HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR,

TRANSMITTING A PLAN

BY WHICH A COMPANY MIGHT BE ORGANIZED,

TO ESTABLISH

A CONTINUOUS LINE OF RAILROAD, FROM

GASTON TO CHARLOTTE.

TO THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

In answer to the Resolution of your Honorable Body, adopted on the 30th ultimo, requesting the Governor to communicate a plan, by which a Company might be organized, to establish a continuous line of Railroad from Gaston to Charlette, in which the State should become a Stockholder, and to which she might transfer the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in payment of her subscription for Stock, as intimated in his Message: I have the honor herewith to lay before you, a Memorandum and Project, of such arrangements as are, in my opinion, necessary for these purposes, accompanied by a further Memorandum of Statistics of those portions of the State that lie contiguous to that part of the proposed Road, which is yet to be constructed. I also send with the same, a small Map of the State, with a straight black line drawn from Raleigh to Salisbury and thence to Charlotte, representing the new work projected, by the most direct route. What deflections from this, may be necessary, to secure one most favorable for the objects intended, can only be determined by practical Engineers, upon a reconnoisance and survey of the country.

It will be perceived that the plan proposed, contemplates three objects, namely: 1st. The construction of a great work of Public Improvement, of incalculable value to the State. 2d. To adjust the suits pending against the Stockholders and obligors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, by requiring them to subscribe, or to procure subscriptions, in this new enterprize, to an amount equal to what might be recovered against them; so that the State may obtain the benefit of such possible recoveries, in the construction of an important line of Railroad, and the defendants may pay them without roin, and with a prospect of ultimate remuneration. 3d. To convert the State's investment in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, now yielding no profits, and requiring expensive repairs to enable it to do so, into a Stock of \$500,000, in a line of near three times its length, which may be aptly compared to a Toll Bridge, uniting the Roads North and South of us, and therefore having the most reasonable expectation of profits on its Capital, from distant transportation, as well as from the great increase of that, nearer home-

From the Memorandum of Statistics herewith sent, it will be seen that the projected Road, by the direct route, would pass immediately through Counties, containing a population, according to the census of 1840, of 104,000 persons, and real estate valued in 1847 at \$9,000,000; that in the Counties within 25 miles thereof there is a population of 246,000, and real estate to the value of \$20,000,000, and in those within 50 miles, the population is 411,000, and the real estate valued at \$34,000,000. If to these we add the seven Counties West of the Blue Ridge, whose inhabitants, by means of this work, would be brought by three days' journey nearer to New York and to their own seat of Gov ernment, and Warren, Halifax and Northampton, situated on the present Road, and therefore to be benefitted by the extension Westward and Southward, we shall have a population of near 500,000 souls, owning Lands, valued at more than \$40,000,000: that is largely over three fifths of our whole population, the proprietors of two-thirds in value, of our entire real estate, who may be said, to have a direct local and personal interest in its construction. What business would be furnished for a Railroad, by a moral, industrious and energetic population of this number, with so great an amount of wealth invested in the soil alone, how much it would add to that wealth, and increase their numbers, are inquiries which I have not data of sufficient accuraracy now to answer, with satisfaction, but which may be solved with reasonable certainty, by an appeal to the experience of other States, within the last fifteen years. Independently therefore, of the State's connection with any other work of that description, and of her ability to aid the construction of this, by using her present Railroad, as cash, at a reasonable price, and by inducing a subscription of half a million of dollars more, by compromise with its former Stockholders, without resorting to loans, for much of the capital required, to say nothing of its extension hereafter, it is itself an improvement demanded by the public interest, and every enlightened view of duty to our constituents.

By the arrangement recommended, the State and Individuals are to be equal Stockholders to the amount of one million of dollars, or at most, twelve hundred and fifty thousand each, in a line of Railroad from Gaston to Charlotte. The State is to transfer to the new Company, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at the sum of \$500,000, in part payment of her subscription, as soon as solvent persons shall subscribe \$500,000 more, in Stock of this Company. She is to pay no money on her subscription, until this latter sum of \$500,000 has been in good faith applied in repairs of the old Road, and the construction of the new; that is, in all probability, until the new Road shall have been completed for forty or more miles. After that, she is to pay in equal instalments with the other subscribers, but always withholding her payment until theirs has been made. Transportation is to be carried on, upon the old Road and upon such parts of the new, as may be from time to time finished, and dividends of profits on this business, may be declared, in which the State will receive her part, as the work may progress. The balance of the State's subscription, say \$500 to 700,000 is to be paid by monies raised on loan, by issuing State bonds, redeemable in thirty years, bearing interest at not more than six per cent. per annum. These bonds would probably be issued, in parce's of perhaps \$50,000 at one time, as instalments might be called for, on the subscription, so that the whole amount would not be outstanding in less than four or five years. In every instance the loan would be contracted by sealed proposals, and any premiums obtained, would be reserved as a fund for the payment of interest, in addition to the profits which may be realized from the business of the Road. So far as these might fall short of the payment of the interest, as it accrued, it would fall on the Treasurythe Stock in the Road being pledged to pay the principal.

The certificates of loan are to be payable at the option of the lender, in the currency of Great Britain, or the United States, in order to have a free competition, in the proposals offered, and to secure the lowest rate of interest. The sum annually required for the payment of interest, after the whole amount of loan shall have been obtained, will probably be from thirty to forty thousand dollars. The old Road being put in perfect repair, and the new one constructed for forty miles, before any part of this debt is contracted, and the State being entitled to one-half of the profits which may be made from its operations, she may reasonably expect to derive from this source, and from the premiums on the loan, a large portion of the funds required from time to time, to meet this interest. If the measures recommended in my former Message for the reduction of the public liabilities shall be adopted, they will by the time this loan shall be fully taken up, afford a residue by the diminution of the debt, which may be applied to the interest on this, and leave an inconsiderable, if any balance, to be paid from the Treasury.

It is unquestionably the least acceptable feature of this project, that it proposes to borrow money for the object in contemplation. In my view the improvement is of sufficient importance to the State, to justify that step, in the eyes of our constituents, if it stood unconnected with other works in which she is already concerned. But when we consider that the stock in the whole Railroad is to be pledged for the ultimate redemption of the amount borrowed, and will be more than equal to that end, and that by the means already indicated the interest can be paid, with but a moderate demand on the Treasury, until the

work is completed, (when its profits will relieve us from even that): when we remember that the value of our present Railroad interest greatly if not entirely depends on the success of this scheine, we should book well to the consequences of its rejection. For the question arises, what shall be done with the Railroad we now own? We have in that, a property costing originally a million and a half of dollars, and worth, if put in perfect repair, probably half of that sum. It now indifferently accommodates the country, and saves annually a large amount in time, to the traveller, and in freights and transportation, but yields no profits on the capital invested. In accepting the public trusts we enjoy, we had assumed a stewardship over this, as well as other public interests, and therefore cannot resign ourselves to supineness and inaction. The idea can scarcely be entertained, that it should be abandoned to waste; and with the limited fortunes of individuals among us, it could hardly be expected to bring its value at an auction sale. In exertising that prudence and care over it, which as individuals we apply to our private affairs, it appears to me, that we have only the alternatives presented, of either borrowing the necessary amount to put it in perfect repair, so as to make whatever profit can be realized from local business, without further extension, or of uniting it with a continued line through the State and Union, having certainly fair prospects of profits on its stock, and affording inestimable advantages to our people. And in choosing between these, we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that unless we embark in the work of extension with boldness and energy, by measures to be adopted by the present Legislature, other and adverse schemes, will in all probability be carried into effect, destructive in a great measure, of the interests of our present Railroads, and rendering them a total loss to the proprietors.

We are therefore in a situation, where there is far more danger to the public interests, from the waste of lethargy and inactivity, than from improvidence or extravagance. A reasonable economy consists in preserving and improving what we now have, whilst we are properly at the same time, new accommodation for the pressing wants of our WILL: A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department, Dcc. 4, 1848.

Memorandum and Project,

OF A RAILROAD FROM GASTON, BY WAY OF RALEIGH AND SALISBURY.

TO CHARLOTTE.

1 Let a Joint Stock Company, to be styled "the North Carolina Railroad Company," be incorporated, on liberal terms, for 99 years, with a capital of \$2,000,000, of which one half shall be subscribed by the State: with power to increase its capital to \$2,500,000, it found necessary to complete and equip the Railroad through its entire length-the State still subscribing and owning one-half of the whole Stock.

2. The State of North Carolina shall pay \$500,000, of her subscription, by transferring to said Company the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-

road, with all its equipments, and appendant property.

3. As an inducement to the Stockholders and Bondsnen of the late Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to subscribe in this Company, and to use their influence and exertions to procure subscriptions, et it be provided, that when the sum of \$500,000 shall be subscribed by individuals or corporations, who shall satisfy the Board of Internal Improvement that they are able to pay the same, the suits now pending against them, at the instance of the State on account of her endorsements for said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, shall be dismissed, and the defendants discharged from their liability in that behalf.

4. When the sum of \$500,000 shall be thus subscribed, and the solvency of the subscribers shall be ascertained by the Board of Internal Improvement, the Company shall be organized, and the Governor shall be authorized and directed to transfer to them the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, by absolute grant, under the Great Seal of the State, upon their entering into bond in the penal sum of \$1,000,000. payable to the State, and conditioned for their proceeding with all reasonable despatch, to put this part of the Road in good repair, and to construct the residue from Raleigh to Charlotte, and giving a mortgage on the property transferred as a security for the performance of the

The State is to be called on for no further payment until the said sum of \$500,000, subscribed and paid by the other stockholders, shall be in good faith applied according to the preceding stipulation.

6. After this sum shall have been expended on the work, whenever the individual stockholders shall be called on for a payment of any further part of their subscription, and shall have made the same, to the amount of three fourths of the instalment required, then the State shall pay pari passu on her's.

7. To raise the requisite funds to pay the further subscription of the State, as the same may be required. Bonds or certificates of debt may be issued by the Treasuer under the Great Seal of the State, and guarantied by a pledge of the public faith for their redemption, pay, able in the currency of Great Britain or the United States, with interest semi-annually, at not more than G per cent. per annum, redeemable | important matter, in his opinion, that the voice of

8. No more Bonds shall be issued at any one time, than are necessary to pay the instalment then demanded; and in every such case, the absence of a member from the House, and that the Treasurer shall advertise the amount required, call for sealed proposals of terms, and contract the loan, on those most favorable to the State, that may be offered. And whatever premium may be obtained in any such negotiation, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and invested as a savings fund, to meet the interest on the debt, as it it may 9. The State's Stock in this Company, to be pledged for the re-

demption of the principal of the debt thus contracted, and any dividends bark is about to be launched, and let it not be blown fixed on this Legislature, with a hope that someof profits which may be declared thereon, to be applied to the payment, among the breakers by the gales of party strife and of the interest. And the Company shall have power, from time to time, contention; but rather let it be borne smoothly to divide profits, if realized, on such parts of the Road as may be fin along laden with the precious freightage of a wise

10. But to secure the punctual payment of the interest, before and until such dividends may be realized, and to aid the Savings Fund, above mentioned, the Public Treasurer shall pay any deficiency of interest, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

11. The foregoing provisions to be embodied in two Acts of the General Assembly; the one, "An Act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company," and the other, "An Act to adjust the claims of the State against the Stockholders and obligors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, to change the State's investment in said Railroad, and to aid the construction of the North Carolina Railroad."

Statistical Memorandum, TO ACCOMPANY THE PROJECT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

	Counties.	Population 1840.	Value of Real Estate, 18-
انه	Wake,	21,118	2,052,185
Ξ	Chatham,	16,242	1.245.814
r ₀	Randolph,	12,875	1,062,538
5	Davidson,	14,606	1,156,306
1 1	Rowan,	12,100	1,012,469
[פ	Cabarrus,	9,250	833,\$36
On most direct route.	Mecklenburg and Union, 18,273		1,116,016) ur
			634,937
	L _s	104,473	9,114,101
Within 25 miles of same.	Orange,	24,356	0.001
	Guilford,	19,175	2,234,376
	Stokes,	16,265	1,612,262
o	Surry,	15,079	1,275,940
68	Davie,	7,574	1,005,737
=	{ Iredeli,	15,685	644,309
100	Lincoln, Gaston &	Cat. 25,160	933,172
CS	Montgomery & Star	uly, 10,790	2,088,961
in.	Moore,	7,988	720,684
12	1	7,900	541,660
1	<u> </u>	246,427	\$20,171,202
same.	Rutherford, & Clea	1'd, 19,202	1,364,002
	Burke, McDow. & (Cald. 15,799	1,665,795
	Wilkes,	12.577	555,666
60	Rockingham,	13,442	1.023,794
of	Caswell,	14,693	1,282,405
es	Person,	9,790	689 349
1 =	Anson,	15,077	1 140 000
1 =	Cumberland,	15,284	1,146,899
120	Johnston,	10,599	1,561,525
1.5	Nash,	9,047	919,534
Within 50 miles of	Franklin,	10,980	629,012
13	Granville,	18,817	847,564
1			1,529,114
		411,732	\$33,969,143

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-November, 30.

Mr. Rayner moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Attorney General, on to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Rayner said that he did this of his own accord, without consultation with party-without party arrangement, and upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Ellis opposed going into the Election on the bround that all the Counties were not represented ; and thought that injustice would be done the County of Yancy, by proceeding with the election.

Mr. Rayner replied that he wished it to be noted. that he had made the motion without reference to party-and he wished the Reporters to state this fact, that the people might see why the Legislative business was delayed, and said that he did not think it necessary to wait for the member from Yancy to arrive before proceeding with the election of State fficers. The objection urged by the gentleman from Rowan might apply with some force to the case of the United States Senator. The election of State Officers should not depend upon a contingency;neither should party considerations be brought to bear in their election. They should be decided without party feelings; and especially at this time, with a view to hasten the Legislation of the State. Soon the Supreme Court would meet; and there would be need of an Attorney General; and if pary considerations were suffered to defeat the elecion of State Officers, why the frame-work of the State Government would be completely disorgan-

Mr. Ellis said, that he did not speak for the Democratic party, and not for the purpose of staving off the election of Attorney General; but, believing that every County in the State was interested in this election, he thought that every one should be heard; that the voice of no one should be smothered n this, or any other election. He thought it strange that the gentleman from Hertford should be horrified at the idea of making a party question of this election. Both parties have done so heretofore, and will do so again. For himself, he was willing that party spirit should be put down. He did not think any judicial election should be made by party alone. Let us wait for Yancy. It is not the fault of the 1e. 1le of Yancy that they are unrepresented. He thought it not necessary for the election of Attorney General to come off before the meeting of the Supreme Court. He spoke without reference to how parties would vote, and did not wish to give a party character to the election; but his only reason, for opposing it, at this time, was, that Yuncy would not

Mr. Rayner proposed a suggestion to Mr. Ellis, for them both to vote for the most capable man. whether he be Whig or Democrat.

Mr. Ellis said he did not like to make bargains .-He and the gentleman from Hertford might differ in their notions of fitness. He no doubt thought the present incumbent a competent officer, which Mr. Ellis would not deny; and yet he might think another capable of filling the office. He could not therefore make any such agreement as the gentleman from Hertford proposed; but he promised to vote fer no man who was not fit for the office.

elections, any how-by the decisions of the contested election they might be so situated as to be unable to elect officers, and would have to adjourn without making any choice. He apprehended that the objection of the gentleman from Rowan proceeded from pone the election of Senator until the arrival of the We who are anxious to bring on these the political complexion of the County of Yancy .-He had never before had such an objection offered against proceeding with any election. The same, he thought, would apply in the temporary absence of a member. He should therefore vote in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Hertford. The motion prevailed, Ayes 58; Noes 57.

On the same day, Mr. Satterthwaite's resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into an election of United States Senator on Monday next at 12 o'clock, being under consideration. Mr. Ellis moved to amend by striking out Mon-

day next, and inserting the 20th of December. Mr. Satterthwaite said that he thought the object of the amendment was to defeat the resolution entirely, and he could see no good reason for such a desire on the part of members of the House; for it seemed to him improbable that they would do anything until these elections were over. As long as the minds of members are agitated about these matquence thereof. He had no disposition to deprive ask it as courtesy-he demended it as right, that voice. The Legislature was as full as usual-all the members being present, with the exception of one.

Mr. Dobbin said, he, for one, was far from feeling a disposition to defeat the election; but one County in the State was not represented, and as the Senator represented the State at large, it was a very every County should be heard in his election. He | The gentleman from Cumberland might be free from thought there was no analogy between the case of the influence of political feelings, and might preof an unrepresented County: and believed this would be apparent to every member who would not free his bosom from the influence of such feelthink of it for a moment. He thought that there was no need of legislation ceasing; for there were | the elections as soon as possible. If it were necessamore important matters to come before the House ary for the House to wait for the member from Yanthan the election of officers; and he was opposed to cy to vote for Senator of the United States, it was the idea that they could not get along with business until these officers were elected. Our legislative important questions. The eyes of the country are of the sales of the Lands, descended comprehensive, and prudent system of policy. He pledged himself that a suspension of the election | tinually agitated. Are you willing, said Mr. R., to should not deter him from the transaction of business; and begged members to suspend their party feelings and proceed to legislation.

Mr. Paine inquired, if any other County, save Yancy, had received such consideration, and if any other County should be placed in a similar situation, would the gentleman from Cumberland oppose going [until the 20th of December-the minds of the mem-

Mr. Dobbin replied affirmatively.

Democratic party of the House acted thus; and that and only half attended to. It is true, that the passage of another government, so that he can for their course, they had no precedent. But they were not without precedent. He cited a case in 1836, in relation to the County of Pasquotank, when a member from that County resigned his seat, and asked, why not now show the same respect to Yancy, that was shown to Pasquotank then. The courtesy extended to Whigs then, ought, he thought, to be extended to Democrats new. He could see no reason why the election for Senator should not be evidence had been given of making every office a 47. postponed until the 20th of December, when the yacancy occurred not until the 3d of March.

Mr. Stanly asked Mr. Courts whether he, as a the election against the wishes of the Whigs?

but he did not recollect how he voted. Mr. Stanly asked, if it was not by the Senate that the postponement was made? Mr. Courts replied he did not recollect-but a

short time thereafter, he was reminded that the proposition was voted down in the House, but sustained by the Senate. Mr. Rayner said, that, if the Whigs did wreng in

'36, in regard to this matter, they ought not to do so now; and if the Democrats did right then, they ought to practise the same course of conduct now .--He said that the Whigs of the House, by reference to the Journals, he found did vote against the proposition to go into an election; but, after sleeping on it for a night, they let it pass on the next day. And, as he had failed to trade with his friend of Rowan, he would try his friend from Rockingham; and asked him, if the resolution failed to pass to-day, will he, like the Whigs, in 36, let it pass to-morrew?

Mr Courts declined to trade, and said that, by past experience, he was warned against trading with Whigs; for they always get the advantage. He appealed to Mr. Rayner to be consistent. He ought to set the example.

Mr. Rayner said, that that was what he wished to be-that was what he wanted-for, as he before said, the Whigs defeated it on the first day, but let it pass on the second. He said his friend from Rocking-ham objected to trading with him, from the fear that

never be cheated. He asked the gentleman from Rowan, since he was so desirous of postponing this election of Senator, whether ne wished to possible the Legislative business. The gentleman to ford said he asked this not ford said he asked the asked this not ford said he asked this not ford said election of Senator, whether he wished to postpone ber from Yancy? If this was a question in which the people of Yancy might have some juterest?

Mr. Ellis said, he did not think Yancy had much interest in the bill; but if he was convinced to the contrary, he would be willing to wait for the member from Yancy.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and carried, 59 to 57.

Mr. Stanly then moved to lay the question on the table in consequence of the absence of a member, and said, he hoped that the members on the opposite side would act up to the platform erected by the gantleman from Rowan, viz: to vote for his motion, n deference to the absence of a member.

Mr. Ellis said, he had no idea of building a platform, and would be in favor of the gentleman's motion, if the preceding question had not been forced upon them.

Mr. Stanly said that, it it was necessary to the other side of the House suddenly becomes the Counties to be represented, in the one case, he other side of the House suddenly becomes Mr. Stanly said that, if it was necessary for all be allowed the privilege of voting in the other.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, said that there was no reathat, it will probably fail, they evince the Mr. Jones, of Orange, said that there was no son for the Democrats agreeing to the motion to lay ulty of changing "from grave to get somes all at once a piece of home."

Mr. Stanly said, that the gentleman from Orange was very much mistaken if he supposed that he was asking any courtesy at the hands of the Democrats. He asked no such thing. They had taken the ground that the election should be postponed until the arrival of the member from Yancy. It the absence of the member from Randon was their proposition to postpone; and, if such a the impression upon Mr. D's. mind. course was necessary, why not postpone the question | ing all that had been said about course until the gentleman from Randolph was able to take his seat. There was no certainty that a Democrat would be returned from the County of Yancy; and if a Whig should be elected, the surprise of the Democrats would be no greater than that experienced by them at the result of the election of the 7th of November. He called upon them, in voting upon the absence of the member from Yakey; to question, to sustain their doctrine; that laid down

in the opening of the debate. Mr. Ellis thought that the case of the gentleman rom Randolph did not come under the rule laid lown in the begining. He was willing to extend all due courtesy to the gentleman from Randolph; but he was unwilling to say, by his vote, that he should come in here, and say that we should not ble state of things depicted by the en wait for the member from Yancy. This was the Hertford; and adhered to his original ground of his objection to the motion of the gentle- favor of the postponement of the election man from Beaufort. He was willing to extend the same privilege to the gentleman from Randolph, as about elections continue, it will be into to the member from Yancy.

Mr. Dobbin said he was willing for the respect election of Clerks, a spirit of party way tive positions of the parties, upon this question, to be so in the election of other officers in be known. He did not know whether the motion be agitation and caucussing, and a comwas asked through courtesy, political motions, or gle to elevate party. We can't get rice legislative usage He, for one, was willing to agree ence. He felt it, and the gentlemaning to postpone for the absence of the gentleman from land, no matter how composed he may Randolph, if they were willing to wait for the mem- feel it, as was shown in the election fra ber from Yancy. But it now appeared, that the casting his vote so as to defeat the amendment offered by his side of the House was House. The other side of the House likely to be adopted by Whig support, and the ques- that it would be unfair to proceed with tion is pressed upon them to postpone, when this tions, because one County is not remark what would be the political opinions of the member in such a way as fairly to express from Yancy-but, notwithstanding this, he was willing to postpone the question for the gentleman from | here by Democrats? Is not their me Randolph, provided the Whigs would agree to post- Is not advantage taken of this misrore member from Yancy. Mr. Rayner said, that he discovered that he could

not make a trade with his friends over the way with-

out their prescribing the conditions. A great deal of unnecessary excitement, he thought, had grown out of this question. His friend from Beaufort had introduced it by way of retort, to ascertain whether they would stand upon the ground they had taken at first. In his opinion, the absence of members had nothing to do with the question; and, as far 'as he could prevent it, the question should not be dodged. He did not think that either the absence of the member from Randolph, or the member from Yancy had anything to do with the action of the House and the Whigs, by no means had anything to do with the absence of the member from Yancy -The people had elected, at the proper time, a member to represent them here, and he had absented himself, of his own accord. But there is a difference in the cases of the two gentlemen-one being absent of his own accord, and the other by the act of God. ters, the business of the State will suffer in conse- | Much had been said about courtesy. He did not any part of the people of North Carolina of their these elections should be gotten over with, in order that the House might proceed with the business of the State. He asked if it was intended to keep the He was in favor, therefore, of preceeding with the | House here until the 20th of December, doing nothing? Now, you can't get the Committees to work ; and it will be almost impossible to carve out work

for the action of the House, as long as these things are in agitation. The minds of members will be unsettled, and other important matters, that ought to come before the House, will be necessarily postponed. serve his calmness and equanimity in the midst of the most exciting contest; but he (Mr. R.) could ings; and was therefore anxious to have done with equally necessary to have him here, to vote on other thing will be done to elevate the character of North | Court. Carolina, and promote her prosperity; and what a spectacle do we present? Caucusses were held every night, and the minds of members were kept concontinue in this course; to keep the House here doing nothing, until the 20th of December, spending the money of the people? And he would appeal to the gentlemen upon the other side to think upon this particular matter, since it was one upon which they were always harping before the people. Wait until the 20th of December—the minds of the members having been kept in a continual state of excitement, and then the business that ought to have been Mr. Courts said, it was thought strange that the done in the meantime, will be rus led through with of the question may not affect the character of the United States Senate; but it will materially affect the character of posterity. He called upon the House to get through with the elections, and insisted that the gentlemen on the other side of the House ought not to oppose them any longer. If they continued in their course, they should be held responsible for it before the people of the State. Too much party ouestion. Next-the Solicitors would be sacrificed for opinion's sake-Treasurer to be sacrificed; Comptroller also; and men would be put in member of the Legislature, did not vote to go into their places, not because they were competent, but for party considerations alone. He would depre-Mr Courts said the Democrats yielded to the ar- cate the existence of such a state of things, and apguments offered by the Whigs for postponement; peal to members again not to postpone the public business, declaring, if they did, the responsibility should rest upon their own shoulders. Mr. R. said he may have felt too warmly, and may have spoken too warmly, but that he was really in as good a humor as he ever was in his life. Mr. Dobbin said, that he had listened with interest to the gentleman from Hertford; but was sur-

prised to hear him talk of plotting and counterplotting-of dodging the question-of being held responsible-of wasting the people's money; and his appeal to the patriotism of his side of the House -He would appeal to the patriotism of the gentleman himself, and ask him has it come to this, that legislation must be suspended because an Attorney General and a Senator are to be elected? Must all other business be suspended because some wish to postpone these elections? What sort of patriotism is his, who can say, that he is incapacitated for the readily at command, (andred by public business, because certain offices are not filled? And let the people know, since the gentleman has lectured us about responsibility, that he can do nothe sort of patriotism that he wishes to arouse in my becaves, made of rich and beautiful bosom? If so I tell him he correct is the sort of patriotism that he wishes to arouse in my becaves, made of rich and pernent. bosom? If so I tell him he cannot do it. When Rose-wood, small round corners the gentleman spoke of plotting and counterplotting, front, carved gothic tablet, with a large was astonished. He knew that the Deposition of the carved gothic tablet, with the large from the carved gothic tablet, which is the carv and Whigs too, ardent though they were in the support of their respective sides, could rise above he would get the advantage of him-but he would tell his Democratic friends to appoint him (Mr. Courts) tell his Democratic friends to appoint him (Mr. Courts) duty to the public. So much for responsibility—so them to give entire satisfaction in their agent, and they would never be worsted and their agent, and they would never be worsted, and much for dodging the question. The gentleman

was mistaken in him, if he supposed his anything of the kind. He would dodge to and was as anxious as the gentleman to ford said he asked this not from civili ground of courtesy.

Mr. Rayner said he did not say he did the courtesy of Democrats—but he did, question a favor at their hands. Mr. Dobbin said he had no disposition

Mr. Doodin survey but was sure resent the gentleman; but was sure course of this debate, some one had couriesy was asked at their bands. But man says, this motion was introdeed by tort ; it was merely by way of a little inage. The Democrats had discussed in seriousness, and he would leave it to to say, if the proposition to go into the Senator was not seriously made. His House regarded it as serious; had so hence moved an amendment. Nothing, that time, about the indisposition or member from Randolph; but when theh by the aid of Whig votes, are about tog The Whigs presented in seriousness 1 and discussed it gravely; but when the comes all at once a piece of humorous leaves the Democrats discussing sen was only intended for humor. New her that the Democrats were in just as goo this matter as the Whigs. The you, as Democrats, ought not to the foregoing remark was intended as a d the courtesy of the Democrats The past Beaufort wishes to postpone the question morrow, on account of the absence of the from Randolph. We prepose to perpose tion until the 20th of December, in tleman had shown a willingness to count of the then, ber from Yaner, we feetly willing to postpone on account man from Randolph. He saw no bees ping the public business; and thought ator and the Attorney Generals some other time, without giving rise h

Mr. Stanly said that as long as the on with the business of the Session how are Whig Counties represented of the people of those Whig Counting so, because we wish to remove the cha way of Legislation. We wish to remove struction to proceeding to the public h heavy responsibility would fall upon to those who acquiesced in this delay of business. Let the responsibility fall onthe it properly belongs. He, for one was his share of the responsibility created by

The Ayes and Noes were then called tion to lay on the table, which resulted Nays 57; so the resolution was laid of

he intended to pursue.



WO CASES more, of those bent skin HAIS, December style, that R. TUCKEN IF Star and Standard

State of North Carolina-

John B. Allen, and others

BY an interlocutory order, made a cause, at the last Term of the Count of said County, all creditors of the late Allen, are required to exhibit and verif against his Estate, before the Master of at his Office in Smithfield, on or being day of January next, and also to appear Term of this Court to be holden at the 0 in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday is then and there to assert their claims #

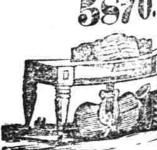
WILLIAM H. MOR Smithfield, Nov. 23. (Pr. Adr. # State of North Carolina Country Country Country

November Term, 1848. William Forsyll, Durant L. Bullock

It appearing to the satisfaction of the the defendant, Durant L. Euliock, 19 personally with process," it is thereby weeks successively, for said delendant pear before the Justices of said tons thereof, to be held for said County House in Oxford, on the first Month next, then and there to plead at male judgment final will be rendered upon condemned, will

at office, the first Monday of November 148 M. William 148 M. William By W.M. R. William Nov. 20 1244

Nov. 29, 1843



TUNNS & CLARK above number of Piano Forte ufactory in New York, since is we therefore conclude, that with procure the requisite materials which have regularly progressed ture;) they have now affired at of fection in their tone and huish

Among a supply recently recent gon legs. This with others rect nfactory of IL Worcester, a company ing with any in this country, trace is very complete, the prices of which