A bill to allow Jas. A. Brown to collect arrears of taxes passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to allow the Sheriffs of Caldwell, Surry and other counties to collect arrears of taxes was indefinitely postponed by nays 16, yeas 22.

The time having arrived for the election of Treasurer, Mr. Houston nominated D. W. Courts, and Mr. Pool nominated Chas. L. Hinton.

For Mr. Courts—Messrs. Speaker, Battle, Boyd, Brogden, Bryant, Cameron, Carr, Chesson, Clark, Coleman, Cunningham, Eaton, Fennell, Gibson, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, Houston, J. B. Jones, A. J. Jones, McDiarmid, Martin, W. R. Myers, Person, Ramsay, Rives, Speight, Taylor, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins, White, and Wilder—32.

For Mr. Hinton—Messrs. Burgess, Dockery, Gorrell, Grist, Holt, Pool and J. W. Thomas—7.

The special order, it being the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, was then taken up.—Mr. Wilder made some remarks in explanation of an amendment. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved a postponement and made a short speech. Mr. W. R. Myers delivered an able speech in favor of the re-charter and against postponement.

Mr. Wilder tendered the resignation of Mr. Brogden, which was accepted.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to improve certain rivers in Sampson county.

Some discussion was had about adjournment. Mr. Gorrell made an amusing speech, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Mr. Person stated to the Senate that he had been requested by the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to invite members of the Legislature to pass over his Road free of charge during the Christmas holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, December 22.

The House came to order, and the Clerk read the journals.

The Chair presented a memorial from certain citizens concerning the dividing line between Robeson and Cumberland counties.

Mr. Reeves offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election of 5 Trustees, immediately after the election of Treasurer. Postponed.

Mr. Bullock moved, that the bill relating to the Roanoke Valley R. R., be recommitted.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, to authorize Wm. Davenport, to build a dam over Main Broad river.

Mr. Badham,—a bill to repeal sec. 19 ch. 44, of the Revised Code.

Mr. Speer,—a bill to incorporate the town of Yadkinville. Tabled.

Mr. Pickett,—a bill in relation to the public roads of Duplin County.

Mr. Ferebee,—a bill to prevent the felling of timber on the lands of another without his permission.

Mr. Love,—a bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville. Tabled.

Mr. Baxter,—a bill to amend an act incorporating the Little River Turnpike Company.

Mr. Gilliam,—a resolution that a temporary Speaker be allowed to be appointed for four days, to give the Speaker a chance to visit his county during the holidays.

The rules were suspended, and an engrossed bill of the Senate relative to a Savings Bank in Washington was taken up and passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

A good many bills were tabled.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Duplin, to sell the town commons, was lost on its 2nd reading.

A bill to amend sec. 78, ch. 99 Revised Code, so as to allow assessors of land, and Justices of Peace taking the taxes, one dollar per day, passed its 2nd reading.

A bill concerning Mortgages and Deeds of Trust passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Outlaw moved that from and after to day until 2nd Jan., all members may have leave of absence.

Mr. Pickett moved that all the lobby members, in general, and Mr. Stammire, in particular, be granted leave of absence. Ruled out, amid boisterous laughter.

A resolution for the improvement of capital square was, on motion of Mr. Humphrey taken up and passed through its last reading—Ayes [illegible] 44.

The hour for the election of Treasurer having arrived, Mr. Scales nominated, Hon. D. W. Courts.

A message from the Senate was read, proposing the names of Hon. D. W. Courts and Hon. C. L. Hinton. The following was the vote:

Mr. Courts, 112
Mr. Hinton, 22

On motion of Mr. Mann, the bill relating to magistrates was taken off the table, and passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

Mr. Pickett introduced a resolution to tax every moustache one dollar, and every man who wears a shawl two dollars.

Mr. Montgomery, introduced a resolution relating to the comptroller.

Several bills, on their 2nd reading, were tabled.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 23.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

A lively and amusing discussion sprung up upon a motion to adjourn over to Saturday.—Several witty repartees passed between the Senators. Mr. Bryant closed the discussion with an amusing speech.

Mr. Clark made a report from the committee on arrangements to inaugurate the Governor.

Mr. Boyd reported in favor of a bill in favor of J. Harris.

Mr. Gorrell, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the Deep Gap Turnpike.

Mr. Hill made a report upon the resolution concerning the State Geologist.

Mr. Dockery reported against the Bank of Lincolnton.

Mr. Cameron reported against the Bank of Goldsborough.

Mr. Gorrell reported in favor of a resolution in favor of J. M. Morehead and M. F. Arendell.

Considerable discussion occurred upon motions to adjourn and release from pay.

Mr. Wilder introduced a resolution concerning Cooke's Map.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Humphrey offered a resolution in favor of J. M. Lovejoy.

Mr. Tomlinson, a resolution in favor of Joseph Bryan.

Mr. Gilliam reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill to unite the offices of Clerks of the Superior Courts and Clerks and Masters in Equity.

A resolution in favor of J. R. DeCarteret & Son was taken up and passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The following bills passed their several readings, viz:

A bill to repeal sec. 6, ch. 120, of the Revised Code entitled "wreck-sails."

A bill concerning Sulphur Springs and Paint-rock Turnpike Company.

A bill to authorize James Biddle to build a bridge over Neuse River.

A bill to emancipate Jerry, a slave.

A bill to amend sec. 69, ch. 99 of the Revised Code, to extend the time of the returns of the tax lists taken by County Court Clerks to the Comptroller.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Graham.

Mr. Mann, a bill making provision for the improvement of the upper part of Pasquotank River.

A bill to incorporate the Winston, Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

An engrossed resolution of the Senate in relation to a Historical Agent.

A bill to extend the time of registration was indefinitely postponed.

A bill in relation to the county line between Richmond and Montgomery passed its 2d reading, and was recommitted on the 3d.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes were read and a call of the House made, when there appearing to be no quorum, on motion of Mr. Wilder, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill to charter the Guilford Agricultural Society.

Mr. Benbury, by leave of the House, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the county of Tyrell, praying to grant to the County Court to impose taxes for the purpose of keeping up the public roads. After stating to the House the wishes of the petitioners and the difficulty of their roads, he moved its reference to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Clark, a resolution in favor of York Collegiate Institute, in Alexander county.

Mr. Hargrove, a bill to prevent free negroes from carrying arms, and for other purposes.

The bill to amend an act incorporating Little River Turnpike Company passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville was taken from the table and passed its 2d reading. Mr. Waugh moved to lay it on the table on its last reading. Mr. Meares called for the ayes and noes, which showed that there was not a quorum present, whereupon the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 29.

The Speaker called the House to order, and the Clerk read the minutes.

Mr. Baxter presented a memorial allowing Magistrates fees for services.

Mr. Badham offered a resolution in favor of Sarah ——.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to provide for the procuring of statistics of crime in this State.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to amend an act of '54-'5, incorporating the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county.

Mr. Jenkins introduced a resolution in favor of W. H. Bobbitt.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State. Ordered to be printed.

Several bills were passed over, and tabled, on their second reading.

Mr. Waugh moved that the House adjourn. Ayes 26; Noes 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Yancey introduced a bill to lay off and establish a public road in Madison County.

Mr. Scales introduced a bill to prevent the obstruction of fish in ——— river, in Cherokee County.

Mr. Bledsoe (for Mr. Lewis) introduced a bill to establish the "North Carolina Bank." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dancy introduced a bill to protect the citizens of the town of Wilson. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its second and third readings.

The following bills passed their second and third readings, viz:

A bill to remit the fine imposed on Wm. W. Daniel, County Court Clerk of Halifax.

A bill to prevent the felling of timber in ——— river in Madison county.

A bill in relation to furnishing arms to cadets.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Gulf and Graham Plankroad Company.

A bill concerning Coleraine wharf.

A bill to amend sec. 60, ch. 99, Revised Code entitled "Revenue" was taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. Lewis, of Nash, which was referred.

A bill to incorporate [illegible] and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

A bill to promote and encourage matrimony by giving the legal profession power to solemnize the rites, was amended by Mr. Jarvis so as not to extend to any but negroes and mulattoes. Informally passed over.

A bill to change the name of New Institute to Olin.

A bill to change the name of the Trustees of New Institute to the Trustees of Olin Institute.

A bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville, amended by Mr. Waugh.

A bill to amend the charter of Chowan College, after submitting to amendments by the proper Committee.

A bill to incorporate the town of Marion in McDowell County, as amended by the Committee.

A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, as amended by Mr. White of Bladen.

A bill to incorporate the town of Yadkinville, as amended by Mr. Waugh.

A bill to incorporate the Oak City Guards.

A bill to incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company.

A bill to incorporate the town of Thomasville, in Davidson County.

A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company.

A bill to prevent the felling of timber in Cranberry, Crabtree and New Hope Creeks.

The following bills were tabled, viz:

A bill to amend sec. 99 ch. 44 Revised Code.

A bill for the election of special Magistrates in Salisbury.

A bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank road Company.

Several bills from the Senate passed their 1st reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill incorporating the Salem Cemetery Company passed its 2d reading, but was tabled on the 3d.

A motion to adjourn resulted in ayes 22, noes 26. The Chair announced that there was no quorum voting, and declared the House adjourned.

FATAL AFFAIR.—A letter from Corpus Christi, Texas, states that Jonathan Edmondson, of Tazewell county, Va., was killed on the Rio Grande on the 20th ult. The letter says:

Edmondson was in company with some other men in a scouting expedition on the Mexican side, when two Lieutenants in the U. S. A., named Taylor and Wright got into a difficulty and crossed the Rio Grande to fight, Edmondson being Taylor's second. After they reached the Rio Grande city, Taylor backed out and Edmondson proposed to take his place. Wright said he had no weapons, when Edmondson told him to arm himself and turned to walk away, when Wright drew a pistol from under his coat and shot him. Edmondson turned immediately and shot Wright twice as he was running; both fell and died in five minutes.

A DOVE ALIGHTING ON A COFFIN.—In Edinburgh, a few days ago, a respectable family in one of the quietest quarters of the city, were thrown into mourning by the death of one of their number, an elderly lady. A night or two after the event a strange noise was heard at the window of the room where the coffin was lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings of a bird against the window pane, and when the maid servant appeared at the window for the purpose of raising it to examine into the cause of the noise, a beautiful white dove flew into the apartment and alighted upon the lid of the coffin. It offered no opposition when they attempted to secure it, and is now in the possession of the relatives of the deceased lady, who, from the singularity of the circumstances, have resolved to preserve it carefully. Had the event happened in times past when superstition held sway, it would undoubtedly have given rise to some strange imaginings relative to the departed.—*Edinburgh Daily Express.*

Rev. A. W. Miller of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the call as Pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church, in Petersburg, Va.

SPEECH OF MR. MANN,

OF PASQUOTANK,

On the bill to charter the "People's Bank" of North Carolina.

MR. SPEAKER: Like my friend from Anson, (Gen. Dargan,) I acknowledge to this House, that until very recently, I was opposed to this bill.—It will be recollected by members now upon this floor, that two years ago I was opposed to it.—But, after mature deliberation, and after hearing the bill explained, as it has been, by its able advocates, I have come to the conclusion to give it my humble support, and will, Mr. Speaker, in a few remarks, give my reasons for so doing.

In the first place, the bill itself has been somewhat changed, and amended, since it was first introduced here, two years ago, and in addition to that, several amendments have been added to it by the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Baxter,) which, taken altogether, makes the bill much more acceptable to me. It is true, sir, there is one objectionable feature in it that I do not like, but where there is only *one* bad feature in it, and *several* good ones, I think that the *several* good ones ought to predominate over the *one* that I find fault with. That feature is, where the stockholders are bound to own railroad stock, and none others are allowed to take stock. But, Mr. Speaker, when I reflect that the resources of the State have been, in a measure, developed by the *energy* and *industry* of those who hold railroad stock—when I reflect that a few short years ago North Carolina held no high position among her sister States, and that to-day, she is ranked among the best, and all brought about by the very class of men that this bill is intended, in part, to grant a certain privilege to—when I hear honorable members tell this House that the great majority of stockholders in our railroads are poor men, men that in several instances have staked their all to build our railroads, and thereby put in operation a system of Internal Improvements that are destined, at no distant day, to cause the Old North State to be ranked among the first States of this Union—when I see all this, and believe, as I sincerely do, that the bill, if passed, will *reduce* the taxation of the State, and thereby the taxation of my constituents, I am bound, as an honorable legislator, to yield that objection.

Having settled that point, let us look to the merits of the bill. What does it propose? It proposes to raise a capital stock *of four millions of dollars*, half on the part of the State and the other half by individuals. Mr. Speaker, it is conceded on all hands here, that more banking capital is wanting in our State—that while our Internal Improvements have been going on, year *after year*, the banking capital of the State has remained perfectly dormant. Before I proceed further, I wish here to be distinctly understood, that I am not wedded to any particular bank or banks, that I do not oppose, as some do, the re-charter of the Bank of the State. When that bill reaches this house, I shall, if the charter, to my mind is all right and fair, give it my cordial support, for I believe, that if both the People's Bank and the State Bank are chartered, that then the banking capital of the State will not be too much. We are a growing people, our commerce is being extended, the resources of our State are being developed, Internal Improvements are going on in various parts of the State, our forests, that seemed a few years ago almost impregnable, have been transformed by the *industry*, *frugality* and *energy* of our Internal Improvement men, into fertile fields, where can be seen the happy husbandman gathering the rich productions of the soil as the reward of their labors. While all this is going on, banking facilities are wanting. Now, the question comes home to every one of us, what scheme shall we fall upon to give more banking capital and reduce the taxation of the State? In my humble judgment, pass this bill, and in twenty years from to-day, the State will be benefitted at least three millions of dollars. Why do I say so? Here is the proof. From the report of the committee of the State Bank, sent to this legislature, we find the following:

"In November, 1834, the capital stock of the [illegible] 1835, its capital was increased to the sum of $1,096,600; and in November, 1836, the whole capital of one million, five hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed, at which time it was in complete and successful operation. Of this capital stock, the State or Literary Board owned 5027 shares, amounting to $502,700. The University owned 1000 shares, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars; and individual stockholders held the residue of 8973 shares, amounting to eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred dollars, making the whole capital of 1500 shares, or one million five hundred thousand dollars.

"The first dividend of 2½ per cent was declared in July, 1835; from that time to the present the bank has continued to declare never less than 3 per cent semi-annually, and for several years it has declared 5 per cent semi-annually.

"There has been paid to the State or Literary Board, by way of dividends, from July, 1835, to July, 1856, the aggregate sum of $824,609 75, (exclusive of the dividends on the stock held by the University, which has amounted during the same period to the sum of $160,000,) and there has also been paid to the State, by way of tax, during that period, the sum of $49,406 50, making in all received by the State, in dividends and taxes, the sum of $874,015 25—nearly double the sum originally subscribed, besides returning to the State the whole amount of her subscription, together with the dividends of profits hereafter to be declared."

From the above it will be seen that the State, in the space of 21 years, has received from 5,027 shares, the amount of $874,015 25 as dividends and tax upon stock. Now, if the State can make this large amount in this length of time from 5,027 shares in one bank, why, with nearly *four* times as many shares, it is to be presumed that the profits of the bank, and the State tax upon the stock, (for the stock is taxed as other banks are) would be nearly *four* times as great. But for argument sake, say the forty shares only brought three millions of dollars profit into the public Treasury in 21 years. That alone would pay for building the North Carolina Central Railroad, and have the effect of reducing the taxes of the State, and thereby lightening the burden of taxation from the shoulders of my immediate constituents. Such being the conviction that forces itself upon my mind, I am obliged to go for the bill.

You know, sir, that I represent a constituency that will have no direct interest with the bank, if established; they hold no railroad stock; they live not in a railroad country. Nature has blessed them with navigable streams, upon which floats to market the rich products of the soil; but they have an *indirect* interest, and it is that interest that I am now protecting in supporting this measure. Some gentlemen say they will not vote for the bill, because their constituents cannot take stock in it without purchasing railroad stock. Well, sir, my constituents cannot take stock in it either, without having railroad stock. But, sir, I represent a high-minded and honorable people, liberal to a fault, and I know full well, that if I cast my vote for this measure, and go before them, and tell them that I did it with an honest heart and for their interest, they will not blame me, even if they do not like all the features of the bill.

The gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Hill,) in his remarks, in opposition to this bill, said that he belonged to a party in this House that was largely in the majority, and seemed to throw out the hint, that they must mind what they were about, for if the bill *passed* and it did not come up hereafter to the expectation of its friends, that the Democratic party would be responsible for its passage. I grant all that the gentleman says, and I can tell that gentleman, that, if the bill is *defeated*, the party that he belongs to will also be responsible for its defeat. Sir, I look upon this measure as no party measure. I do not stand here in the attitude of a partisan in advocating this bill. I stand here as a North Carolinian, advocating a measure that in my humble judgment will, if passed, relieve the people of the State from some of the burden that they are now bearing in the shape of high taxes. The gentleman also says, that this Bank, if chartered, might become a corrupt, political machine, and in the very next breath tells us, that the Literary Fund might be used for banking purposes by the State. Well, sir, I can see no difference, as far as corruption is concerned, whether the State subscribes for stock in Bank, or takes the Literary Fund, belonging to the State, and goes to banking upon that.

On looking over the Governor's message, we see that in the course of six years, we have $870,000 to pay. Where is this amount to come from? Our people are now paying a heavy tax, with the prospect ahead of having it increased. This being the case, ought we not, not as Democrats, not as Whigs, not as Americans, in a party sense, but like a band of North Carolinians, come up and bend all our energies for the purpose of passing the measure, that will get our State out of debt without calling upon our citizens to pay more State tax. It is acknowledged that banking is profitable; then I say let the State take stock and make her profits, for all the profits made by the State, will be so much less taxes to be raised from the people of the State. Let us refer back for a moment. Only a few years ago, the Democratic party were opposed to all schemes of Internal Improvement, yet to-day I find them claiming to be the great Internal Improvement party of the State. But, sir, there is no use of talking about parties—The fact is, both parties claim the *honor* of getting her out. Hence I call upon all to give this measure a fair trial.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Warren, (Mr Jenkins) when he arose to address the House, said that he did not intend to make a speech, but only to tell the Democratic party, that the gentleman from Pasquotank had read them a lecture. Whether he has made a speech or not, I leave to others to judge, but one thing is certain: he has *talked* longer in opposition to the bill than any other gentleman that has occupied the floor. In regard to lecturing the Democratic party, I can tell my friend from Warren, that he is entirely mistaken. I do not lecture even my own party, let alone the party that the gentleman from Warren belongs to. When I undertake to lecture, I want my counsel to have some effect, and I am sure it would not in the ranks of the Democratic party. When I shall claim the position in my party, that the gentlemen from Warren and Halifax do in theirs, I may, perhaps, like them, turn lecturer. I only spoke of the insinuation thrown out by the gentleman from Halifax, and the responsibility attending the insinuation.

DEBATE UPON MR. HOLT'S BILL REPEALING THAT PORTION OF THE REVISED CODE, RELATING TO SMALL NOTES.

The bill to repeal sections 5, 6 and 7 Chapter 36 of the Revised Code, prohibiting the issue of small bank notes was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Eaton opposed the bill in a few remarks and moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Holt offered an amendment, which was read. He then rose and said, he had the honor of introducing the bill, and in doing so, he carried out the wishes of his constituents. He was not aware of any fault in the original bill at the time he introduced it, but he had learned from the discussion upon it some days previous that his bill gave more license than he intended. He regretted that the committee when reporting against the bill, did not think proper to produce a substitute. The committee not having done this, he now knowing the faults of his bill had brought forward an amendment. It was not his wish to repeal the law, so that the country might be flooded with a spurious currency, he was as much opposed to shin-plasters as any one, but he wished a small note currency for the convenience of his constituents and the people of the State at large. Some years ago a bank was chartered with certain restrictions, but by some means, whether known to the Legislature or not he was not aware, a provision was inserted in its charter allowing it to issue notes of a less denomination than $5. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed, subjecting a person to a fine of $5 for passing one of the small [illegible] law was universally condemned and the people demanded its repeal. The notes were now in general circulation, and it would raise an unprecedented popular storm to attempt to enforce it. The fault was not with the people, neither was it with the bank, but if there was any blame to be attached, it was with the Legislature, which passed the bill authorizing the issue. The bank had issued the bills previous to the restriction being put upon it, and they being in circulation, it could not be compelled to recall them, and the people having the bills among them, and they being a great convenience, were not to be blamed for using them.

The law is a dead letter, even the judicial authorities disregard it, and public sentiment is universally against it. As far as his own constituents were concerned, he knew they were opposed to the law, attempts had been made to suppress the small notes and punish those circulating them in his county. Those attempts were ineffectual and the law was of no avail.—His people did not recognise it as a law, and he believed he was as law-abiding and peaceable a constituency as that of any other Senator. He wished the odious law stricken out for his own convenience as well as for that of his people.—A man didn't like, when he handed his neighbor a $1 bill, to be told that he was violating the law and subjecting himself to a fine. No Senator would go farther than himself in restricting banks, but as we have these small bills among us he was opposed to imposing a fine upon parties passing them. He did not believe there was a single member on this floor, who had not violated the law as well as his constituents. He thought that it was hard for any man to stem the popular current, and the popular will was certainly against this law. It had been urged that we should abolish the small notes, and then we should have a specie currency; he did not think it at all certain that if the small notes were driven out, our pocket would in their place be filled with the precious metal.—He hoped that the Senate would pass the bill as amended by him.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, said he concurred entirely with the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He thought it probable if the law could be enforced, to do which he believed would be almost impossible, that specie might come in. If we had railroads from one end of our State to the other, and our produce was shipped from our own ports, so that we might be well supplied from other States with specie and exchange, instead of there being a constant drain as now, or if some one were to find a silver mine in our State, then in these events it might be possible to abolish the small notes, but he was opposed to abolishing them now, and he knew his people were also.

Mr. Dockery rose and said, the law was an unjust one, could not be enforced and ought not be enforced, if it could be. Every year, we are told that specie will come in, and that the Legislature made some new arrangement to effect the result, but with all the legislation specie became more and more scarce. He believed there was nothing which would be regarded with more jealousy or would meet with more opposition than an attempt to enforce this law. He knew of nothing which was more difficult than to enforce a law, which law-abiding men trampled under foot. In his section of country, the people, if they were deprived of the North Carolina small money, could easily obtain that of South Carolina. In fact, the South Carolina money was just what his people wanted. The greater part of their trade was with South Carolina. They, however, would prefer their own money, but if it was placed out of their reach they would obtain and use the South Carolina money.

He stated that banks having the greater part of their notes circulated in the form of small notes were safer than others, because in that event their notes were kept in circulation, and not in the hands of brokers. There was an advantage in the paper over the gold. The gold dollar was small and easily lost, while the paper could be placed out of sight and was difficult to lose. [illegible] much preferred the paper to the gold dollar. The small bills were a convenience not only to the poor man, but also to the rich man, for the rich had to have change as well as the poor. He would be as much opposed as any one, to a large amount of the small bills being put in circulation, but the number now in circulation, he deemed indispensable.—He believed that the general feeling of the people was against this law, and in favor of the small bills, and he was opposed to legislating in opposition to the common sense of the people. This law had been discussed in the last campaign, and he knew many members had said they knew nothing of it, that it did not pass the Legislature, and that they did not vote for or against it. He was of the opinion that no one then in the Senate, would go home and be able to say so again. As for himself, he was in favor of small bills, and always had been, and when the vote was had upon the bill introduced by his friend from Alamance, he should take pleasure in recording his vote in its favor.

REMARKS OF MR. DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND,

Upon a bill, introduced by him, to amend 1st section, 28 chapter of the Revised Code concerning County revenue and taxes.

Mr Dockery said he proposed to amend the revenue law concerning county taxes, because he thought there were some things which were not at all taxed, for the benefit of the county. Previous to the late revenue law the county tax averaged two-thirds of the whole tax paid; since the passage of that law though, the county tax did not amount to quite three-fifths or about one-half. Of the county tax the polls and the land had to sustain the great, the whole burden, while they also contributed considerable towards building up the sum total of the State revenue. This he thought was unjust and placed too much of a burden on certain portions of society. He could not see why the counties were not allowed to tax other sources. The man of wealth, who had his capital invested in stocks, or at interest was not taxed at all to sustain the [illegible] was he called upon to pay anything towards the building of court houses [illegible]. His object was not to increase any man's tax, he only desired to have things a little more equal [illegible]. The landholder and negro owner, had to bear the burden, while he who was worth perhaps twice as much, but had it invested in [illegible] nothing. This same stockholder [illegible] the bench and by his vote [illegible] or polls as high as he pleased and [illegible] down he could laugh at those who had [illegible] had raised taxes very high. He [illegible] the finance committee would have reported in favor of his bill, but as they had [illegible] report against it he felt [illegible] and trusted that the Senate would [illegible] in his opinions.

He thought there was [illegible] be followed in raising a revenue than [illegible] where the greatest ability to pay existed. [illegible] fore he thought that where a man [illegible] moneyed estate he [illegible] tribute [illegible] towards the [illegible] was in favor of subjecting [illegible] stock to the same tax as [illegible]. A man has several thousand [illegible] worth, perhaps, very [illegible] pays tax [illegible] them pays no tax [illegible] like such a system.

Since he had introduced the bill [illegible] it suggested that probably [illegible] raise the tax upon money and [illegible] was money to be subject to [illegible] but he desired equality. He [illegible] introduction of the revenue bill [illegible] there would then be less necessity [illegible] than there is now. Perhaps it would [illegible] that bank corporations were taxed to such a degree higher than now, that it would be [illegible] to tax them any more. His object was that moneyed interests should bear an equal burden with the poll and land, and if he could accomplish that through the Finance Committee, he would be satisfied. He was glad to see that [illegible] Therefore, to await their report, he would [illegible] his bill be laid on the table.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR: Looking over the Legislative proceedings in your paper, I could not but be surprised at the many alterations and amendments proposed to the new Revised Code of North Carolina, by the members of the present legislature.

Now, is it possible, that the [illegible] members of that body will sit by and see the statutory laws of North Carolina [illegible] such an one-handed set of political [illegible] disgrace the halls of legislation in N[illegible] in the present session? It is to be hoped not.

If they are so destitute of originality of mind as to be unable to conceive the wants of their constituents and the necessities of the State, as legislators, would it not be advisable for them [illegible] credit, and the good of the State, to grant them leave of absence the balance of the session, and let them go home and be put in the chimney corner for their grandchildren to break bark over their heads to bake the children's ash-cake?

Why, sir, it seems to me, judging from what they have done, and what they propose to do, that they have no more idea of legislation than a swine has of revelation. Up to the reported proceedings of your last paper, it seems that every bill of any importance to the State has had the same effect upon a majority of them that the devil had upon the swine when they took fright at him and ran into the sea and were choked, and but for the sake of humanity, one might almost wish our supreme legislators a similar fate; one thing certain, posterity would not weep, nor fame lose anything by the operation.

Dec. 23d, 1856. MIDDLE CREEK.

A TURKISH LADY BATHING.

Her attire is first removed. An attendant takes a glove—every day it is a new glove—of undressed silk. With the disengaged hand she pours over her mistress basin after basin of warm water. Then by means of gentle friction of the glove she slowly removes the salts and impurities which are deposited on the skin. Thus finished, the attendant covers the lady from head to foot by means of a mass of downy silk, with a lather made of a particular emollient soap, peculiar, we believe, to Turkey. Upon this soap depends much of that pearl-like softness and snowy whiteness of the skin for which Eastern women always are so remarkable. It has the reputation of removing stains, spots and freckles that are not deeply marked into the cuticle. This part of the matter having been carefully performed, the lady is again deluged in water, heated to 100 or 120 degrees, and poured over her person from a tass, (basin,) of silver. Large towels, we might call them sheets—of the finest muslin, richly embroidered with flowers and gold, are wrapped around her, she is led into a saloon, where, reclining upon a heap of cushions, she sinks into a soft, dream-like languor, that might become faintness were it not for the sherbet with which a slave fans her.

WALKER'S CONDITION.—An "intelligent German" writes to the New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung the following particulars, which we find translated in the Evening Post—for the benefit of enthusiastic young gentlemen out of occupation and in search of glory:

"VIRGIN BAY, DECEMBER 1, 1856.

"Within the last thirty days our army has lost 400 men by death in the hospital, 100 have been shot, 50 have deserted, and over 500 are now on the sick list. We have little medicine, but poor physicians are plenty. We can muster, all told, but 200 men fit for service. The enemy number at least 5,000 men, among whom are many well-drilled Europeans—Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen. From this you may judge what are our hopes and united patience."

PRENTICE GOING TO ST. LOUIS.—The Lafayette Journal says that George D. Prentice, the world-renowned editor of the Louisville Journal, is about to establish a paper in St. Louis.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

DECEMBER XXXI.

There goes an old Gaffer over the hill—
Thieving, and old, and gray;
He walks the green world his wallet to fill,
And carries good spoil away.

Into his bag he popped a king—
After him went a friar;
Many a lady with gay gold ring,
Many a knight and squire.

He carried my true-love far away—
He stole the dog at my door;
The rascal old Gaffer, thieving and gray,
He'll never come back any more.

My little darling, white and fair,
Sat in the door and spun;
He caught her fast by her silken hair,
Before the child could run.

He stole the florins out of my purse—
The sunshine out of mine eyes;
He stole [illegible], and what is worse,
The gray old Gaffer told lies.

He promised fair when he came by,
And [illegible] as he slipped away;
For every promise turned out a lie—
But his tale is over to-day.

Good bye, old Gaffer! you'll come no more,
[illegible] done your worst for me;
The [illegible] gray robber will pass my door—
There's nothing to steal, [illegible] see!

A. W. H.

CHRISTMAS DAY, as it has been and is [illegible] presents a strange medley of piety and [illegible] but the tendency, we are glad to observe, is towards a rational and refined celebration. [illegible] In ancient times the day also had its [illegible] and as one of them is applicable to the present anniversary we will quote it. [illegible] of the present day will be [illegible] for noting the fulfilment of the prediction in regard to the weather:

If Christmas day on Thursday be
A windy winter you shall see,
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry,
[illegible] beasts shall multiply.
That year is good lands for to till,
Kings and princes shall die by skill;
[illegible] that day born shall be,
It shall happen right well for thee;
[illegible] shall be good and stable,
[illegible] and reasonable
[illegible] throwing about
[illegible] doubt
[illegible] that day betide,
[illegible] quickly glide.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would [illegible] under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only [illegible] but leave the teeth white as alabaster. [illegible] persons do not know their breath [illegible] friends [illegible]. Pour a single drop of [illegible] and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. [illegible] pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty cents. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed by

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.
Franklin Square, New York.

Sept. 24, 1856. 77—6m

"The Intelligencer" Newspaper, Printing Fixtures, &c., For Sale.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from Petersburg, offers for sale the office of the

"PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER,"

with all its PRESSES, TYPE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL. "THE INTELLIGENCER," with the exception of a single paper, is the *oldest Journal* in Virginia, and one of the oldest in the *United States*. Its material is now complete in every particular, comprising an excellent, safe and rapid POWER PRESS, Type good for 18 months longer, Imposing Stones, Cases, Stands, and everything else in good order, necessary to constitute an excellent newspaper office. The worth of its *good will* can be satisfactorily ascertained by reference to the books of the office, which have been accurately kept, and which will show [illegible] the nett income of the office from 1838 to the present time. All persons desiring to examine them with a view of making propositions for purchase, are respectfully invited to do so, with the assurance that a free access to every channel of information will be cheerfully granted.

To the purchaser of "The Intelligencer" newspaper will be first offered the BRICK BUILDING, on Bank st., one door east of the Exchange Bank.

The site is known as one of the most central in the city, and the Building was erected with express reference to a *newspaper office*. Should the purchaser of the newspaper office desire to conduct the paper in the building now occupied by it, the terms of sale will be made as convenient as possible.

JOHN W. SYME.

December 17, 1856. tf 101

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
December 15, 1856.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 17th of January next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, to wit: $244,000, under act for the construction of Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, running thirty years; and $6,000, under act for the construction of Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad, running twenty years.

Both classes of bonds will have coupons for interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, will deposit the amount of their bids including the accrued interest from the 1st January, 1857, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State, or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed, "Proposals for North Carolina Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

de 20—td

Raleigh Paper Mills, N. C.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS!!
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE
RAILROAD STATIONS,
OR AT MY
WAREHOUSE IN RALEIGH.

I AM paying the highest price for COTTON and LINEN RAGS, in CASH ON DELIVERY.

Merchants buying the same will find it to their advantage to communicate with me, personally or by mail, before disposing of their stock.

Old Bed Quilts, Bagging, and Rope, will also be purchased at fair prices.

C. W. BENEDICT,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—I have on hand all kinds of Wrapping Paper, and am ready to fill orders for News, Book and Writing Papers.

de 20—6wtf C. W. B.

GROCERIES and Crockery, a complete assortment.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 1, '56. 27

SPLENDID LOTTERY—Jan. 1857.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers
(Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

$40,000!

LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class [illegible] for 1857.
To be Drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 31, 1857.

78 number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	do	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]
202	[illegible]	[illegible]

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves, $5 00—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $140 00
do do 26 half do 70 00
do do 26 quarter do 35 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent.

Neuse Manufacturing Company.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

150,000 pounds wanted annually.

WE hope our customers will not be misled by a notice lately published by Mr. C. W. Benedict, manager of the Manteo wrapping paper mill on Crabtree creek, called in that notice the "Raleigh Paper Mills." This notice is calculated, though, perhaps not designed, to create a confusion by which the rags that we wish to manufacture into paper at home may be diverted to the North, where Mr. Benedict is employed to send them. We are unwilling that our name, our operations, or our credit should be confounded with those of any other company, or agents for Northern Paper Houses.

We give the highest price for rags, which can be given, without actual loss. Our prices are the same everywhere, and are well known to those with whom we deal. We refuse all [illegible] to sustain loss, and we expect to pay always, without dispute and without delay. Those who promise to give more than our prices must design to cripple us, as we are sure they cannot realize profits from such purchases.

To our fellow citizens we say, if you wish to [illegible] the North send your rags there; if you would rather encourage Southern investments and home industry, send them to us.

THE COMPANY.

S. H. ROGERS, President.
A. B. FREEMAN, Treasurer.
J. D. ROYSTER, Superintendent.
F. J. HAYWOOD.
H. W. HUSTED.
A. S. BATER.
W. D. JOHNSON.
J. BROADWELL.

de 24—wtw

SEVENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

AND 2000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 9th 1857.

AS AGENTS OF MARY COLLINS EXECUTRIX of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county, 70 likely negroes, devised to her will, to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 60 between the ages of 8 and 35. Among them is a Blacksmith, Carpenters, Shoemaker, Cooper and a Weaver, Millers, and an old family weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of two years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(Interest to be paid annually)—all the lands consisting of four tracts; one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 600 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 77 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable flour mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived, containing about 480 acres. The three last tracts, adjoin and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods.—These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them, the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

de 24—wtd.

Notice.

ON Saturday, the 3d day of January, 1857, I shall proceed to hire out a parcel of likely Negroes, consisting of girls, women, men and boys for the ensuing year. The girls mostly trained as house girls, and women to cooking. The men mostly are excellent turpentine distillers, and oak barrel makers; some plow boys &c., and perhaps will sell on the same day some several vehicles and stock. Also, one tract of turpentine land of 400 acres, in Nash county, and one tract in Johnston county, where Dr. J. P. Rogers and Dr. Owen formerly lived, containing 200 acres, beautifully situated and well improved, with houses and excellent water, both free and mineral spring, an excellent location for a merchant or a physician. Also it is a healthy residence, lying on the north side of Little River. Payments can be made easy on application to buy, to any short time, or I will rent the same.

BENJ. ROGERS.

Roger's Store, Wake co., Dec. 24. 2t

A Teacher.

A YOUNG Man competent to give instruction in the various branches of a thorough English education, also those of Medical Science and collaterals, desires a Situation as teacher.

Address, W. M. L.,
de 24—1m. Patrick C. H., Va.

A VALUABLE GIFT, for any season, and of permanent value, is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. "A necessity for every educated man."—*Lord Brougham.*

Also, Webster's School Dictionaries.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

de 24—tf

Bank of Washington.

WASHINGTON, N. C. Dec. 19, 1856.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENTUM, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared; payable to Stockholders on and after Monday, January 5th prox.

de 24-4t M. STEVENSON, Cash'r.

PEPPER'S HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. Private rooms for parties. SUPERIOR OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY. Families supplied at short notice.

Dec. 12, 1856. tf 100