own way. In the language of Mr. of the historian of the U. States, these the freest of the free; and we have his only for saying they took up their abode Carolina. These simple people, dif-irom all the propagandists of the age, their own consciences : before they came here were like travellest at midnight, in mountain passes, beleted by the glare of a thousand glancing hered and the bawling of as many wrangides. To escape from the uncertain lukering ights of jarring creeds and of secturies they fled in search of a where nature shone with unelouded

and they found it in this sequestered even now not much frequented region. Larning and bigotry were with them symous terms; and as might be supposed made no efforts to promote education. subject was totally neglected; and that enlous failure, the Fundamental Conauous of Carolina, the emanation of geperverted by Art, following and oppress them in their exile, brought a still fargrandal on Literature. For a long time was not an incorporated public school he Province; and the ignorance of the abitants became proverbial. A palpable this was the slow advance which litet ther are as moral, and as industri-

s my prople on earth. bout forty years ago, the Editor of the Loualies in the State, asking for inforof various kinds, and among other concerning the progress of popular E gut or ten answers were re-, and are still preserved; and I ob that they all complain of the general valence of ignorance, most of them insting the number of illiterate people at ethird of the whole population.

In 1840, we had made some advance—the mus returns of that year show that there e fifty six thousand six hundred and nine he people over twenty-one years of age secould not read and write; and the total ate population over 20 years old, two hunand mueteen thousand four hundred eighteen At that time, therefore, waver one fourth of the adult white poption could not read and write. The same arms show that there were at school in state-including those at colleges and lemes, nineteen thousand four hundred damery three students; and that the whole aber of white children over five years and under twenty, was one hundred and dir five thousand one hundred and thir-

Swelly after that time our Free Schools en to operate; and though, for the want no of illiterate children.

I am confident that not less than forty busind children now attend our rehools my year; and I am equally confident that number annually increases more rapidly mthe population. Indeed, sir, many of new recruits who swell each year, the mber engaged in seeking an education the common fountain, come from the ranks (bose verging towards twenty; and as I how from actual observation, not a few shove that age, and some even advanced life and accompanied by their own chilm! Sir contemplate this picture for a or seven or eight years, and they have not mushed the number at academies and reges, which from tolerably correct data an suely estimate at not less than five assud; and in that time they have shed

ming and healthful light of knowledge. me thous and school houses have sprung n indesert places and are now humming m embryo poets, historians, statesmen, masphers and sons and daughters of Pro per; and among the increasing throngs at seek these sacred portals of Light, come amous age, and glowing manhood, mingled opinion will have declared in their or and from Macon to Currituck there

eniry thousand darkened sonls, the invig-

M. Speaker, I make my deductions from id, and facts which I have hunted up for self. But, sir, how many know these les! How many, even of our professed

manthropists, take the pains, the tedious and dreary land, with verdure, beauty, and gladwi expensive pains to ascertain them ? They are facts : and vet so totally igno ant are we of them that intelligent men can holdly, in this hell, assert our system to be a number: quacks and demagogues can attick it with impunity elsewhere, and the en meet any honest objections. emies of education be listened to and tolemed and sometimes applauded, when they talk of taking away the fund altogether .-This last party is increasing through our ignorance of the operations of our own laws; imbilious interests have fixed covetous eyes wen the school monies, and their hope to dutch them, daily increases. Everybody is hoposing changes-legislators make ranon changes and get random information om local orators; and such a clashing of liews, such a variety of propes tions was beer heard on any subject before. All this an he easily prevented by my bill; the houlds of the enemias of the system can be tapped, and legislators can think and look perintendent would also vindicate our its before the world : and his reports and he statistics, showing each County what its to be paid on subscribing. eighbor was doing, would be certain to Meate an honorable rivalry among them, and and sunulate friends of education throughthing interest of education is without a and and without a tongue; its voice canof he heard in these Halis nor over the ammonwealth, while enemies tinkers, and pulicions friends are bringing it into conand ridicule abroad. For tielf, I can say that in the vicissitudes of life not long, but somewhat chequered, it eal of North Carolina; I have had a taste all conditions of society, and been a toleally close observer of the condition, wants, elings and progress of the common people, elaboring classes who form the great staple State. I have found

quatters and shaking the very foundations to

The sucrett power.

# The Wich, on this motion, was arsended, read third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed. AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIL

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 8, 1851.

Number 14.

Mr. Hackney moved to amend the amendments

by inserting a clause providing for the election of

ludges, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comp-

Mr. Avery called for a division of the question

and the question being first taken on striking out

Mr. Foster then offered his amandment; and the

mestion was first taken on striking out, and decided

The question then recurring on Mr. Rayner's a

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment to provide

whether they desire a convention or not, which

The question was then taken on the motion to

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amend

The question was then taken on the original

ing by the following vote-Ayes 89, Noes 24.

The House then adjourned about &i o'clock.

SENATE.

Ordered that said Bills be laid on the table.

sundry amendments, viz:

nesses in the County of Craven.

Sons of Temperance in this State.

Dowell and Yancy Turnpike Company.

A Bill to incorporate the town of Murphy.

No. 32 of the Sons of Temperance.

No 15 of Sons of Temperance.

Franklinsville, was read third time.

Siavery, were ordered to be printed.

ed by Speaker Edwards, relative to the subject of

Received a message from the House, aunoun-

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron presented sundry memorials.

accompanied by bills, in relation to the bett r

government of the town of Favetteville.

Shepard, they were ordered to be printed.

mittee on Military.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2nd.

Stokes and for other purposes.

and referred

of L. O. O. F.

of Wentworth.

tion of provisions.

of Ashville.

Nelly Stanny.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st, 1851.

The list shall appear to morrow.]

strike out, and decided in the negative-ayes 48,

well as given. Rejected -aves 37.

cted-aves 36, noes 51.

was rejected—ayes 30, noes 77.

mendment, a division being called, the motion was

decided in the negative-ayes 22, noes 88.

was rejected by a vote of -ayes 48, nees 67.

in the negative-ayes 44, unes 70.

ted-ayes 50, noes 64.

lost-ayes 26, noes 84.

roller and Justices of the Peace by the people.

54, noes 60.

This is the true picture which this humong of heated faucies presents to the careful spectator who takes his observations on the proper level; but perhaps there are some who believe that the book of knowledge should be a sealed book to the million. I have heard such opinions expressed, even by politicians; to combat them is not now my province. I can only say, in answer to those who may think so, that in all my observations of human life, I have found health, comfort and intelligence dwelling together; and I have found, in looking into the history of North Carolina, that the education and the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the peop e have kept even pace with each

We have always had an educated class in the State. Our lawyers are as learned as any in the Union, our physicians are skil-ful, and though the fanatics of Ohio have kindly volunteered to instruct us on religious ses on land criminal and indictable. It was Mr. opics, I have always believed, that from the Washington, of Craven, who introduced that Bill. intelligence and piety of our ministers we needed no missionary aid from Ohio, Massatoo are astute in political lore, and can scatter on the wings of the wind as long speeches and as learned speeches, with as many well-turned periods and run bling sounds, as any other professors of sound or authors of words: but what have they all done for the islate in a magnificent capitol; but what is we see as we travel hither? Wasted fields and decaying tenements-long stretches of silent desolation, with here and there a totering barn and a rudely cultivated farm .-And this in an age of bustle and life and activity-this at a time when steam is thundering round all our borders, and human life, beyond the confines of the State, is wearing its holyday apparel and sporting gaily with ten thousand inventions. And this is among quisite majority in the next Legislature. a people, proverbial over all the earth for just such an officer as my bill provides nature. And this at such an age, among we have no authorized statistics of their such a people, in a land where nature has been prodigal of her gifts, a land of bright with many difficulties, I am enabled skies and temperate sirs, of high mountains us. Our opinions on this point have but been con- clared himself opposed to a change in the present pert that they have vastly diminished the and rushing torrents and wide plains, fertile as the alluvial soil of Egypt !

> kind to us; like a provident parent, she has the Bill. Still we say-if it be impossible to have question-was opposed to any change in the baso placed her resources that we cannot reach the test-question of "Convention," as to all ques sis of representation, and was for adhering to the them until we are in a condition to enjoy them wisely. They who can gather wealth without industry or ingenuity, soon wallow in beastly indulgence: their finer sensibilities are blunted, their minds contract and their hearts grow to rottenness. In such States, idleness, ignorance and debauchery inevitable supervene; then misrule, corrup- were: tion and anarchy, while

'Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay." We are seated in a pleasant country of varied charms and vast resources ; but we cannot reach is wealth except by a healthful and invigorating activity of mind and body.

Let the light of science shine upon the miner and it will soon guide him to the treasures of gold and silver and iron and precious stones with which nature has most bountifully supplied our earth; let it illumine the mechanic's shop and it will be magic lamp to him, unfolding a thousand useful secrets of which he had never dreamed-let t shed its beams upon the plough man's track and the rich glebe will sparkle with beauties that he

Wash the scales from the eves of those who interrogate nature for the general good-strike from the lusty arms of labour the fetters of ignorance and the din of its giant blows will soon wake the slumbering echoes of our silent hills and vales. Let the laborer as well as the politician be edu cated, and our ships and fields and farms will then take rank with our sermons and our speeches. Mr. Speaker, you have doubtless seen magi

cians taking any amount of stores from a charmed baz of plenty which appeared to be empty: the Russell, Summons, Thornsurgh, Walton, Wigfree school houses, the dingy log houses that ex- gins-24. be found no secure resting place for ig. | cite the ridicule of those who learned high philosophy "in marble halls," are filled with untold treasures if we but knew how to draw them out. From them can spread out webs of iron roads that would carry new life and vigor through all the palsied limbs of the body politic; from them flow out refreshing streams that would clothe the naked

ness! Mr. Speaker I fear that I will weary the House: I have not exhausted my notes but I rose not to make a Speech for "Bunkum," but to carry my Bill through the House. I feel a hope that members are satisfied; if they are not, I am here ready to answer any fair questions and to

# Plank Road Notice.

DOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, viz :

At Washington under the direction of John Myers, B. F Havens, James E Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts. At Greenvile, under the direction of Gould Hoyt. Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard,

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C

Sr. and Henry Bell.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Debnam, Wm. H. Hood and Needham Price. At Ruleigh, under the direction of Thomas D Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott. Amount of shares \$25 Two dollars on each share

JAMES E. HOYT, JOSEPH POTTS. BENJ F. HANKS. B. H. HAVENS. Washington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1850.

# F. MORRIS & CO., Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting to his orrespondents the following brilliant schemes for been my f riune to have seen a good January, under the management of F. Morris & Co. sole contractors and managers.

All schemes of the Maryland Lotteries are exam

ined and approved by the State Commissioners, and all drawings conducted under their personal super-Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the

State Commissioners to secure the payment of all that they are beginning to appreciate our and paid at sight by PURCELL in the last five School system which is invading all years, has given his tickets a decided preference over throng-holds of ignorance, slowly but his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to

C. W. PURUELL.

Richmond, Va.

# RALBIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY

SEATON GALES.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,

Inwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers RALEIGH N C.

ERRATUM.-In our Report, on Thursday, of the Senate proceedings, Mr. Bynum was erroneously made to introduce a bill, making certain trespas-

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1851.

Mr. HAUGHTON'S SPERCH .- It is our purpose to chusetts or any where else. Our statesmen publish this masterly effort in pamphlet form. We shall be pleased to receive any orders for the same.

They may be had at \$3 per hundred.

THE CONSTITUTION-THE RESULT. We barely announced, on Tuesday, the pasthat a large majority, without distinction of party, printed address.

agitation of the many other questions of Consti- be done. firmed and strengthened by the occurrences of the mede of distributing the School fund. 4th, Equal past few days, and particularly by the scenes that | Suffrage. Strongly recommended this, and ho-Nature, Mr. Speaker, has been extremely transpired, immediately preceding the passage of ped it would be kept seperate from any other tions of Reform, submbitted to the People, better | federal basis. Though those persons who favored this effort to take the farther agitation of Free this change were honest, they were laboring un-Suffrage out of the power of demagogues, than der mistaken views, and might bring into this no action on the premises at all. It may prove

Those who voted in favor of the original Bill

AYES-Mesers, Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, A. H. Caldwell, Cockeran, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthil, Durham, Erwin, Flemming, Flynt, Fonville, A. G. Foster, Gor-don, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hil, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. Mc-Neill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, New soin, Patterson, Pegram, S. J. Pers n. T. J. Per-Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunderson, Scott, Snarp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Sievenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner. Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston-89.

Those who voted in the negative were:

NOES-Messrs. Amis, Barnes, D. F. Caldwell, ( ampbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foard, Foster, Kelly, Locke, Maulisby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner,

The following was the vote upon the motion to strike out, and insert Mr. Foster's Bill, providing, in the event of approval by the People, for an unrestricted Convention :

AVES Messrs Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Flem ming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon. Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love. Maultsby, E. McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams

NAYS-Messrs, Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDow I, McLean, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill. Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin. Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton. Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston-70.

There is one circumstance connected with the agitation of this question in the House of Commons, to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the People. Before the final vote was taken on the original Bill, Mr. Wiley moved an amendment, simply providing that it be submitted to the People of North Carolina to say, whether the other et eeteras that distinguish his efforts. He they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution-said Convention to be elected on the Fed- had refused to incorporate the doctrine in the Majorieral basis. We appeal to the following list of Ayes and Noes, to show, how the boasted lovers of the "dear people," without regard to section, voted against a proposition, involving no expense or no sacrifice of opinion, and plainly consulting the true spirit of our institutions, while every Whig in the House, with one or two exceptions. vindicated, by their recorded votes, the sacred

cause of popular rights. The Democracy may not have had the cue then but they got their reward the next day, in the virtual approval by their newly inaugurated Governor, when he commended all amendments to the original Bill to the guillotine.

Those who voted in favor of striking out, and inserting Mr. Wiley's amendment, were:

AYES-Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogle, Brazi strong-holds of ignorance, slowly but his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to cherry, Co ton. Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dun-

Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulisby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams - Centlemen have been admitted to County Court

NOES-Avery, Barco, Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickinson, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring. S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, T. D. McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thispen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston-65.

#### THE INAUGUATION.

The Hon, David S. Reid was inaugurated, at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, as Governor of North Carolina. He read his inaugural Address, and we presume, therefore, it was prepared with great care. It will of course be published, and we shall copy it into this paper. In the mean time, our readers would like to hear at least the topics dis-

After invoking the blessing of God upon his administration, a d promising a faithful discharge of his auties, he took up the Slavery question .-State? They have enabled us to sit and leg- sage of the original bill, reported from the Com- The sentiments expressed in this part of his admittee on amendments to the Constitution, pro- dress, in the main, are unobjectionable; but there the view from these porticos, and what do viding for the abrogation, by legislative enactment, was a squinting at disunion occasionally, which of the property qualification for electors of the did not seem altogether to harmonize with his pro-Senate. This is as we predicted; and it will be fessions of attachment to the Union. Of this, seen, by reference to the vote, which we subjoin, however, we can judge better when we see his

sustained the proposition. It remains to be seen The next topic was Internal Improvement, and whether the constitutional majority in the Senate while the Govenor declared himself in favor of a will concur in this action, and whether, in event of judicious (that most provoking equipoque) system, that concurrence, it will be sustained by the re- he warned the Legislature against extravagant appropriations; and laid it down, as a sound max-Our own individual sentiments have been too in, that the Legislature in making appropriations, honesty, ind stry and sobriety-among a often made known, to be re-iterated here. We should provide the means for meeting the expenpeople whose character contains all the ele- have deprecated the particular action that has been diture. He recommended no particular scheme, ments that can dignify, and adorn human taken, as unlikely to close the door to the future but left it to the Legislature to say what ought to

State the unpleasant controversy now going on between the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy. 5th, The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people. This he recommended to the favorable consideration of the

It may be doubted whether it was exactly pro Per, for the Governor elect to advise the Legislature, as he did, about matters pending before that body. But this we leave for those interested to

Upon the whole, the Address was such a one. as might have been expected under the circumstances. We presume that the most ardent friend son, Pigot , Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, of the Governor elect will not pretend to claim for it any pretensions other than should belong to, what it may justly be called, a very ordinary

> THE SLAVERY QUESTION-THE TWO HOUSES

Both Houses were engaged on Thursday in the dis cussion of the Slavery question. In the Senate, Mr. Suppard resumed and continued his remarks in support of the Minority Report and in reply to Messrs. HAUGHTON and GILMER. We are greatly surprised to learn that Mr. S. disclaimed having contended that Secession was a Constitutional right. We had certainly so understood him, for one, and so, we presume did every other man who read his recent Speech on rights-an act which, in case of great oppression or rude violation of the compact which binds her to her sister States, it is her duty to exercise-while we obhis word, and did not intend, in all probability, to convey the impression that he regarded this monstrous doctrine of Constitutional secession as a Constitutional that he has shifted his position!

Mr. Haughten replied to Mr. S., with great credit te his reputation as a ready, no less than logical debater. It is neither our province or desire to institute invidious comparisons, (as Dogsersy says in the play, " they are odorous," and we have no object in making them.) but we could but be more forcibly in favor of free suffrage, and in favor of the elecstruck with the unfortunate ambiguity with which tion of Judges by the people; and concluded by Mr. Shepard has defined his position, when Mr. Haugh- saying that if he could not get the amendments ton pronounced it strange, that, while disclaiming se. in any other way he would jump flat footed into cession to be a right under the Constitution, he should have quoted from Mr. Livingston a "Constitutional" argument in favor of an "inherent" right !!

In the House, Gen. SAUNDERS supported the Report of the Majority, in some characteristic remarksa curious compound, we learn, of inconsistency and ty Report, (believing that the occasion had not yet arrived to justify it,) and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to those "pigmies, pettifogging politicians and newspapers that had argued the question with so much zeal and (as they fancied) with so much ability." We regret that a wast of space, owing to the length of the Legislative proceedings, precludes any comment upon this most remarkable speech, this morning; but we may endeavor to show, hereafter, that the member from Wake, even Gen. Saunders, can, himself, sometimes discuss a question with more

The intelligence from California is sad enough. The cholera had been making fearful ravages is the in-

The sholers had been raging at Sacramento City for six weeks, previous to the 14th ult.—about 80 deaths a day. Four men were daily employed in digging graves, and at night thirteen corpses remained unburied. The population was 15,000, but now tis only 1,500, in consequence of the deaths and flight of the inhabitants. The cholers had arrived at San Mr. Foster withdrew his amendment offerred by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Royler.) to the smendment of the gentleman from Herriford, (Mr. Rayler.) Mr. Person, of Meore, called for a division, and moved that the question be taken first on the strik.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribanal met in this City, on Monday- 1 all the Judges in attendance. The following

Charles C. Clark-NewBern, Joseph Masten—Forsythe.
Joseph Baker—F. vetteville.
Samuel J. Lowrie—Mecklenburg. T. L. Hargrove-Granville. Leonidas Brown-Salisbury. Wm. A. Littlejohn—Edenton. David F. Long—Concord. Nathaniel McLean—Robeson. Charles E. Lowther-Chowan. James J. Iredell-Raleigh. Bradley T. Johnson-

And the following to Superior Court practice R. A. Caldwell-Wadeshoro'

John K. Strange—Fayetteville. Eli W. Hall—Wilmington. Charles E. Shober—Salem, Wm. Black, Mecklenburg. O. M. Lee, Sampson, S. W. Davis, Richmond. J. A. Bradshaw, Lexington. Wm. Williams, Buncombe.

### STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate proceedings omitted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TURSDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Wilson, from the Joint Select Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, reported the arrangements for the same, which report was agreed to, and a message was sent to the Senate asking its concuerence.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe county, praying to have money refunded, which was lost by them in consequence of the action of the State in regard to the execu- Free Suffrage Bill, and it passed its second readtive land claims. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fonville, a memortal from citizens of Onslow, praying for the establishment of a Bank at Jacksonville, in said county, with a capital of \$300,- the House. 000. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Martin, a memorial of Mary M. Fuller, praying for damages in consequence of an injury received by her-while travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Referred to the Committee on

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to send

message to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Counsellors of State at 11 o'clock on Monday next; which was adopted. Mr. Drake, a bill to amend the act passed at

General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Mr. Stevenson, a bill regulating the emancina-

tion of slaves by last will and testament. Passed

first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to incorporate the Jackson Savings Insultate in Northampton county. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Webb, a resolution proposing that the two Houses should adjourn sine die on the 13th day of January next, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, a resolution on behalf of the Boards of Superintendants of Common Schools for Rowan and Edgecombe counties. [Authorizes the Literary Board to pay to said Superintendants the interest due upon the different instalments of the Literary Fund allotted to said counties respectively from July 1:41 to October 1847. under the act distributing the said fund among the several counties of the State, and which were not accepted by said counties until August 1845.] Referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz :the bill to amend the Constitution of North Caro-

Mr. Winston took the floor, Mr. Person having given way. He made an argument in favor of ancient York Masons, and striking out of the Constitution the freehold qualthe subject. If by Secession is simply meant the act ification, opposed an unlimited Convention, and of a State's falling back on her natural and inherent said he would go for the bill of the gentleman 3rd time. from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) for a restricted Convention, if it were so changed as to call the Convention immediately, without first submitting the question to the people to say whether they desired ject to the term as a most palpable misnomer, we take the Convention or not—it being the province of no exception to the doctrine. Mr. Shepard is a man of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to call a Covention, and not of the people. Mr. W. said he would support the original bill, and called upon his friends to support it-if defeated, he believed some Democrats would rejoice over it, as it would remedy, but (he must pardon us for saying) he has furnish capital for future use. If not passed, this been so unfortunate in his manner of expressing him- free suffrage question would drag the basis quesself as to leave that idea on many minds, while an ton with it. An unlimited Convention would not uncharitable world will be more than likely to infer suit in a century—the east will never consent to a change in the basis of representation. In answer

amendments save that of giving free suffrage.

Mr. Person, of Moore, argued at length in faver of the original bill, and in opposition both to a limited and an unlimited Convention; when he had concluded,

Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, addressed the House The further consideration of the question was

then postponed to 31 o'clock, P. M.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die on the 13th day of January, and also informing the House that that body had refused to accept the resignation of John Ligon, of Wake, as a Justice of the avowed himself, a secessionist in principle, though he Peace for said county. The proposition to adjourn was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the House took

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House resumed the consideration of the amend the Constitution,

Mr. Drake, of Randolph, addressed the House in favor of a Convention. He was in favor of free suffrage, but he desired more than that. Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, wished to correct

impression on the minds of some that the people of his county voted for Mr. Reid because of his silvocuting free suffrage-it was because of a local question. He was in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they desire a Convention; and if they do, let it come. The Speaker then stated that the question was on

the amendment offerred by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Foster,) to the amendment of the gentleman from Heriford, (Mr. Rayner)

lap, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foa. Francisco, and great fears were entertained. All but he would offer it sgain at some other stage of the ter, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jpo. siness was stageated.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to take up the

bill to improve the public roads of the State and make it the order of the day for to-mor-

row at ½ past 10 o'clock.
On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill to improve county prisons and establish work Houses was made the special order of the day for Monday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Steele presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, asking the aid of the State in works of Internal Improvement. Referred to the Committee on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the resolutions from

the Senate in relation to Nag's Head, were taken up on their second reading.

Mr. Cherry submitted a few remarks in suppor the House refused to strike out by a vote of ayes

of Resolutions.

Mr. Person, of Moore, opposed them on the principle that the General Gevernment had no power, under the constitution, to engage in works of Internal Improvements-and said that those members who believed this doctrine ought to vote against the resolutions.

Mr. D. A. Barnes advocated their passage, and for taking the vote of the people on the question said that Democrats might vote for the resolua national work and not local.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment giving the elec-Mr. R. M. Saunders would vote for them on tion of Justices of the Peace to the People, Reject the ground that it would be a constitutional net on the part of Congress, under the clause giving Mr. Wiley proposed to amend by striking out the Congress the power to regulate commerce. If that original bill and inserting a bill to provide for taking clause did not embrace works of this kind, he did not see what it was intended for. He had voted for the work in Congress on this principle, and he the vote of the people, to ascertain whether they desired a convention on the lederal basis or not. Pending the question on this amendment, Mr. Barnes moved that the House adjourn; which was would vote for it here.

Mr. Person made a few additional remarks, disclaiming any intention of endeavoring to enlist party feeling in opposition to the resolutions. He wished every one to vote from his own views of what is right-he would support the principle Mr. Fleming moved to amend by adding the fellowing : Be it further enacted, that in addition alluded to by him, although the propusition was to benefit North Carolina.

to free suffrage, all men have a right to be equally Mr. Rayner thought there could be no question represented, and to have their votes counted as that the General Government had the power to do this work, and it should do it. The General Mr. Walton moved an amendment, providing Government, by revenue on imports, will receive the benefits resulting from having a good harbor, that the property qualification for members of both branches of the Legislature be abolished. and not the State Government. The general in-Pending the question on this amendment, Mr. terests of commerce demand the work, and not the S. P. Hill moved an amendment, which was renterests of North Carolina particularly It therefore belongs to that power, which legislates for The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Walton, which was rejected-ayes the whole country, to make provision for this work. Humanity appealed loudly in behalf of the work, for the lives of thousands of seamen were lost on that coast for the want of a safe harment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Secretary of State,

Treasurer and Comptroller by the people; which Mr. Avery said that at this crisis he could not consent to the exercise by Congress of doubtful powers. It the State should engage in a liberal bill reported by the Committee, known as the system of Internal Improvements in the west as well as in the east, he stood ready to vote for an appropriation from the State Treasury for this work. He was for confining the General Government to the ocean in works of improvement-but When the result was announced by the Speakadmitted the power to build light houses, improve er, great applause was heard in various parts of

Mr. Rayner would answer the gentleman from difficult to determine when these works are constitutional and when not; it must therefore be left to the representative to exercise a sound discretion. He referred to the opinion of Gen. Jackson Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on the Juand Mr. Calhoun to sustain the position that it diciary, to which the same was referred, reported was within the constitutional powers of the Genthe following bills and recommended their paseral Govenment to do this-the latter having assage, viz :
The Bill to repeal a part of the act of 1848 '49 serted the power to remove snags from the Mississippi; and if so it clearly had the power to do Chapter 77, imposing a tax on the income of vesthis work. He hoped the gentlemen would withsels; the Bill concerning the duties of Clerks; draw their opposition, and that the resolutions and the Bill to prohibit the right of Appeal in would pass by a unanimous vote. An appropriacertain cases and extending the same in others. tion of \$50,000 for this work had passed both houses of Congress once, and John Tyler, in the Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal plenitude of his power, had vetoed it. It had since Improvements, reported the following Bills with passed the House of Representatives, but failed

n the Senate. 191 The Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Mr. Winston stated the fact that all parties, in Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company and the the eastern section of the state, were in favor of

Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company and the bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1839, entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. All of which were ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Bynum, a Bill making certain trespasses

the enstern section of the work.

Mr. Stevemon had voted for similar resolutions at the last session, and the only difficulty with him was in acking the General Government to do what he himself thought impracticable. North Carolina had as much right to these appropriations

Mr. Barnes remarked that Mr. Gwynn, in whom The following Bills were read third, time and the gentleman from Craven had great confidence, had surveyed the work, and pronounced it practi-A Bill to regulate the pay of Jurors and Wit-

Mr. S. J. Person offered the following amend-A Bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the "Provided the same can be done by Congress in

A Bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 19 the exercise of its constitutional power." Messrs. Rayner and Fleming opposed the a-mendment, inasmuch as it would seem to imply A Bill giving a name to the County town of that the Legislature had doubts on this subject. A Bill to appoint Commissioners for the town Mr. Person said that he had been touched by the appeals of the gentlemen, and he wished to put A Bill to amend an act incorporating the Mcthe resolutions in such a shape that he could vote

A Bill to amend an act authorizing the Inspec-The question was taken on the amendment, and A Bill to incorporate Rockingham Division

for them.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions on their second reading, it was de-A Bill to incorporate Logan Lodge No. 121 of cided in the affirmative—ayes 78, noes 27. Mr. Erwin presented the following resolutions

which passed their first reading, viz :
WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have The following Bills and Resolutions were read since the formation of the Federal Government, for-A Bill to amend the act incorporating the town tered and nourished the manufacturing and mining in-terests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign The Bill to incorporate the Ashville Division. countries which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non slaveholding States, and whereas these acts of A Resolution in layor of Joseph Stanny and generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at The bill to amend an act incorporating the town the North, and the people of that section show a dis-On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Resolutions offer-

position to make unceasing attacks upon our institu-tions and property, therefore

Rosolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to pro tect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholds

cing that the hour had arrived for the inauguration of the Governor. The members of the Sep-Resolved, That, if our own industry needs protection to a question, Mr. W. said he was opposed to all ate repaired to the House of Commons, and after it can be better effected by State than by Congressionthe inauguration was concluded, returned to the al legislation legislation.
Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to Senate Chamber and were called to order by the

afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be in-Received a message from the House, proposing to add the practising Physicians of both Houses Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members of both houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they to the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Medical Board in North Carolina. Agreed to, and the House informed

vote against any changes in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumers of any of the products of foreign countries.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Negro Slavery were taken up. Mr. Rayner moved to strike out all after the word whereas, and insert his resolutions. which, on his motion, were referred to the Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting those offered by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. Barringer introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose henceforth the increase of the present rates of Tariff on Foreign tmports, boyond what may be necessary for an to the feelings of Northern gentlemen. He coneconomical administration of the General tended for the right of a State to secede, adducing Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible man er. On motion of Mr. the doctrine in these resolutions. Mr. S. spoke Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to establish in North Carolina a Military Institut. Read and referred, on his own motion, to Comced. He had read to the House, by the clerk, a

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill supplemental part of a letter from Mr. Rencher, in which he Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorin reference to it, and of the duties devolving upporate Mocksville Lodge, No. 139, of ancient on the South in consequence thereof—which letYork Masons. Read first time and passed, ter Mr. S. said would be published. the principal to 32, and now, to bee only theory

course in 1982. She wastern manning to