SPEECH OF MR. CALDWELL. OF GUILFORD. LE THE BOUSE OF COMMONS, OF HIS PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH THE "BANK OF NORTH CARD-LINA," ("PROPAL'S BANK.") [Concluded.]

I am well aware that there are many persons on this floor who in their hearts care but little what effect their legislation has upon the pros-pects and interests of the humbler classes of soeiety, so they keep on the right side of the weaking, great and influential Such persons are willing without any hesitation or argument to renew the charters of the old banks, again and again, whenever they are asked to do so by the stockhulders-that, two, on the precise terms that they may desire them. Tell them that ev-ary renewal of this kind is equivalent to giving them twenty-five per cent, on their stock,--it makes no kind of difference with them, as it is going into the pockets of men, who, by similar favore, have been legislated into great fortunes by the Sinte. Have they not the same right to renew their bounties and extend their exclusive privileges as their predecessors originally had to grant them? Most assuredly they have .--And for this very teasen, they will do it and go against the bill I have so much at heart. This tring experiments, especially when they are more with the view of bettering the condition of he lower classes, at the express of fuential and respectable, is most o minable to them. They are for the odiou-ls old and uparie and perpetuate that will rejoice the hear - of autry who are burdened with their walte as a cart, when it is crushed beneath its sheaves,-that he upon beds of ivery and suc ch i ma lies upon their couches and eat the arb, of the fick and calves from the midst of the stall-that chaunt to the sound of the viol and drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with the chief ointments. These are the men to rally around, uphold and support. They are bright and shining lights, the main pil-lars in society; yes they sever sent out a bat ered sixpence on an errand of love or mercy in their lives. It would be a monstrous proposition to deprive such nuble worthis as these of banking privileges and confer them on Railroad stockholders-men who have always had to work for a living and are yet able to earn their bread by their own labor. What I will the Le-gislature of North Carolina degrade the first familles of the State-the aristocracy of the land-foc the relief, benefit or encouragement of such cattle as build Railroads ! This is rank, if not rotten, agrarianism. It will never do in the world thus to interfere with the vested rights and peculiar privileges of the noble men of the Was not the world made expressly for such men ? and if they suck all its veins dry and fill them with poison and death, who has any right to complain ? Have we not good authority for saying the rich should always have many friends, and the poor be forever despised by their neighbors, or something like this?

But, Mr. Ubsirmen, I know the House must be growing weary, and I shall trespass but a little longer upon their patience. But, before concluding, suffer me to say this thing of confining one man to six per cent., and then granting a charter in perpetuity to others to issue swo or three dollars for one, whereby they are enabled to make from ten to fifteen per cent. on the capital, per annum, is wrong-a monstrous wrong-and a wrong that ought not to be submitted to in a free country. These exclusive privileges should never be granted by the Legislature, without an equivalent is paid for them by the parties to whom they are grant

I held it fo b

one who cannot foresee unitical and ratings that an canta gradually fift men above material

over lesp and sweep away ! what strong warp and woof of social brotherhood will this thing weave ! The expectant and patriotic throbs of enterprising labor will be realised and the on this, we see that we violate no principle of swarthy front of labor will be made to shine prudence, economy, or practical utility, in heawith the glorious prophecy of the future. De-pend upon it. Mr. Chairman, this will be the

ultimate results of our improvements. They herald higher advances of intelligence, prosper-ity and religion. Yes, the day cometh, -- it ma-keth baste, I trust-- it will soon be here---when there will be a mighty change wrought in our good old commonwealth a change that will clothe the checks of age with a perpetual smile. while it makes the hearts of the young men dance for joy, "as when be sorn cometh in, and the maidens, as when they sip the new wine." In that day, the aweet breezes of Au tume, Sommer and Spring will not, as now. fan thousands of rich vallies and green sloping hills in the west, where no human beings dwell. Nor will the warm sun-shine and pale moonight of heaven, as now, fall in smiling beauty where their cheerful light makes up hearts glad in human dwellings. Nor in that day shall the rars of Heaven light up the seas, as now, in rain, but to guide many brave mariners to and worst excellence, with physical representation, from our ports, where voices shall oft mingle that fires the genius of the sculptor, the painter, with the hoarse sound of the deep waters far out at sea. Yes, Mr. Chairman, let this bill rass, and the principles embraced in it be at once adopted and firmly adhered to, and my word for it, all of our works of Internal Improvement will soon be bompleted, and that, too, without hurdening the people with onerous and oppressive taxation. But, sir, if our present financial and banking system be adhered to. then, sir, are the friends of internal improvements in North Carelina shut up in black despair, and the future stretches out before them peoxle. black, dreary and cheerless as a rainy sea in a

stormy day in the dead of winter. Theireyes will never be cheered with the sight of seeing the iron horse moving with majesty and strangth, with the thundering voice and mighty tread of a great monarch, bearing with him, as he flies with electric speed, a long train of well freighted cars, filled with gold from California and the produce from a thousand hills through the State. But, sir, why should I indulge in these dark forebodings? True, I may meet with much opposition and the press may remain majestically dim-still, thank God, the people, the freemen of North Carolins, are with me, and all here, I think, will find out sooner or later that they will demand thereform I propose.

Sir, there is no member on this floor whose constituents are not deeply interested in the passage of this bill, and none more deeply than yours, Mr. Chairman. Fayetteville, (and I am a friend to her,) is now being surrounded with works of Internal Improvement and she will soon be left desalate as . Indmor in the wilderness, and thus she will remain forever, I fear, if this bill is defeated. Sir, if you will not lead in this reform, you had better fall in the rear and help us speed on the great work of improving the State. There is no other plan, I re-peat again, by which this can be done so speediy and cheaply as by the plan I propose, and, that accomplished, I predict it will not be long before every thing that pertains to ordinary use and occupations will speedily come to us,

pet that i are totill conberance of senti-at is our resolutionary where this to are about in the first place, for our own matter statemer, and in the second place, for our al greats greatually fir mer above interval dradgery into fives action of brain and a fresh-er realm of heart? What barriesdes of preja-dice and error, too, duall the punctual arrival of a long train of freight and passenger cars, every day, at Beaulort, from the extreme West, every day, at Beaulort, fro glosious in situtions of American liberty, which secure to us the successful issue of those pracour industrial resources, and rewarded with the blessings of competence and wealth the honest toil of millions, -I say, when we reflect oring and reverenging that sentiment of our fathers in which originated our happiness as a

kindred, and friends.

to fan

Company. people. There is something in the haman mind that strives to associate abstract trath the highest moral attributes with some physical embodiment, appreciable by the senses. It was in this way, mainly, that the philosophy of antiquity was taught to the multitude. Their mighty temples, and columns, and arches, the very ruins of which excite in the traveller emotions of awe and wonder, whilst they superindace the most serious refl-ctions as to the purpose of their construction, were not so much designed to foster superstition, and pander to ambition, as t) symbolize the moral attributes of those members of the Olympian family, and to personate (if I may so speak) the achievements of he. roes and patriots, in whose adoration and memory they were reared. It is this association in the mind of id al beauty, or of some great and the architect-the effect of which the uninitiated can feel, but cannot aristically described It is this very association, that is blended with the granite of which this building is construct ed." The idea it excites in the mind of the beholder is not so much that of comfort and con venience for those who may convene within its walls," as of the strength and power and per manenoy of the free insti a io a it was designed secure, through the ensetment of wholes me laws, by the republican representatives of a free

The object and design of the proposed Monument is to present to the senses the embodiment of a great moral truth, whose influence has been felt throughout Christendom, and which is still ailently working its way, in its effects, upon the moral, social and political con dition of every nation and people, where the name of Washington has been heard, and the flag of our country is seen ... Its conception does honor to the heads and hearts that originated it -and its execution will confer still greater hon or on those States who may voluntarily ered this tribute to the memory of those mighty men. who promulgated our immortal gospel of free-dom. The 4th day of July, 1776, was the birth day of our nation. Its anniversary return, ac cording to the prediction of the elder Mr. Ad

ams, has been from that day to this observed as a day of rejoicing, of bonfires and illuminations throughout the land-and as settlement civilization, religion, liberty, and law advance commensurately with the extension of our country; it finds still wider scope and verge for its observance. It is our only national jubi lee-and dead indeed to every feeling of patriot ic pride must be that man'sheart, that is not warmed at expanded and elevated, and its annual return. An opportunity is now offered to the old Thirteen State", of showing their devotion to the great principles of free government contained in that charter of our liberties then asserted and declared, and of manifesting our gratitude to those hero statesmen, who imperilled "life and fortune and sacred honor" in their maintenance if need be, from all the diversified regions of and defence. An apportunity is now offer

rifying in its tendency. Homer's great epic o

the Trojan war, whether true or fals-, went very

liar ideal of the heroid, the disinterested, and

natricitie, which marked the character of that

people down to the days of their corruption and

decline. And so with the Roman. The apo

theosis of Romulus and Nums sprang not so

ments and sacrifices of their early, founders.

they usually continue pure, patrintic and unsel-

fish-and as the influence of these associations

and appreciation of these achievements become

dulled and blanted by time, a nation in turn

The erection of this Monument, in Indepen

dence Square, will strengthen and confirm in

the min is of our people the consecration of a

spot already hallowed in the hearts and affec-

one of those moral and intellectual giants, who

langes, and seman coincidenty heroes, thall heres fails, votice the their parricidal hands. It will be an object of pligning age for the lovers of liberty and union in our country through all future time-keep-ing alive, in the hears of our people, the glori-ous resociations of our part history, and fostering the impulses of patriotian, when they shall begin to wane. 'It will tend to inspire with patriotic sentiments the youth of our country ; to semonish these of the price at which our as- (relative to fishing on the Roanoke.) was read emulation in deeds of high and noble daring, at the same time to sanctily their amb

tion; and to teach them the glorious rewards which a grateful postericy is willing to bestow, upon deeds of disinterested self-sacrifice and devotion by the benefactors of their country. Sir, my humble task is done. I appeal to bis Senate, as the representatives and guardians of North Carolina's pride, her honor and patriotism, not to let our State be the last to oncur in this praiseworthy movement. Above all, let it never be said of us, that we are so deficient in patriotic pride, so insensible to the ficient in patriotic pride, so insensible to the measure of the past, as to refuse to concur in this iteart stirring design. What must be the feeling, of every true hearted soin of the Old North State, who may in the future visit Philu-delphis, and from curionity, if from no higher impulse, he shall visit this monument—he there sees the hames of every other of the old thirteen States inscribed in letters of glory on its sides, with the manua of those who eched heir appeal to the God of battle, in the immoral Declaration of Independence; but he shall search in vain for the name of that State, who ent her. Nushes and Caswells, her Davies and Iks, her Grahams and Davidsons, to lead the usts of freedom in our struggle for indepen ence-and the names of Hooper. Hughes and Penn, who apoke her sensiments in the days of peril, will fail to greet his vision. God forbid such a reproach as this should rest on the name of that State, which I love so well !

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

# SENATE.

Jan. 30th, 1855. The following bills were read the second and hird times and passed :

A bill tofucorporate the Dobbin House Com any in the town of Favetteville. A bill to amend an act entitled an act to pre

vent the obstruction of fish in Blount's Creek and its tributary streams.

The bill to authorize the board of literature o appoint an agent passed its second reading. The resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn Noes 60. was read the second and third times and passed

The committee on the Judieiary, to whom was referred the memorial of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad company, reported a resoluion extending the time for the payment of the onds due by said company to the State. The bill to establish the Central Bank was

taken up, read the second time and laid on the table A bill for the relief of the citizens of Iredell County was read the second and third times

and passed. Also, the bill to incorporate the Gulf and Deep River Iron Manufacturing Company. The special order, being the bill to amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western orth Carolina Bailroad Companies [Eastern Extension,] was taken up, when,

Mr. Wiggins said :- Mr. Speaker, I desire to ake a few remarks before the vote is taken the passage of this bill. Sir, I came here, as ] thought, a pretty good railroad man-with the view and purpose of voting for the completion of the central railroad, the great work of the

The e bill to warabish a bat was read the second if

The resolution concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad passed its second reading. The bill for the protection of sheep was read

the third time and passed. The bill to repeal an act of 1848-'9, chap. 143

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Tus-Day, Jun. 80th, 1855.

The House came to order at the usual hour and the journal was read. Mr. J. H. White asked leave to change hi

fote on the Revenue Bill. Objection raised .-Messre. J. M. Leach and Outlaw asked leave to record their votes in favor of the hill. Objec-ted to. Quite a discussion arose. Messrs. Leach and Outlaw withdrew their application. Mr White pressed his application. Mr. Winston said it would give an appearance of inconsisteny, want of diguity and permanency to the da iberauve proceedings of this House. He mov ed to lay it on the table. Mr. Horton said, he would ask if every gentleman might change his rote, why might he not change his? He voted or the Revenue Bill, yesterday ; he voted for it with political death staring him in the face, and he would stand by it, because he thought he was

right. Any man that was not willing to die politically for the good of the State was not worthy to have a seat on this floor and he hoped such a man would never return to this Legslature.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS,

A few memorials concerning Justices were presented.

Mr. Bogle presented a memorial concerning the incorporation of the town of Taylorsville. Mr. Amis moved to take up the Das River ailroad bill.

Mr. Gorrell handed in a resolution from the committee on adjournment, that the House take a recess hereafter from half past five till seven clock, P. M. Adopted.

Mr. Amis renewed his motion. It was ob jected that the hour for the special order had arrived Some discussion. Mr. Singeltary moved to amend the motion by taking up all engrossed bills concerning internal improve-ments and put them on their first reading.

The chair decided that the rules should b suspended in order to take up those bills. A motion was made to suspend the rules, on which the ayes and noes were demanded. Ayes 50,

#### REPORTS FRON COMMITTERS.

Mr. Jenkins from the committee on Education reported favorably on a bill concerning the Literary Board. On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum, the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

#### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A.J. Jones : a resolution odnoerning the Revenue of the State. Laid on the table. J. G. Bynum : a resolution of instruction

the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Cooke: a bill to amend an ac ing a public road in Wilkes Co.

T. H. Williams: a resolution that the comnittee of the whole House be discharged from any further consideration on the subject of

Banks and Banking. Laid on the table after some discussion.

net olina and of the true palley of the State on In- Office and of the fride party of the State of the second lumprocements. We hope to have an opportunity of conditioning his remarks at length.
 Mr. VeKesser and widew words in reply...
 The genulement from Davidson may in favor of the Swannanos Gap and the Watanga Gap.
 Mr. McKesson appealed to the friends of the road from the east to support the Salisbury route as the one which would be most beneficial to at the interests of the east. In allocion to a rest the interests of the east. In allusion to a re-

mark made by Mr. Leach, that grass grew on the North Cafolina road. Mr. McKesson said the receipts of that road from Ruleigh to Goldsboro' wers three hundred dollars a day for the Morisey. last three weeks. Mr. McKesson said farther: we now beg, we

otreat, we supplicate, our friends of the East course with you. I ask you, in a word, to give my proud little county Borke, and some of her sister counties, a fair showing, and see if we cannot crowd your Central road with the products of the West and make other counties

blash at their subscription. Mr. Barringer maintained that the Lexington route would ruin the town of Salisbury, which

a a one of the lar seet trading towns in the State. He reviewed Mr. Leach's arguments, and reasound strongly in favor of Salisbury.

Mr. MeBane supported the Lexington amend ment at some length. Mr. A. II. Caldwell wished to say one word in reply to the gentleman from Alamance, (Mr. Mebane.). That gentleman said if produce is placed on the road at Salisbury, it will go to South Carolina, but if put on the road, sixteen miles fast, it will go over the North Carolina rund. I've difficulty could be obviated by regu-

lating and discriminating on the freights. Mr. Marun explained his position.

Mr. Cooke demanded the ayes and noes the amendment. Ayes 32, Noes 66 Mr. Jordan offere i an amendment, which was withdrawn, after some remarks from Mesers. Patterson, Sing-Itary and McKesson in opposi tion. An amendment offered by Mr. Patterson concerning interference with any other road was

adopted. Mr. A. H. Caldwell offered two amendments.

which were adopted. Mr. Patterson offsred several amendments

which were adopted without any opposition. Mr. Leach then offered an amendment that the read pass as near as possible to Statesville, Iredell co.; which was adopted. Mr. Bogle offered an amendment that the

read go to Taylorsville. Mr. Sherrill, of Catawba, objected to it. He said his county would be cut off. Mr. McKesson also opposed it. Mr. Patterson said that so far as any person

al feeling or interest was concerned in this mat-ter, he might say that he had none, as he had never had the good fortune to be in the village of Taylorsville-and therefore he might be considered a disinterested witness. He should vote

for the proposed amendment, however, for other and additional reasons than simply because it proposed to benefit Taylorsville. The State of North Carolina was deeply interested in the proper location of this road. She was not only interested in whatever would benefit the Cen tral Road, but she was more deeply interested in what would contribute most to build up her market towns. Viewing the subject in this light, it must be admitted by all that the true policy of the State requires that the line of the road should be thrown as far to the northern side of the State as possible. Our friends from. the tier of counties on the southern side of the

State, west of Salisbury, will be amply sapplied with Rall Road facilities by the road which we have already chartered in this House to run Mr. Williams moved that the House resolve from Wilmington to Charlotte, and thence to

itself into a committee of the whole and take up Rutherfordton. No part of any of the counties

n North Carolina. He compared ments is a select north Carolina. He compared the different routes proposed, and endeavored to show that this project would cut of the head of improvement in the State. It would transfer Western Carolina to South Carolina. Mr. T. discussed this whole question at considerable length.

Mr. Thomas moved to postpone till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company was then faken

The bill was advocated by Mesers Ashe and

The bill passed its second reading as follows The bill passed its second reading as follows. Ayes.—Messrs. Asbe, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDawell, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood.-32.

Thomas, Walker, Wood. - 32. Noes.- Messrs, Biggs, Brogden, Collins, Drake Eaton, Eborn, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sabders, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey -13.

The Senate took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The engrossed bill from the House concern ing the revenue was read the first time.

The bill to provide for a more equitable valua-tion of lands, and that taxes shall be listed and

A bill concerning bogs running at large in the streets of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pas-quotank, passed its second and third readings. Several private bills and resolutions were passed

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, asked and obtain ed leave to change his vote on the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad The Senate adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## WEDNESDAT, Jan. 31, 1855.

The House come to order at the ustral hour. Mr. Holland presented a memorial portions of Cleaveland, Rutherford, and Ashe, praving a new county.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported on a bill concerning frau-dulent issues, —that the provisions of the bill are embraced in the Revised Code, and that the act is now unnecessary. On motion, it was postponed until the third Monday of No-vember, 1857.

vember, 1857. Mr. Dortch, from the same committee, repor-ted favorably on a bill ceding a portion of pub-lic ground for a light-house, near Wilmington.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Geo. Green offered a resolution concerning survey of a canal, made by Capt. Bache .-Adopted.

Mr. Singeltary: a resolution disapproving the Revenue Bill. S. A. Williams moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Singeltary demanded the ayes and noes. Ayes 78; Noes 25. Mr. take it up again. Mr. Dortch moved to lay that motion on the table, in order, as he said, to save time. Mr. Singeltary demanded the ayes and noes. Ayes 76; Noes 26,

Mr. Martin rose to ask permission to change his vote on the Revenue Bill. He had voted aye, and he wished to vote no."

The chair decided he could not to so. Mr. Perkins : a resolution, that from and after Thursday, February 8, no bills shall be in-

possible for us to continue our present policy, and our people remain prosperous and contented. There is too much monopoly in it. Short. ly after the Declaration of Independence, Lord Chatham remarked, if the Americans funded all their revolutionary debts, and adopted the banking system of Europe, they have fought their battles, and established their independence in vain, for a monied aristocracy would soon spring up, that would be strong enough to rule the country. And it is a remarkable fact, that the founders of our government seem ed to take the same view of these matters at that time. They agreed to fund a very small portion of the public debt, and it is a fact that may not be generally known, that the first bank that was ever chartered in this country was the bank of North America. After this bank went into operation in Philadelphia, it was so prosperous, that it was enabled to decture, for the first year, 12 per cent. dividend upon its capital stock, and the next year some thing like 16 per cent. This rendered the bank so exceedingly obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvanis, that the Legislature was forced to repeal the charter of the bank to quiet them I know that there are some who are for free trade and sailors' rights in all things, and contend it makes no difference to whom we grant basking privileges, and to whom we refuse them I take this to be a great mistake V. e are informed by Mr. Gregory, that five per cent, is as much as money is worth, for, at that rate, one year with another, it will equal the nett profits of any business. He says a " penny at five per cent., simple interest, for eighteen hundred years, amounts to seven shillings and seven pence, and a half penny, lent at compound interest, would be a larger sum than could be contained in six hundred mill ions of globes," each equal to the earth in mag nitude, and all of them solid gold." Here we see presented in a very striking light the great difference between simple and compound inter est. How much greater, then, must be the difference between 6 per cent., and 10 or 15. semi-annually received in the way of dividends

I should like that those who think these thingstoo figure awhile upon it. It is worthy of their in detail all the facts connected with the hisattention as Legislators.

Again, we are told, in the life of the celebra- of erecting a monument in Independence Square ted Mire Anaslem Rothschild, founder of the in the city of Philadelphia-commemorative great banking house of that name in Europe, of that great event in the history, not only of that he was a poor schoolmaster, and, by the business of banking, he accumulated, in some 30 or 35 years, 12 or 15 millions of dollars, and on his death-bed swore his sons to remain together and to content themselves with trading on government bonds and banking for the goveraments of Europe." If they would do this, he predicted they would soon have Europe under their thumbs. And what he prophecied is now history. They are said to be worth three which they claimed. or four hundred millions of dollars. At any This movement has been patriotically responded to by nine of the old thirteen States. Withrate, they rose from schoolmasters to be the bankers of the Government of Europe, and, tho' in the last two days, I have received a telegraph-Jews, they have had the title of Barons cone dispatch, informing me, that Delaware had nat passed a bill, similar to the one now be-Arred or on every one of the male members of the

What, then, will and must be the re; family. sult of our banking system, if it is continued forever in the hands of one set of men and their descendants, when we see that it yields more than 10per cent. annually? Under this view of the case, is it at " unreasonable for internal improvement mea, who realize nothing on the investments they have made in aid ing the State, to be anxious to pass the bill now before the committee for their relief and more especially for the relief of the State Treasury. It cannot possibly injure any one, to re-quire every man, in future, who owns a share of hunk stock, to own also a share in some one of our Railroads. By this policy the good and bad stock have to go together, and, by keeping these united, like man and wife, in the holy bonds of matrimony, forever, you will do nuch to relieve the State and retain the principles of republican simplicity and equality smong us. These considerations, if there were Lo others to urge in favor of my bill, are wortion of the United States. thy of the most serious deliberation. Bus, sit,

reared by the juint and voluntary contributions The bill to amend an act passed in 1846-7, en-of the "old Thirteen." cannot fail to exercise a titled an act fained portate the town of States there are thousands of other good and sufficient lina. He thought the gentleman from Iredell The bill to amend an act passed in 1846-7, enreasons why the bill now before us should be come the law of the land. Mr Chairman, I entertain no unjust preja-dices against my fellow citizen --nor do I respect, reverence or fear any one enough to induce me to depart from what I consider to be my duty. As is generally known, I am emphatically an internal Improvement man, and I have long since determined to go for every measure that I believe will give strength and prosperity to that to depart Carolina. For, surely, there is ter howsoever triffing, are moral influence potent for good, after we shall ville, was read the third time and passed. The bill concerning the Wilmington and Baleigh Hailroad Company was read the second time and passed. The Senate then took a recess. WAR MARKED MARKED IFT AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced several bills which were read by their titles and appropriately referred.

upon our tables, we will meet products from ed of testifying, in monumental marble, our appreciation of our great Lational birthright of the four quarters of the globe. Fabrics from the mines of England and the looms of Persia -spices that retain the sting of torrid heatglory : and of inscribing thereon the names of those to whom we are indebted for this inestimable heritage of freedom. furs that have been ruffled by the polar blast If there is any one fact clearly established -gums from aromatic islands far out in distant by history, it is this: that nations and people are as-wood upon whose boughs has played the light of southern constellations, and, better purest and most patriosic in their early history. still, many gallant ships, whose sails have been and that their national character is formed, in a breathed upon in every clime, whose hulls very great degree, by the peculiar association's their national origin. The ordeal through ome freighted from every sone, and whose of ceels have cut the waves of every sea, will which they usually have to pass, in establishing roudly flust at anchur in our own harbors, be- their national existence, being a fiery one, is put

re great and flourishing cities. Mr. Chairman I earnessly desire that the bill I have introduced may pass, for I long to far in forming in the Grecian mind that pecu see the predictions I have made realized. But, There is a deadlier pang than that which bads With chilly death-drops the o'er-tortured brow, Where one has a big heart and feeble handsbeart and will to do, and then cannot.'

much from the tendency of heathen superstition I shall conclude my long harangue by reas from a feeling of devotion to the maxims. turning my thanks to the committee for the polite attention they have extended to ma and precepts, and examples of their departed heroes by again assuring them that I earnestly desire that my bill may pass. Come, let us prove, and statesmen. And in proportion as a people cultivates, reverences and henors, the associations of their early history, and the achieve-

" One in the struggle for mankind, One in the strife for equal laws, One in heart, and one in mind. Forever one in treedom's cause-And tyrants might as well enchain The billows of the bounding sea. As for a moment to restrain Our onward march of destiny !"

## REMARKS OF HON. KENNETH BAYNER. OF HERTFORD COUNTY.

On the Bill to " aid in the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence" - in the Senate, Jun. 20th, 1855.

memories live-and as time rolls on, the mythic MR. SPEAKER .- I have no idea of making legends of a distant future will associate their abored speech, still less of attempting anything self sagrificing achievements, their intellectual eflike an argument. I hope no speech is necesforts and their crowning triumph, with the idea sary-and argument does not befit the subof inepiration and of aid from on High. The ject. The report on your table, which I had golden fruits of that bountiful barvest, the seeds small matters to occupy their attention would the honor to submit some time since, sets forth, of which were sown by their hands, we are now reaping The extension of our country's limits, tory of this question. This movement, in favor

the rapid progress of our civilization, our freedom, our religion and our laws, the triumphs of our arms, the advancement of our commerce, our wonderful improvements in literature, in this country, but of the progress of civilization and of freedom throughout Christendom, which arts, and in industrial enterprise-in fact, the teeming wealth and luxury and comfort of our proclaimed our independence as a nation-orboundless resources, and the numberless blessginated in a feeling of local patriotic pride on ings with which kind Heaven has favored ushe part of that city, which has much greater for the germ and development of all these we cause to be proud of its having been the birthare indebted to those men of might, those revolutionary benefactors, whe, appealing to place of our independence, than had the rival Heaven for the rectitude of their intentions, utcities of antiquity, who contended for the birthplace of Homer, cause for pride of the honor tered the "Declaration," let this nation be free and lo! it was free ? Sir, can we, their posteri-

degenerates.

ty, feel gratitude warm enough to requite the boon they bequesthed us ? Can we speak in language glowing, enough to duly sound their praise? Can we build monuments high enough to tell the story of their deeds ?

fore us, by a unanimous vote in both branches But what we can do, let us do. Let us, in of her Legislature. This secures the consum conjunction with our sister States of the old mation of the project-for, as was originally thirteen, whose classic soil was bedewed with provided, in reference to the adoption of the the blood of the martyrs of freedom, and in ederal constitution, when nine of the original thirteen States have responded favorably to the let us erect this monument on the site of our proposition, the monument is to be reared by political Bethlebem, from whence was her hem alone, if the other four States hold back. alded the first glad tidings of our national sal-Virginia and Maryland cannot respond till next vation-from whence first went forth the warnwinter, inasmuch as their Legislatures are not ing to tyrants, and the assurance, to the op lows : n session this winter. North Carolina now has pressed of the pations, that liberty was man's he matter under consideration-and as a North right, and to assert it was his duty. There let Carolinian, I feel asxious, that our State should it stand till time shall be no more. In its masbe the tenth to respond in favor of the erection | sive strength, let it be emblematic of the hardy of this structure, designed to commemorate the vigor and unterrified determination of those. greatest event in the the history of modern imes, and in memorial of the achievement of the noblest body of men that ever set in contheir motives and the devotion of their hearts. clave upon the temporal affairs of government, Let its heavenward printed summis represent or the political destiny of a nation, saving and the lofty aspirations of their souls, and suggest excepting those only, who framed the constitu- to the beholder the place of reward and final rest.

sage be sent to the House of Commons, propos-ing to adjourn on the 12th of February, which was adopted. I know, sir, we live in an age. which is emi-The moral influence of such a structure, diciary. nently utilitarian. All subjects of legislation, especially those which con emplate an expendi-Ina. He thought the gentleman from Iredell
had misunderstood him in his remarks about that country. He (Mr. L.) believed it to be a wealthy and liberal County. He said that he believed the Lexington route to be for the best interests of the State. The Salisbury route will meet with the French Broad road and road and Ashville, it will be near the Charlotte and Rutherfordton road, while the nerth-western part of the State is left with nothing. He spoke at some length in favor of developing the great resources of North-western North Caral spoke at some length in favor of developing
be great resources of North-western North Carbe great resources of North western North Carbe great resources of

State-paramoust, in my opinion, to all others. Mr. Speaker, I have voted to extend this road west-I believed sir, that the interests of the State demanded the road and that it was all important that it should be extended both east nd west, to make it useful and profitable, but sir, looking at the map before me, and tracing the lines, both in the north and south, of the roads, for which we have passed bills here, is my judgment the great trunk will be weakened.

having the springs or feeders cut off (to some extent) on buth sides, and that the road will be placed in the situation in which you described your town would be -in the folds of the Bos Constrictor. Therefore, sir, I am compelled, though reluctantly, to cast my vote against the bill, on this reading at least. I do this, sir, because I cannot see how two roads, running so near each other, to Beaufort, can be profitable. This is my view of the matter ; it may be erro

neous; if so, it is an error in judgment. Mr. Cherry thought that he would have noth ng more to say on the subject of internal improvement. At a very early day, he had defined his position. He then gave his reasons for voting for these roads. But another railroad. not coming within the reasons he had given. had been before us. He had voted for this, but not finding such provisions in the bill as he thought were in is, be had changed his vote. He

commented at some length upon an article in the Standard, showing its injustice to himself. He had been glad to hear this morning that the Senator from Martin would vote for this. tions of every lover of liberty in this land. Every : He abould vote for this bill with pleasure.

Mr. Biggs said it seemed they should never there presided over our nation's birth, is gone have enough of appealing from one Senator to to the spirit land. But their names and their another. The Senator from Bertie had, as he thought, very improperly started this question and kept it up. Mr. Cherry waid he did not intend anything

hiscourteous or unkind towards his friend from Martin ; he had heard that he would vote for this extension, and he hoped he would.

Mr. Biggs then commented at some length upon the course adopted towards himself. He was willing to go into these works within the

means and resources of the State. He could not be influenced by the tempest which seemed to be raging over the Senate. Gross injustice had also been done him. Words had been put in his mouth that he had never uttered. He had expressed himself in favor of extending the North Caroline Railroad, and opposed all works coming in conflict with it. But he was in favor of going on judiciously. He had had injustice done him, and he was glad to see that justice was about to he done to his views. In all he did, he would be governed by this ruling prinengagements., He had mexpectedly been again called on to define his position. He would vote for this bill, as he had slways declared he would do.

Mr. Sanders came to the Senate with the intention to vote for the eastern extension, but circumstances had arisen which would force him to a different course. The Democratic conwhose soil now rest their ballowed remains- vention had pledged the party to a prudent and judicious system of internal improvement. He contended that the course pursued by the Legislature was neither prudent nor judicious.

The bill passed its second reading, as fol-Arzs-Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden,

Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonrille, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, Mitchwhose names may be inscribed on its shaft. - ell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, Let its peerless beauty reflect the purity of Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood .- Aves 36. Nors .- Messrs Bower, Clarke, Collins.

orn, McCleese, McDowell, Person, Sanders, Waggins, Willey .- Noes 10. When it was referred to the committee on Ju

hat subject. Mr. Love moved to lay that motion on the table. The ayes and noes were de- those bordering upon it will be more than fifmanded. Ayes 94, Noes 16.

Mr. Waugh moved that Free Suffrage be made the special order of the day at a quarter past three this afternoon. Adopted. Mr. Love moved to take up the special order. Western Extension ) Mr. Jarvis moved to. ay the bill on the table. Mr. Singeltary mov ed to amend by taking up, some other bill .-Some discussion arose. Mr. Baxter called for points on the Railroad. So far as my constitua division of the question. On the question to lay on the table the ayes and noes were deman ded. Ayes 32, Noes 77. Motion refused.

### WESTERN EXTENSION BIEL.

The above bill was then taken up and read second time

Mr. Leach addressed the House at length. He gave his reasons that for thinking why Lexington should be the terminus, rather than Salisbury.

Mr. McKesson replied to the arguments used by Mr. Leach. He counted a number of Counties which were in favor of Salisbury. Those in favor of Lexington were about half the number. Should Salisbury be the terminus, Wilmington and Beaufort will be benefited much more than if it were Lexington. If the difference in distance be anything, the Salisbury line will be for the interest of this State, while the Lexington line will be for South-Carolina. He sincerely hoped that the amendment of fered by the gentleman from Davidson would not be accepted.

Mr. Patterson rose to make a correction .-The gentleman from Burke had represented him as committed on this subject. He (Mr. P.) was not committed ; he did not care particularly which of the towns shall be made the termi-DOR.

Mr. Sharpe said he was in favor of Salisbury He considered this question as one of great importance to the State. He showed that the line proposed by Mr. Leach would cost \$360,000. more than the Salisbury line. It would make not only a difference in distance of eighteen miles but there would be a number of streams to cross.

While Mr. Sharpe was speaking, the House took a recess.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Singeltary proposed to take up Free Suf-frage, since the time had arrived, (31 o'glock.) Mr. Outlaw moved to make that bill the order of the day for to-morrow at 111 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Waugh moved to lay the motion on the table. Refused. Mr. Outlaw's motion prevailed. Mr. Sharpe took the floor again on the Western Extension bill. He said there are nine bridgeson the route from Lexington, while there | at Lexington. are but two on the other, (Salisbury.) He maintained that if the road be built from Lerciple ; he was not going for a debt which would ington, the State will not gain any benefit as til seven o'clock. make it difficult for North Carolina to meet her far as trade is concerned. South Carolina alone will reap the advantage. He wanted to run from Salisbury, in order that our markets should benefit by the trade which now goes to South-Carolina. This result could not be obtained from ed. after a lew mor the other which runs north, and away from Sahebury, which is now the depot for the trade of that section of the country. One will be a North- fered. Carolina road, and the other will not; that was the point to be considered; he came to legislate | sic. Mesars. Sherill and Carmichael addressed for the best interests of the State.

In answer to a question, Mr. Sharpe said he ... Mr. A. II. Caldwell addressed a few remarks would vote for the road, not in accordance with in opposition to the amendment. the interests of his constituents, but with the in- Mr. J. G Bynum also addressed the House terests of the State. He read a portion of Col. in opposition. Gwynn's report in support of his position. On the amendment the a Mr. Leach replied. He thought the gentle- called ; Ayes 38, Noes 63.

man from Iredell (Mr. Sharpe) would hurt this bill, and he was sorry to say so. He thought the gentleman's argument was special pleading, throughout. With regard to the streams, there was one on the Salisbury route, the Catawba, which was larger than any stream on the route advocated by him, larger than either of the Yadkins. His (Mr. L's) road proposed to tap a rich country and carry its produce to our own ports. The Salisbury route was nearer to South Caro-

through which that road will p A message was received from the Senate. teen or twenty miles from the road; but how

Mr. Bogle replied to Mr. Sherrill. At half past five, the House took a recess

NIGHT SESSION.

the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Carmichael

Mr. Shipp opposed the resolution as impoli

On the amendment the ayes and noes were

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855.

The House then adjourned.

and Greensboro Railroad.

AND A STREET, MARK WAR

transmitting a resolution that the Assembly is it, sir, with the counties on the northern side adjourn on February 12th. On motion of Mr. of the State ? Even if the proposed road passes Baxter, it was laid on the table. by Taylorsville, or within two or three miles of On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the Free Suffrage

it, there will be the counties of Surry, Yadkin, bill was taken up. Mr. Outlaw offered an amendment, or rathe Wilkes, Ashe, Watsoga and Caldwell, the greater part of the Territory of which will be from substitute, providing that a bill might pass calling a convention by a simple majority, and proceeded to address the House, thirty to fifty miles from the nearest accessible ents are concerned, if the line of the survey Mr. Steele remarked that he was a friend of which has been made be adopted, many of them, the bill as it came from the Senate, and had voted against all amendments tending to clog it. If he understood the amendment of his indeed the larger part of them, will be from twenty to twenty-five miles from the road, but

notwithstanding this, sir, we are desirous of having it even within that distance—so remote is our situation and the want of facilities for getting our produce to market so great, that we will be content, for the present at least, to put up with those proposed to be afforded by this bill. As to myself, individually, I shall not be near-ed two-thirds of the whole number of members er, under any circumstances, than twenty-five of each House. He regretted to differ from miles of the road, and yet, to get even the poor his friend, but his judgment must guide him accommodation which this bill proposes, I have in his course. He could not, at present, go been willing for my constituents and myself to into the argument to sustain his position ; but been whing for my constituents and myself to partially abandon for the present a highly fa-vorite route passing directly through my coun-ty,—a route, sir, which, if it could be re-sur veyed, would, bave no doubt, satisfy every one of its entire practicability, and which, sir, so far as the interests of the State, in a commer-cial point of view, are concerned, and the inter-ests not only of the State as a stockholder, but the interests of the State as a stockholder in the North Carolina Bail Road, may go, is in

the interests of the individual stockholders in the North Carolina Bail Road, may go, is in every respect far preferable to any other that has been named. I repeat again, Mr. Speaker, that our friends on the southern side of the State should be willing to make a fair compromise of this matter; they cannot and ought not to ex-pect us on the northern side to yield more than I propose. If the line of the road were fairly logsted with reference to the individual inter-ests concerned, it would, in my opinion, go north of Taylorsville instead of south of it, and the North Carolina Bail Road, may go, is in north of Taylorsville instead of south of it, and ston's amendment, the ayes and noss were de-manded. [Great confusion and misunder-standing, at least forty gentlemen changed their votes. Ayes 75; Noss 36.] Mr. Carmichael offered up amendment that if it be located with a view to the benefit of the interest of the State alone, beyond all question; Mr. Speaker, it should run as far as possible to

the northern side of the State. It has been said Mr. Carmichael offered an amendment that by some of our friends, that if the amendment the basis of representation shall not be changed be adopted, it will jeopardize the passage of the bill. I cannot, for my part, see how this can be the case. I can see no reason for it, while at the same time I do not desire to be captions providing a free and open convention. The ayes and noes were demanded. Ayes 32 Noes 68.

On Mr. Outlaw's amendment, a division of about it, and will, of course, support the bill whether the amendment is adopted or not. Mr. J. M. Leach supported the amendment. In reply to a question from Mr. Martin, Mr. the question was demanded.

On the question to strike out, the ayes and noes were demanded. Ayes 47 ; Noes 70. Mr. Cooke offered an amendment, depriv Leach said his constituents had instructed him those persons of a vote, for either Sanate or Commons, who have been convicted of any felonious arime, either at home or abroad, nato vote against the road unless it commenced tive or foreigner. The ayes and nose were de-

manded. Ayes 46 ; Noss 62. A. J. Jones offered an amondment concern-ing foreigners; providing the sunstaralized foreigners shall not vote in the election of members of the House of Commons. Ayes and noes demanded. Ayes 52; Noes 58. Ou the question of the passage of the bill, the ayes and noes were demanded. Ayes 93;

take up the Western Extension, which prevail-ed, after a few moments discussion. Mr. Bogle claimed the floor and continued his remarks in favor of the amendment he had of-Noes 15.

Those who voted in the negative were :-Messre. Amis, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Cook, Craven, Daniel, Gorrell, Johnson, Mebane, Patterson, Phillips, Smith, Thornburg, Turner-15 On motion of Mr. Singeltary, the bill was

read a third time and passed, without a vote being had. The House then took a reases.

# - AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

The question before the House was the amond-Mr. Lane obtained leave to charige his rote on the bill to incorporate the Beaufort, Fayetteville

The question before the floure was the simple-ment offered by Mr. Singeltary. Mr. Baxter wished the gentleman from Pitt would withdraw his amendment. Mr. Singeltary objected to withdrawing it. A. H. Caldwell said the offect of the amend-ment would be to kill the bill, and if the friends Mr. McDowell offered a resolution that a mes