DEAR SIR :-- The enclosed communication to a northern paper expresses my calm convictions. I have had unusual opportunitie of mixing with the northern men. I must be impartial. I am no politician-can have no motive but a patriotic one; let me add, then, that I am also thoroughly convinced that the only safety for the South, is to stand firm demanding all her rights, and never yielding ene lota. To yield in one point, is to give Union, the hope of liberty throughout the world our enemies for truly such are they in their the great labor and result of the combined wispresent attitude, and cunning ones too-confidence, is to yield in all. I have no time be shattered to pieces, because a set of stubborn men insist on forcing an abstraction—that "slaveto write more at present.

Yours, very respectfully, H. K. Bessess

THORNBURY PLATATION, NEAR HALIFAX, N. C., Dec. -, '56.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce: GENTLEMEN: - Appreciating the courage with which you have resisted the violent and oftimes melicious attacks upon the Southern portion of our confederacy, upon their principles, actions, patriotism, and present state of pro perity, and wishing to see your paper regularly, I send you | took place the within bill as my subscription to your Daily Journal of Commerce June. While writing, le me state that I am a Southern planter, but was educated at the North, and resided there seven then, must make me a Union man. I wa fer cle stated : two months in Boston and its vicinity, the past summer. I must, therefore, have had some opconsidered the case, and my deliberate conviction is that this Union must soon give way, under the shocks it continues to receive from both extremities of the Union. New England on me side, and South Carolins on the other; and this, I beconservatives. They must come before their qually meritorious measures which were unable people and openly and boldly declare for giving their Southern brethren equal rights in all things which almost exceeds belief; of machinery of resolution : every kird, to say nothing of the omons, hay, &c. which we find less advantageous to make than our cottons, sugars, and cereals. All of these manufactures we could readily supply ouris no doubt but in a short time after a separa ion. we should have thousands of their best and Prost enterprising mechanics and artisans amorig us. as they will no longer find scope for their skill only some six or seven hundred, thousand bales House, without any unnecessary delay. of cotton, and even this would, soon be made up by the increase of consumption by the rest of the world, consequent upon or ening our ports to free trade. In fact, the communition of cotton has already overtaken production, even with the enormous crop of 1855, which will probably be

tion laws, would be a very heavy blow to the shipping interest, of the North. They now operate upon us as probably the most operous tax ly (!) aid, --ir, what? and alliance. One point more, and I am done; for really had no dea of writing such an epistle when began. The Republican party make a great, persevered to, a fatal mistake, in suppospassed much time at the North, can doubt; and it fills the mind of the Southern philanthropist, who knows it to be far more than that with the saddest feelings to see it. They political result; a measure in which one party or Their distance from us and ignorance of the percultar situation of our people, almost exclusively. agricultural, resisting in a sparsely settled country, families of wives and chi'dren living surrounded by ignors: t and credulous negres, who if left alone, and unseduced by desig ing men are contented and happy to follow their dutiand occupations throughout their lives to their ward of the "se made of the "ta'ent" given them, but easily misled, and w'en excited by hinor (which i elways the first thing they aim a hen in insurrection) and out of the bounds of thorsty perpetrate the most horrid a rocities on the anothending scoren and children, such would revolt the usuals of the most rabid be ready to give his evidence. o'itionist. Witness the account of every serinsurrection on record. This position of the athern people is not and cannot be realized who have been so placed! Nothing! so rouse the mind of man to madness, as the that the late Presidential canvass, carried it was by the Republicans and their oiroclaiming open hostility and enmity to [Laughter.] ster, denouncing Southern slave-ownthe roost opprobrious terms, and thresthem, in the language of your Honorable rs, that "slavery can and will be abolished on and I can do it," was not legitimately ated to excite our negroes, when it is known eir speeches and publications were sent by

little exceeded, if at r.f. for several years to come.

West, with its horrid results, and which was spenly declared by one of the elitors of a New York paper (who happened to be present) and the sired to know if it would not much better the impartial evidence, to have been the effect. House to have their investigations upon such

f the late Presidental canvass! When you reflect on the exciting effect of this tate of things upon the Southerner, and when on recollect the stubborn character of the Puriten mind, and that this has in the present gene ration been literally nursed and educated in Abotioni m, that Abolitionism has been the great theme of their newspapers and lectures, the literary portion of their almanacs, the foundation of their school books, and the illustrations of their annuals,-I doubt not you will come to the same ad conclusion with myself, that this glorious om and patriotism of the wisest and most patriotic body the world ever saw, is ere long to ry is a great civil and moral evil"-upon another part of our common country, against their wishes and interests. H. K. Beecese Yours, &c.,

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AND COR-RUPTION IN CONGRESS-EXCIT-ING DEBATE.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES of Friday last the following exciting debate

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, rising to a privileged question, caused to be read from the "New York Times" an editorial article callyears. I married a New England wife, and have ling the attention of its readers to the letter since, for eighteen years, been constantly vieit- of its Woshington correspondent as to an ing there, and have as large an estate in New extensive land scheme about to be brought be-England as at the South. Self-interest alone, fore Congress. Among other things the arti-

"We know that a corrupt organization of members of Congress and certain lobby agents portunity for judging, and from my position, at Washington has existed since early in the must be impartial. I have carefully and calmiy session of last year. We are well satisfied that this organization holds a balance of power in its hands sufficient in most cases to kill or carry any measure pending in the House of Representatives and that its power has been exerted in favor of lieve, is also the opinion of the great body of reflecting men at the South. Nothing can save the has been used to prevent favorable action on

under the Constitution; and by informing the tained in the article were based upon a let masses what the equal rights of the South are, ter written from this city to the Times .create an entire change of public opinion thro'- Under ordinary circumstances it would percut the New Hardand States, and thus dethrone hans be a waste of time to notice articles of the present demagagical freewil leaders. This this kind in the public press; but the editor cannot be done too soon; for there are many in- of the journal in question occupied a position the conclusion that the Union cannot stand, have been reflecting on the result, and deciding that ments to credit. If he was in possession of the change which will take place in the course of facts to prove the truth of the charges he trade and commerce, would inure greatly to the had made, he should be called upon to subbenefit of the South,) are making preparations stantiate them before a committee of the for this change, sad to resp the first fruits of it. House, that members who were guilty of the When this feeling of self-interest is once fixed in conduct in puted to them might be exposed the mind, patriotism becomes weakened and the difficulty of restoring the former condition of amity and good feeling between the two sections. Mr. K. could not vote for or against a serof the country is greatly iscreased. For my own tain proposition before the House without part, believing, indeed, knowing as I do, the great bringing himself directly under the charges dependence of the Northupon the South less for made in the article which he had caused to its supplies of cotton than as a market for numer- be read. If there existed such a combinaous manufactures of minor articles of wood, such tion as was alleged, he desired the House as carriages, furniture, clocks, buckets, &c , &c ; and the country to be informed of the fact ; of iron, as spades, nails, ploughs, and the im- and, as in his judgment the character of the which now support so many small villages; of journal which had been quoted was such that wool, as cloths, carpets, ready-made clothing, the grave and serious charges it made should &c., &c.; of tin, for which New England is so not be passed over in silence, he would ask famous; of leather, to an extent and variety the adoption of the following preamble and

> V'HEREAS certain statements have been published charging that the members of this House gress: Therefore-

Resolved. That a committee, consisting of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with at home when this trade new so profit ble, shall power to send for persons and papers, to investibe cut off. New England, since the infamous gate said charges; and that said committee re-Reciprocity treaty with Canada, (er, tting off our port the evidence taken, and what action, in supplying them with breadstuffe), takes from us their judgment, is necessary on the part of the

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, scarcely knew whether or not he ought to say any thing in relation to the matter that had been brought to the notice of the House. He knew nothing of the editor of the Times, nor of the journal itself, nor of any communica-Again, the abrog ation of our present navigation that had been sent to it for publication. He knew not whether what was there stated were true or false, but this he did know, that there had been a proposition made in the we pay our Northern breth-u for their friend- House by one of its members upon this very subject.

Cries of "Who" and "Name him." Mr. P. replied that he would not name the member. It was with feelings of indignation treating the question b-tween us as that he heard the proposition, and the reason merely a political one. That this is so no one he did not resent it was because it would have been s violation of the rules of the House. He had not announced the matter to the House because, during the struggle to effect an organization of the body, when a member rose in his place and stated that an attempt had been made to tamper with him in the election of Speaker, the only credit he received for his development was laughter; and the charge was made that he did not accept be had as that which was tendered him. Mr. P. would now state that there was not a want of truth in the arricle that had been read, and that a distinct proposition had been made by a member of the House, and in regard to the innesota bill, that fifteen hundred dollars would be guarantied a member to vote for that bill. If the proposed committee should be raised, and he be called upon, he would

Cries of "Let us have the committee." Mr. A K. Marshall, of Kentucky, was the House upon newspaper charges. He the original resolution, with the amendment of It requires the killing by cars on the road tion that his wife and family are likely to had at first determined to vote against the sected to the horrors of another Southamps, resolution, having no confidence whatever in subjected to the horrors of another Southamp- resolution, having no confidence whatever in insurrection, and this too excited by these the allegations to which it had reference; be elected by the House, as it might consume o should be his friends and brothers. To deny but the announcement made by the gentleman at the Abolionists have not produced these in- from North Carolina had entirely or anged he trusted the gentleman would not press his re-

the notice of this House would give them.

Mr. Pheips of Missouri, (interrupting) re-marked that he understood that the charges which had been read to the House were made in the editorial department of the Times, and that the editor of that paper recently occupied the position of Lieutenant Governor of did not think there should be such a volume of the State of New York. When a gentleman indignation against the editor of the Times when as it now is, places much hardship upon the of that standing made such charges, he would there was some ground for the accusations conds among us, under every possible form esiment,—that many of our negroes can of that standing made such charges, he would and never till this year have I determin- ask whether it was not worth the while to event it in the case of my own,-that we make an enquiry into the matter, as well as with the most illusive hopes and unfoun- Carolina

nents of "soldiers from the North, with deny this is to deny what every South-

infirmation in a wide spread conspiracy at the those interests which they knew controlled House to base their investigations upon such a statement as might be given by a member of their own body than upon a declaration made by the editor of a newspaper, no matter whether he were a Governor or a Lieutenant Governor? As there was now a distinct charge of corruption made, and as that charge was based upon the statement of a member, he would prefer that the resolution should be extended so as to cover the entire ground, and empower the committee to in-

> been made upon the floor of the House. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was understood to say that it was not becoming in an American Congress, especially during a short session, when all the business affecting the great material interests of the country was at stake, to stop to inquire into a charge based solely upon the idea that some editor, or newspaper penny-a-liner had seen fit to malign the House of Representatives If, however, the proposed investigation was to be based upon the information communicated by the gentleman from North Carolina, he would vote for it; but if it was to be predicated solely upon charges made by a newspaper editor or correspondent, he would feel compelled to cast his vote in the negative. He moved to amend the preamble by adding thereto the words : "And whereas a member of this House has stated that the article referred to is not want-

> ing in truth." Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, did not think that the investigation proposed would cause an unnecessary consumption of time. He thought it would be well to investigate these charges of corruption; indeed he did not see how, consistently with its dignity and its self-respect, the House could refuse a committee of luquiry, after the announcement that had been made by the gentleman from North Carolina. He held that it was due to the integrity of the body and to the character of their constituents that an investigation should be had, and that it should be as broad

as possible. Mr Grow, of Pennsylvania, concurred with the gentleman from South Carolina 'hat grave charges against the integrity of a deliberative body, when made by newspapers of any character or position in the country, were a proper subject for the investigation of those against whom they were directed. He therefore raised no question as to the propri ety of the course proposed by the resolution before the House. His principal object in rising, however, was that the impression might not be made upon the public mind, by the man from North Carolina, that the House was willing to pass over in silence a charge of corruption against one of its members .-Mr. G. accordingly stated the circumstances of the case adverted to by Mr. Paine, which

Mr. G. held originated in playful pastime. Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, held that t was due to the dignity of the House and the character of the nation that these charges should be fairly met and fully investigated. In submitting the following substitute for the pending resolution he felt it to be his duty to say that it was intended to indicate no manner of distrust in the Speaker, but simply to throw the onus upon the House as a body.

Resolved, That a committee of five be elected on to-morrow, at one o'clock, to investigate the have entered into corrupt combinations for the charges of corruption which have been brought selves, were our labor so directed. Indeed the re purpose of passing and preventing the passage to the notice of this House, and that said committee be empowered to send for persons and why the roads should pay for everything kill-

> chair. He took it for granted that the Speaker had just as lively a sense of the value times heard of bridges being burnt, and also of the integrity and honor of the House as obstructions placed on the road, and he any man in the country. When charges had thought the rule of evidence ought to be been made involving an impeachment of the changed, and hoped the bill would pass. integrity of any member's vote, it seemed to him that they lost sight of their own personal bill. The effect, said he, of this law would dignity when they paused to make inquiry as be that every man, whose cattle might die, to the source whence they emanated. For would haul them to the railroad, and say it nimself, he cared not if the charge came from | was a case of neglect on the part of the road. the lowest and vilest of our species, from a Mr. Lane said that he had not intended to proposition submitted by the gentleman from

should base their action. Mr. Brooks, in explanation of his substitute tated that he was just as incapable of intimating distrust of the Chair as any gentleman upon the

floor of the House. Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, thought it due read, was in his hands, as a member of the Com# mittee on Public Lands, for examination and rethe bribe because there was no such place to would any dare to approach nim with a proposition that would in any way influence his vote upon that messure. So far as his connexion with the bill was concerned, but a solitary member of the House had entered his room for the purpose of discussing its merits, and, as to outside influences, the charges had no foundation in fact within the limits of his knowledge. He thought, however that there should be a strict investiga-

tion, and that in a summary manner. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said that there seemed to be no difference of opinion among members as to the propriety of an investishould have as broad a field as the different proextremely unwilling to base any action of positions would allow. He therefore hoped that Carolina (Mr. Brooks) that the committee should considerable time to effect a choice: and bence

the statement ne had made to-day, he consulted the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. SNEED) a few moments after the occurrence to which it referred, and when the Minnesota bill came up it should all have been divulged. But as the gentleman from New York had brought this subject before the House he deemed it the proper time to submit his statement to the body, as he tain of in the article that had been read from

that paper.
Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, objected to transferny cuissaries among us, who dejude the into the statement of the gentleman from N. ring the responsibility of the investigation from the lasis assumed by the gentleman from New and discharge those who are careless. The on marching down to help them, &c. Mr. Marshall replied that it did not mat-

even while I write, finds only too melancholy a as the editor of a newspaper, influenced by Carolina came to his seat and told him in substance what he had repeated to the House, repursue Mr. S. made a written statement of the case at the time it was communicated to him by the gentleman, and it was his memorandum of the occurrence that enabled him to state the date.

Mr. Brooks then withdrew his substitute. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, did not see that an good could result from a continuation of the detaken place, that the House would order an in vestigation. He therefore demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded: and ur der the operation thereof the amendment of Mr Campbell, of Ohio, was agreed to; and as thus amended the resolution was adopted. And then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the quire into all such attempts as might have House adjourned.

> STATE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The preliminaries were gone through with. A message was read from the House refusing to concur in the amendment of the Senate in regard to incorporating Holly Springs High School. The Senate informed

the House that it adhered to its amendment. Mr. Clark offered a resolution to strike out the 14th rule, and substitute one which he presented as an amendment, to the effect that when a bill or resolution has once been acted on by the Senate, it shall not be in order to offer another of the same import. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Clark, Gorrell, Pool, Bryant, Coleman, J. W. Thomas and Dockery. Ayes 22, noes 18-a two-third rote not being cast, the amendment was lost. Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a resolution

favor of the Sheriff of Bladen. Mr. Miller introduced a bill to incorpor ate the town of Jackson in Craven county. Mr. Pool moved that a bill regulating the fishing in North River be taken up and plac-

ed upon its 2d and 3d readings, which it Mr. Boyd, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of the meeting of the Legislature-ayes 27, noes 14. The special order being a bill to charter the Deep Gap and Stone Mountain Turnpike

Mr. Bryant moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Holt moved to take up the bill on Currency (small notes) and put on its last reading, which it passed-ayes 30, noes 13.

to amend sec. 6, and to repeal sec 7 of the Revised Code, entitled Currency," on motion of Mr. Holt.

Mr. Lane moved to take up a bill providby any engine on any railroad, shall be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the engineer. The committee having reported unfavorably, Mr. Wiggins proceeded to remark that two years ago he introduced bill to the effect that whenever dead cattle were found on the track it should be presumptive evidence of killing and negligence. -this bill only maks it prima facie evidence of negligence. The whole amount of cattle killed during the year would not exceed a few hundred dollars worth, and it is a matter of policy to pay the full value of those killed. According to a regulation of the R. & G. R. R. it pays about one half of the value of the stock killed thereon, but he thought it ought to be required to pay dll. The Senator from Wayne says there were fifteen suits in Wayne Court, last term, and that was an argument ed-it would prevent litigation. The lives Mr. Walker, of Alabama, remarked that in of travelers may be put in jeopardy by the this matter he could have no distrust of the refusal to pay for stock killed by the negligence of the engineer-that he had some-

Mr. Wilder opposed the passage of the

mere miserable partizan newspaper, or from say anything on this subject, being but rea man of high character and reputation. It cently a member of the Senate. He wished was sufficient for him to know that the charge it understood that he was an internal immas made against him and his fellows upon provement man—that, to a certain degree, the floor; and he therefore thought that the he was in favor of railroads—that he was a railroad man when no other member of the New York was the one upon which they Democratic party dared to raise his voice in its favor. He said that he had the honor to be a director in the Wilmington road, and has had an opportunity of seeing many suits brought on this score-that it would be advantageous for railroads to pay all the value, himself that he should submit a few re- for it would save a great many attorney's ton, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bullock marks before the question was taken upon the fees, and bills of costs—that they amount to Cansler, Clark, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Dancey, resolution and for the reason that the Minnesota much more than one can easily imagine who land bill, referred to in the article that had been has not been actually engaged in its consideration. He thought it hard, unjust and port. For himself he had to say that no man in | cruel to refuse to pay for a bog, a horse or a or out of the House had, had the courage, nor cow killed. He felt that he would not be doing justice to his constituents if he did not

press this bill. Mr. Pool said : As one of the committee wlich reported unfavorably on this bill. I desire to say a few words. The objection urged before the committee was, that the bill made the fact of stock being found dead near a railroad, prima facie evidence that it was killed on the road, and by the neglect of its officers, and in that way opened a door to injustice and fraud. But upon examination, I find, that it only changes the burden of proof, upon the question of negligenee, from the party injured to the railroad company .makes it prima facie that there was negligence. That is right and just. The burden of proof should be on the party who is best able to show the truth in the case—who has the case. Upon the statement of that gentleman and that alone, should the House base their investigations; and he therefore trusted that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that the guilleman who had offered the resolution would so modify its terms—

The publican the facts in his keeping. The owner, irestolution.

Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, did not know that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any remarks in vindication of the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any afterwards, that his stock has been killed.—

He does not know upon what day it was done, by what train, nor who was the engineer, or witnesses to the transaction. He is, there was negligible to show whether there was negligible the course he had pure that it was necessary that he should submit any afterwards, that his stock has been killed.—

He does not know upon what day it was done, by what train, nor who was the engineer, or witnesses to the transaction. He is, there will concerning the N. C. Issued the case.

A 'engthy and spirited discussion sprang up what it was necessary that he should not he will a valuable horse or herd of cattle, and the cey spoke aga inst the bill, and Messrs. Sharpe, owner be totally unable to make the facts appear. But the Company knows the witnesses, and whenever the injury occurs from accident, can prove it in court. This bill places no hardship upon them, but the law, owner, and causes great injustice.

As a matter of public policy, this bill ought to pass. It will make rail road companies employ none but the most careful engineers, my this is to deny what every South- ter what might have been the position of the ber of the House. Mr. S. then stated that on the as to the circumstances attending each acci- the evening session was taken and the house as to the circumstances attending each acci- the evening session was taken and on the dent, and the knowledge that he will be oblighted the state of the session was taken as to the circumstances attending each acci-

ed to answer on oath, and be discharged for his negligence, will make the engineer more careful, and thus render travel upon our roads more safe, and prevent the recurrence of those appalling casualties, which too frequency result from recklessness and inattention. Safety to the travelling public demands the passage of this bill. There is too much truth in the suggestion of the Senator bate, as there could be no doubt, after what had from Halifax, that obstructions placed upon the roads and the burning of bridges, may often result from a vindictive spirit engendered by refusals of railroad companies to make amends for damages to the owner of stock killed upon their roads. When men find that the law shuts against them the door of justice, they are too apt to seek revenge

by a resort to private injury. To place the burden of proof upon the part having the facts in his keeping is but a proposition of legal justice. And, in the case before us, that proposition is strengthened by its peculiar public utility, and the demands of public safety. It is no answer to this bill, that it has been frequently before the Legislature and has failed to pass. If good policy demands it, and it be just, we ought to pass

it now, upon its merits. Mr. Gorrell objected to the bill, for he did not believe in establishing one set of laws to suit one part of the country, and another for another-that it was setting a dangerous precedent. Why should railroads be placed under heavier restrictions than steamboat companies or county roads -that evil is thereby engendered, that it inaugurates the law of retaliation, that he was opposed to it as a matter of policy, &c., &c.

Several other speeches were made, both pro and con. Mr. W. H. Thomas moved an amendment

to fence in every railroad. Ayes 1, noes 40. Mr. W. R. Myers moved an indefinite postponement, which was lost. The bill then passed its second reading

by 27 to 14. The House transmitted two resolutions re lating to a Geological Survey of the State. The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'elock this evening.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The appointment of Justices of the Peace was gone through with, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

SATURDAY, January 10. The House met parsuant to adjournment. A number of reports were presented. Mr. Leitch introduced a resolution appointing

committee of five, to examine into the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and report upon the same. Mr. Hill of Stokes, introduced a bill to incorporate the Piedmont Range Railroad, Manufac-

Mr Leitch introduced a bill to repeal the act granting, to the Saperior Court of the county of though the memorialists did not seem to expect county upon its formerly being before this H use. Robeson exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where a jury is required and for others purposes.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the town authorities of Charlotte A bill was introduced to alter the time of holding the Superior Court, in Davie and Alexander counties. Mr. Settle introduced a bill to incorporate the

Rockingham and Coal Fields Railroad Company and that the committee be instructed to report -proposes to construct a railroad from Greensorough to the Coal Fields on Dan River. Mr. Folk asked leave to enter a counter report for a minority of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, on Mr. Foster's bill concerning the prevention of undue taxation of land. The peaker inquired of Mr. Folk, what he would have done

make any disposition of it, it pleased. Mr. Benbury moved Mr. Folk's report be prinly for party effect. Mr. Settle also oppos d it. Mr. Benbury, said he regretted to hear the

gentleman object to the printing. He thought establish a public road in Yancey county. that the report, was upon a very important subject, and ought to be printed. As for the cry of party, he had no idea that the gentleman, introtroduced the bill for any other reason than a desire to promote justice and right. The subject estates. He also autroduced a bill to incorporate matter of this report was of great importance to the State at large, because it affected the landed interest. He had no objection to the majority report, being printed with it also, if it was de-

Mr. Folk said, it was imaterial to him what disposition the house made of the motion to print but that he could not rest under the unjust imputations of the gentleman from Halifax, that the report was designed for political effect, he wasnot actuated by a desire to make capital for any for any party, but simply to protect the vital interest of his constituents. Mr. Hill said, he did not wish to cast, any re-

flection on the gentleman. He moved the motion be laid on the table. Mr. Foster wished to make some remarks, but was called to order, as the motion to lay on the

table would not be withdrawn. The vote was taken on motion to lay table, and stood: YEAS-Messrs, Badham, Barnes, Bethea, Blan-Davidson, Dills, Glass, Green, Hall, Hargrave Harrell, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones Kelly, Leitch Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Long, Love, Lyon of Oronge, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Maston, Matthews, Montgomery, Moore, Morrison, Mosely, Outerbridge Parker, Patter-

son, Pearson, Pitchford Ramsonr, Rankin, Sauls.

Scales, Settle, Smallwood, Southerland, Speight, Stewart, Stayborn, Tate, Thompson, Tendinson, Toms, Whitson, William on, Withers and Yar-NATS-Messrs. Baxter, Benbury, Coldwell, Cox of Perquimans. Crump, Eborn, Eller, Elliott, Erwin, Ferebee, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Gilliam. Hackney, Jennett, Lench, Little, Mann, March. Martin, McIntosh, Meares, Ogburn Outlaw, Pickett, Reeves, Rumley, Rushing, Scott, Sharp, Siler, Slaughter, Speer, Stiles, Stubbs, Waddell, White of Bladen, and Wilson 40.

Americans and Whigs in italics. The resolution propossing to have night sessions, was on motion of Mr Bullock laid on the

table Mr. Bledsoe presented, a memorial concerning the cession of a tract of land, to the U. S. for a | a bill to smend the charter of the Wilmington | western county to cut off a

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

ligence or not, and cannot recover for the A bill for the benefit of Mechanics. Mr. Lewis damage sustained. The engineer may have spoke at som a length in its favor, a running debeen drunk, or wastonly run his train upon bate ensued ha which Messrs. Gilliam and Yan-

> Mr. Hill of St okes, offered an amendment, strike out the last clause, which Mr. Lewis ac- first reading, being enrolled bills of the Senate. Mr. Benbury offered an amendment. Mr. Gillian, meyed to postpone indefinitely.

> Lost by Yeas 34, Noes 73. The Speaker anzionneed, the committee upon on investigation, of the affairs of the Cape Fear bonds, upon its 2nd and 8rd readings, which and Deep River Navigation Company, to be it passed. Messrs. Baxter, Settle, Green, Hargrove and

APTERNOON SESSION, ion was taken upin nomina-

MONDAY, Jan. 12. The committee on enrolled bills for this week as an amendment, was announced to consist of Messrs. Burges, Taylor, and Hawkins. Mr. Clark moved that the special order of

A message was read from the House recomnending certain persons as directors of the Lunatic Asylum. Concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish the new couny of All ghany was taken up, that bill being Adopted. the special order of this hour. Mr. Pool emarked that this bill had been twice before the Legislature, and as many times killed, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bryant pposed the motion with much feeling, and manded the ayes and noes : ayes 20, noes 25. A message was read from the House transmit-

ting the report of Maj. Gwynn concerning Deep ever, and proporing to print it. Concurred in The bill to establish this new county was dis- evening. cussed by Mesers. Pool, J. W. Thomas, Bryant, Lane, Christian, Parks, and Cherry. The bill

then was lost: ayes 19, noes 27. Mr. Helt offered a resolution directing the President of the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company to report concerning the amount of money expended, and of other things connected with the company.

Mr Gorrell presented a memorial relating to Club Foot and Harlow canal company. Mr. Mills introduce a bill to establish the C lumbus Normal School in Polk county. The special order of this hour was a bill to re-

mede our County Courts, and to establish Courts | wished to displace. of Common Pleas in North Carolina. It was advocated by Mr. Houston, who introduced it, and opposed by Mr. Eaton. The bill was then fered and rejected. lost o its second reading by the following vote: ayes 11, noes 31.

Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill to repeal the 37 sec. 62 chap, of the Revised Code. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Shepherd's Point Company. Mr Boyd a bill to amend sec. 25, chap. 52, of

the Revised Orde. Mr. J B. Jones a bill to incorporate the Curituck Steamboat company. Mr. Coleman presented two memorials from itizens of Henderson county. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

10 o'clock.

MONDAY, Jan 12. The House met pursuant to edjournment. On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a message was sent to the Senate transmitting the appoint ment for commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the Committee

on Public Bu ldings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting means to warm the coms of the Capitol. Mr. Cox, of Perquimans, presented a memorial upon the sucject of Temperance, from the Pernimans County Total Abstinence Society. In xplaining the object of the memorial, he spoke of the memorialists in a very complimentary manner, and alluded in favorable terms to the the cause of Temperance, Mr. C said that al-

by bill or otherwise. Mr. Hill introduced a resolution that the House Amended by striking out 'hal past," resolution then pasted by yeas 77, noes 29.

Mr. Hargrove introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Townsville in Granville. with it. Mr F., answered that the House could Mr. Leich introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington. Capital stock \$300,000. Mr. Meares introduced bills to incorporate the ed. Mr. Hill of Halifax, opposed it. He said he North Carolina, Vulcan, Tuscarora and Excelsion was opposed to printing a paper, prepared mere- Gas. Coal. Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Companies

Mr. Pearson introduced a bill to lay off and Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to amend 85th sec. of the 34th chap, of the Revised Code. Mr. Rynum introduced a bill to allow Clerks and Masters in Equity commissions in settling

the Gulf and Morrisville Railroad Company. Mr Rum'ey ir troduced a bill to incorporate the Carolina City Navigation Company. Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to require sheriffs to advertise land for sale in the public

Mr. Sharpe moved a re-consideration of the ote by which the bill concerning the coupon bonds of the N. C. Railroad Company, Messrs. Baxter and Foster opposed a re-consideration. Messrs, Sharpe, Bringers, Erwin, and Leach favored it. The vote was re-considered.

A motion take up the bill concerning the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company was lost. A motion by Mr. Scott to make the Atlantic and N. C. Bailroad Company a special order for to morrow was lost. A motion to print the bill to incorporate the Piedmont Railrea! Company passed A message was received from the Governor transmitting Major Gwnn's report upon the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works. It

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The unfinished business was then taken up, i eing the bill concerning mechani's. A number of amendments were presente

ty for some time. Messr . Erwin and Jones advocated the pas-

sage of the bill. An amendment was offered and withdrawn by Mr. Waddell and afterwards renewed by Mr. aid on the table by year 62; nays 49. and Rutherford Railroad Company.

An amen ment was offered by Mr. Davidson Mr. Meares spoke until the hour of adjournment in favor of the bill. He entered largely country through which the Road is to pass. He readings.

did not finish his speech the hour of adjournment. A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within 8

AFTERNOON SESSION

County, passed its several readings. Several messages from the Senate were read. A bill concerning the coupon bonds of the State, and one to repeal the act preventing one passage of small notes, and one to prevent the posed it.

The bill was passed by year 79, pays 23. The Mr. Humphrey moved that an engrossed bill ad reading. special order of Thursday next at 12 o'clock. Mr. Hill of Halifax, moved to suspend the pension of the rules, was passed. rules, and to put the bill in relation to coupon

ral readings, which it passed. Mr. Rand moved to take up a bill, to extend the charter of Raleigh, and put it on its 2nd and Bit reedings

Mr. Routh moved that the bill, introduced by himself, to extend the corporate limits, be added

Mr. Lewis opposed the amendment Mr Jenkins favorel it. Mr. Romm gellvered a humorous speech in favor of it. next Thursday, at 12 o'clock, be a bill for the Mr. Bledsoe opposed it. He effer an annual extension of the N C. R. R., and that the Sen- ment proprising that those persons to make ate then resolve ittself into a committee of the ded in the new corporation should be believed

to pay for present debt. Lest, Mr. Routh's amendment was then an pract Mr. Reeves introduced an amendment provisding that the principal street shall be sightly up. especially during the session of the Legister

The bill then passed by Yeas 73 Navy !-The Rules were susponded, and the be-was

put on its third reacing The bill was amended by striking out the dead sections. Several other amendments were ad pated but such was the confusion that we were enable to hear asything. All of them were lar

The bill passed its third reading. The House then adjourned, to 7 a'clock this reade

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EVENING SUSSILIN Mr. Reeves moved to take up his bill, relating the passage of fish up the Yadkin Kaur. passed its 2d reading, the rules were suspen and it was put upon its third reading . n mendment was presented a d accepted, or veling that the bill, shall not interfer with the

Mr. Hall wished to insert the rights of tullers Mr. Reeves opposed this, he said that this was just what he desired to effect, it was the millers who had wholly damned up the river that he

rights of the Yadkin Navigation Company

Considerable confusion and discussion occured during which several amendments were of-

Mr. Houck moved that it lay on the table for the present. Lost. Mr. Mabry spoke against the bill. He adduc. ed clear and cogers arguments why the bill should not pass, and in favor of the amendment of Mr. Hall. He said that as the dams are now. they do not prevent the fish from going u , but should the bill pass the milling interest would

be seriously damaged. The amendment of Mr. Hall was rejected by Yeas 36, Nays 37 Another amendment of similar import was introduced. Upon this considerable discussion oc. curred. Mr. Pickett delivered his sentimer to in favor of the bill, betraying his well-known fond-

ness for the flony tribe, and said, he did not wish any one to be deprived of that luxury, therefore. ne was in favor of the lill. Mr Leach opposed the bill speaking principally upon the damage, which would be done to the milling interest. Mr. Mart a spoke in favor of the bill. The amendment was ad pted and the bill passed by Years 50, Nave 30

A metion, by Mf. Pickett, to take up the bill o amend the charter of the Carolina Femal Col-Bills upon the calendar-A bill to establish the county of Avery was put upon its second reading. Mr. Erwin spoke in its favor. Mr

Bridgers opposed it. Mr. Fork rose and said he desired to take advantage of this opportunity to controvert some or scarcely hope that any decided action would and upon the passage of the bill to establish Albe taken at this time upon the subject, owing to leghany county. These statements were in the the advanced stage of the session, yet, he thought lati on to the federal population in these counties the source from whence the memorial came, as The census of 1850 reports only 8,500 in Wat usa This is either error in calculation or an error up n well as the subject matter thereof, enritled it to the part of the gentleman wh took the coa respectful consideration of the Legislature-he If that census vere taken now, he had no doubt therefore moved that the paper be referred to that it would be double that number. Therough the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. means to ascert in the amount of population now was from the number of votes polled in tita popular elections. At the Govern r's election, adjourn at hal' past 5 o'clock, and meet again at there were 700 votes polled in the county, and The in the Sheriff's election, 740 votes were to lead Now, an average for the State over shows that the proportion of votes to the gross populationis as 1 to 9, and in the mountain constitue as 1 to 10. The first proportion will make the population in the county of Wa'auga, at this time 6.638 : the second proportion will make the propulation 7,000. This was based upon the pail of 700 but he thought that the county of Watsus ga could poll at least 800 votes, for it never hippened in any county that the total you was polled and there was in the mountains a much less vote

> polled in proportion to the total numb r of polls than in the level country. But there was another means of ascertaining the number of the inhabitants which he considered more correct. By reference to the Report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools, it appeared that there were 43 school districts in Watauga. Of that number the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 was reported in 18 as being 1870. That gentleman had at his request made an estimate of the number of children in the unreported districts, and said that there were probably 3000 in the county, but to be on the safe side he would estima't them at 2500 It was also estimated that the number of children was to the population as I to 8 According to this Watauga has now a population of 7.500. Ce-tainly enough to spare 250 for that portion of the new county which is to be taken from Watauga. The Comptroller's Report is full of errors. It sets down the number of polls in Governor's v to shows 700. As another jestimee of error, it sets down Yancey as containing 500 polls, whereas it contains unquestionably more than 1200.

In the other end of this House to defeat the bill to make the county of Alleghany, the arguwas sent to the Senate with proposition to print. ment had been used that the West would s on h ve to many counties, and too many members. As for himself he had no such end in view, his only object was to further the convenience of his constituents. Besides, past experience showed that pending the question upon which Mt Hester this doctrire did not hold good. Surry previous moved its postponement to the 4th of March to having been divid d was represented by 3 next. Mr. Benbury said he was in favor of protect- each. Buncombe at the time of the last appering the laboring interest, but he could not vote tionment, Marison not being taken from it, would for this bill because he believed that it would have been represented by three members, new benefit a small portion of the prople to the inju- the two had only one each, while his friend fr m ry of another portion. He was ready and aux - Buncombe represented a federal population of ions to legi late for the benefit of the whole peo-ple, but not for a small portion. He continued be cited in the same care. It be cited in the same cas. It was a fact illusto speak against the bill with strength and abili- trated by experience that counties in being divided lost the benefit of their surplus population. So far as the fertility of the sell and the beauty of the country in the country of Wataug, were concerned, be did not believe it was excelled by any country on earth If it would be of use be Long confiring the operations of the bill to cor- would appeal to the gratitude of the nemicra from the East and Middle, he and his western On motion of Mr. Hill of Halifax, the bill was brethren had susteined them in building their railroads and canals and in improving their rivers, The special order was then taken up, it being and he thought in justice, they ought to allow a would cost the State nothing as d add greatly to the convenience of her constituents. The bill passed by yeas 54 mays 58

A bill to extend the powers of the Roam ke into statistics of the trade and productions of the Valley Railroad Company passed its 2d and 3d

miles of Western Carolina Male College was put upon its 2d reading. A motion to lay on the ta-ble was jost. It was amended by inserting "2 A bill to make a Superior Court in Harnett miles" in place of "8 miles," Mr. White of Caberrus spoke in its favor, stating his reasons for desiring the passage of the bill and saving that he spoke not only for that institution, but for in-State, and one to repeal the act preventing the stitutions of learning generally. Mr. Settle on-

rules were then suspended and the bill passed its of the Senate relating to Trant river be made the Mr. Hill of Stokes introduced a resolution concerning the order of business which, upon a sus-

A resolution in favor of S. Williams & Son was put on its 2d reading. Mr. Manr explained it and moved to add \$20 Lost. The bill Mr. Rushing moved to put the bill in relation | then passed by year 57, noes 85. The rules were to military affairs in Union County, on its seve- suspended and it was put on its 8d reading. motion of Mr. Outiaw it was referred to a select

> committee. The Home then phieres