowler, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bryson, of Jackson, Bryan, of Pitt, Bryan, of Halifax, Bryan, of Sampson, Bullard, Bunn, Byrd, Cobb, Copeland, Cox, Craige, Dudley, Ellison, Gilmer, Gorman, Goodwyn, Grady, Hanner, Hampton, Heaton, Houston, Hughes, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Tyrrell, Jordan, Lindsay, Lloyd, Luckey, Marler, McLaughlin, McNeill, McNeill, Moring, Norman, Patrick, Paschall, Presson, Reid, of Mecklenburg, Reid, of Randolph, Scott, Shaw, Turner, Waddill, Watson, Webb, Winslow, Wiley, Whitman, Wilson, Woodhouse.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, of Clay, Blackwell, Bowman, Bryson, of Jackson, Bryan, of Alleghany, Carter, Carson, Costner, Dickey, Dula, Freeman, Gidney, Gilbert, Gorman, of Guilford, Hanner, Johnston, Jones, of Camden, Jones, of Northampton, Jones, of Orange, King, Lutterloh, Maxwell, Miller, Michael, Mitchell, Moss, Perry, of Bladen, Reid, of Randolph, Scott, Sharp, Shirn, of Ireddell, Stowe, Sneed, Todd, Warlick, Waugh, Winslow, Williamson, Whitman, Wilson, Woodhouse.

Ayes 45, and the bill lays on the table.

By leave, Mr. Bennett, a resolution in favor of Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr. Referred.

The bill to establish the new county of Johnston being up on its third reading.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, moved to postpone till next Wednesday. He was opposed to all new counties.

Mr. Johnston moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Carried.

Second special order, the bill relating Sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the Constitution. Referred.

The bill abolishes the office of State Geologist and converts the annual appropriation of \$5,000 into the State Treasury for the purchase of land.

Mr. Waugh took the floor being the author of the bill, in its advocacy criticizing, after an explanation of the merits of his bill in the kind manner, and in his style, the wonderful Rabelais. The office had conferred great benefit on State, and was fast placing her in the front ranks of States. Up to 1850, he showed that the material interests of North Carolina were scarcely known. He read from McFarland's work on American coal, now showing that in this branch North Carolina was prominently mentioned.

North Carolina being equal to the whole of New England. He spoke of the iron interest, reading from authority that in a few years North Carolina will be the foremost State in this respect in the Union, also that a celebrated Laboratory in New Mexico had tested and pronounced this iron of surpassing quality. In connection with his clear and lucid explanation of the office, the great use of the Geologist, where a northern gentleman had purchased large property contemplating much building, needing therefore fire brick. The State Geologist informed him that within three miles of the city there was any quantity of the material desired. Millions had been invested in Chatham upon information furnished by the Geologist. Copper as a great interest was unknown to any until the day of the late Dr. Emmons.

SENATE.

JANUARY 29, 1874.

Senate met at 11 o'clock, Lieut. Governor Brogden in the chair. Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Bryan of Alleghany a petition from citizens of Alleghany concerning a public road.

Mr. Miller, a petition from citizens of Windsor for a prohibitory law also counter petition on the same subject.

Mr. King, a petition from the colored citizens asking for establishment of a colored college.

Mr. Craige, memorial from Salisbury asking certain corporate powers.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bennett, from the Judiciary; Mr. Joyner from Engrossed Bills; Mr. Settle from Salaries and Fees; Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg; Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Marler from Enrolled Bills reported.

Mr. Walker petition from citizens of Rutherford County, praying repeal of law prohibiting sale of liquor in the town of Rutherford.

Mr. Ellis, from Columbus, petition from citizens of Robinson County, praying repeal of prohibitory liquor in the town of Lumberton.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from standing committees were made by Senator Murray

from engrossed bills, Senator Cowles, from committees on privileges and election, Senator Fleming on Judiciary, and Senator Worth from Finance, Senator Cunningham committee on Education.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Senator Murphy, a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax. Carried.

Senate bill to incorporate North Carolina Land Company. Corporations. Mr. Mabson, bill for the relief of L. McGinny, in the city of Wilmington, Judiciary.

Mr. Nicholson, bill to amend chapter 97, section 27, Battle's Revisal, Judiciary.

Mr. Morehead of Rockingham, bill to incorporate the town of Leakville, in the county of Rockingham. Carried.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Cramer, the bill providing for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum was taken up and made special for Monday next at 11:30 a. m.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, resolution allowing Mr. Creecy access of public resources in the State departments for the purpose of obtaining information to enable him to write up and continue the History of the State, as set apart by law for the Geological Survey for 1874.

Mr. Moss argued against the reimbursement. Prof. Kerr violated the law, he used these patriotic citizens would be reimbursed as they justly deserved.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend by saying that the \$1,277.65 shall be paid to the State, as set apart by law for the Geological Survey for 1874.

Mr. Moss argued against the reimbursement. Prof. Kerr violated the law, he used these patriotic citizens would be reimbursed as they justly deserved.

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Mr. Paschall, an act entitled Bastardy.

Mr. Bryan of Alleghany, a bill to lay off a road from the Virginia line via Davidson to Winston.

Mr. Whitmore, an act amending chapter 97, sec 4 and 5, Battle's Revisal.

Mr. Craige, a bill incorporating the Young Men's Aid Society of Salisbury.

SPECIAL ORDER. A joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$1,277.65 to reimburse those citizens who had advanced this amount for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Prof. W. C. Kerr at the late Grand Exposition of Vienna.

Committee on Finance recommended that it do not pass. Committee on Claims, a majority report that it do and a minority report that it do not pass. Signed by the House.

Mr. McGehee trusted that this report would be adopted. The State of North Carolina appeared better at that position than other States of this Union. He had the letter from Bishop Lyman so testifying which has already been published. He hoped these patriotic citizens would be reimbursed as they justly deserved.

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Mr. McLaurin strenuously opposed the bill, but was in favor of the amendment. He could not remain silent in his seat without protesting against such action.

The question should be submitted to the quorum, why not grant this privilege to the people of New Hanover? They are the interested parties, and should have a hearing in this matter.

Mr. Heaton doubted the propriety of Mr. Cowles' action, why not grant this privilege to the people of New Hanover? They are the interested parties, and should have a hearing in this matter.

The question now being upon the passage of the bill, its final reading, the vote stood as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson of Davie, Ballard, Bean, Bennett, Bowler, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bryson, of Jackson, Bryson, of Swain, Bryan, of Sampson, Bryan, of Alleghany, Byrd, Carter, Carson, Costner, Dickey, Freeman, Gant, Gidney, Gilmer, Gorman, Grady, Hanner, Hinnant, Houston, Jones of Camden, Jones of Orange, Jones of Tyrrell, Joyner, Lindsay, Marler, Maxwell, McNeill, McNeill, Miller, Moss, Norman, Patrick, Paschall, Presson, Reid, of Mecklenburg, Reid, of Randolph, Scott, Shaw, Turner, Waddill, Watson, Webb, Winslow, Whitman, Woodhouse.—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bean, Blackwell, Blythe, Bowler, Bowman, Brown, of Davidson, Bryan, of Pitt, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryson, Bunn, Cobb, Copeland, Corson, Cox, Craige, Dudley, Ellison, Gilmer, Fletcher, Foster, Gilbert, Gorman, Goodwyn, Gray, Guyther, Hanner, Hampton, Heaton, Hughes, Johnston, Jones, of Northampton, Jordan, King, Lloyd, Luckey, McLaurin, Michael, Mitchell, Mizell, Moring, Patrick, Paschall, Perry of Wake, Reid of Randolph, Rhodes, Scott, Settle, Sneed, Trivett, Watson, Wiley, Williamson, Wheeler, Whisman.—51.

On motion of Mr. Bowman the Aouse at 2 p. m. adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 3 p. m., in pursuance of the joint resolution for the election of trustees of the University.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, Resolved, that the trustees of the University be chosen from each Congressional District.

Carried, and a message was sent to the Governor, that the body of the House's session, a message from the Senate concurring.

A message from the Senate announced that Messrs. Grady and Cunningham concurring, that eight trustees for the University be chosen from each Congressional District.

The Speaker of the House, announced Messrs. Craige, and Wheeler as House branch.

On motion the Senate was informed that the House was ready to proceed to ballot. Commencing with the first Congressional District, Mr. Guyther nominated the following:

Jno. A. Moore of Washington. C. B. Hassell, of Martin. Louis Hill