On the bill to establish a new County by the name

Mr. McD. said, before the vote is taken upon assage of this bill upon its second reading, it was ue to his constituents that the grounds for making due to his constituents that the grounds for making this application, should be fully set forth. The grievances of which they complain, grow out of their distance from the seat of justice, being some twenty-two miles to those residing in the extremes of the counties. The dimensions of the County proposed to be established, including parts of Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and a small angle of Cabarrus, will be some twenty miles long, by sixteen wide, contain-ing ample population to entitle it to one member; while at the same time, its establishment will not infrings upon the interests of those old established Towns, Charlotte, Salisbury and Statesville, for they will be from eleven to fifteen miles distant from the

oundary lines.
The burdens of those residing on the extremes of large Counties, cannot be fully realized by those in the centre. How much of their hard carnings is wasted in tavern bills; how much time is consumed is riding to the Court House, without being able once to visit their families during the week. To the are no one's interest. The pay of witnesses and Forors, is not sufficient to cover the expenses incur-red; hence they are loosers in attending to public duty, while it yields a small profit to those contig-

Many are opposed to the creation of new Counties, as it multiplies the Courts, proves burdensome to the gentlemen at the bar, throws additional taxa-tion upon the people, and militates against old es-tablished interests. But, Sir, shall not the convenience of the profession, the Bar-standing as the advocates of our rights, yield to the interest of the people, the bone and sinew of the land? I find no serions opposition upon that question. That taxation should increase in many cases, is not denied, neither is it at all surprising; for the Act dividing Lincoln into three parts, created eighteen jury Courts to do the business of the same people, formerly accom-plished by six; but that it should necessarily inerease the taxation, is not true in point of fact, as the history of most new Counties will show beyond all controversy and the least shadow of doubt. In Alexander, the poll tax is only fifty cents, and in Catawba the same, and in Caldwell, seventy-five cents; all of which is less than before their establish. When the ment. An appeal might be made to even old Mecklenburg, whose star shone out so brightly during the night of the Revolution struggle, and whose pride has aroused her citizens, in opposition to a further dismemberment of her Territory, if her taxes are preater now, since the segment was cut off, to constitute a part of Union. If the burdens are not increased in these, can valid reasons be given, why they should be increased in any?-the mileage of witnesses and jurors, being much diminished, while penses to suit the new order of things, while the other, like a prodigal family, long accustomed to a profuse expenditure of money, still keeps up the same exhibition of servants and other attendants of wealth while their income has been diminished. But even if it does, Mr. McMcDowell remarked, that his constituents were willing to bear it, to command their time and avoid other incidental expenses. Are the extremes of large Counties to be denied all immunities or privileges, because it may make a draft upon the profits of the centre, or curtail the profits of the trade shops? Must the extremes live for the profit of others, or for their own comfort and interest ? Shall no Rail Road be constructed, because it opens out a new channel of trade, diverts the commerce from some inland Town, or militates against the interests of the waggoners? Must the financial policy of a County never be altered, tho' the interest of the people require it, and the policy of the County demands it, because the change will lessen the profits of the Cotton Mills that have grown up under its protection? It is true, no interest whose prosperity depended upon the existence of old regulations, where there was an implied obligation of perpetuity, should be attacked with a jacobinical spirit; but still a veneration for old forms and regulations should not check wholesome legislation. The true republican doctrine requires a government to exist, not for itself or a privileged class, but the people at large; to permit the citizens to acquire the things they covet, and enjoy the things they possess; for the glory and honor of a mation are measured by the general prosperity of the

Shall all applications for new Counties be granted, it may be asked. Certainly not. The principal question, if your former, as well as your present divisions are any guide, is : do the people desire it-do the limits contain sufficient territory and the requisite Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in population? To these questions, the answer is plain; for three fourths of the people desire, and no one will deny, but that the population is abundantly suffi-

Again: The utility of small Counties is felt through the whole frame work of society; as the people hav-ing but little time to read, and less inclination, are principally indebted for their knowledge, to conversation and observation. Thus in small Counties, the people being more frequently brought in social contact with each other, they converse freely-listen to each other, their feelings and opinions are recruited, their minds are mutually developed by the reciprocal influences of men upon each other; and thus a spirit of industry is infused, and thay are mutually stimulated to all sorts of undertakings. It was the remark of a distinguished French writer, in taking a philosophical view of our political Institutions, that the general intelligence of the masses in this country, on points of law and the character of our government (which to foreigners seems so complex) arises from the trial by jury. For not only the jury, but those standing by, are thrown in contact with the learned profession, expounding the principles of law, touching the security of life and protection of property. In large Counties, the extremes are measurably lost to this source of information and salutary influence, as they rarely attend, except on public or private busi-

Mr. McDowell finally remarked, the spirit of the age is for change; every imagination is on the stretch to devise or discover a new and shorter road to the accumulation of the good things of this life; to invent some instrument to diminish the cost of production, and save time. His constituents were convinced that the establishment of Graham County would contribute to their advantage, and therefore hoped this bill would pass.

After some remarks of Mr. Williams of Meckl'b'rg. which were not distinctly heard by the Reporter, Mr. Me Dowell replied, it was true that a majority of the citizens on the Mecklenburg side were averse to the division, but all the others were willing; and if the gentlemen from Meckienburg voted for the division of Stokes, while some five hundred protested against it. how could be consistently oppose this? The division of Stokes was central, entirely ruinous to the taverus, stores and trade shops, whose value depended upon Germantown being the seat of Justice. If these were no objections on the part of the House to that division, he could not see why some two hundred pe-tioners should defeat this division.

BEMARKS OF MR. SATTERTHWAITE. Mr. S. said : Mr Speaker-The bill under consideration, is one which affects the people of Beaufort County alone, and I do not desire to Interfere
between the two members from that County. But
having been born and raised in Beaufort County, and
knowing those people, I presume, quite as well as
either of the members from that county, I think it is
presper that I should state to the members of this
House, what I know of the character, qualification,
and standing, of those gentlemen who now compose sand standing, of those gentlemen who now compose the special Court in that County. Sir, for several years I had the honor of being a member of that Court myself; and for the last six years, I have heen a regular practising Lawyer in that Court, and I am my with truth, that there is not within my knowledge, any solere, an abler County Court. The settle the quest Chairman of that Court is a gentleman of education. Governor. The having for many years been a precising Lawyer.—
He has associated with him four gentlemen of the sible to say.

very first standing in the Court, whose integrity and purify have never been questioned, and I know, sir, that for order, and proper decorum in Court, and a strict observance of established rules, they are not to be surpassed any where. For the last twelve years, I think, at the first Court in the year, the question is submitted to a majority of the Justices of the County, to say whether or not, they will elect a special Court, for the ensuing year; and on all occasions there is a majority in favor of it. They make the election, and select five of their most competent members. But, sir, because certain persons are not selected, they become off-nded, and oppose the system ; and we are now called upon to say by our votes up-

out, and made an exception to the general law .-And the reason assigned is, that the people of that County are opposed to the special Court. Sir, are not the Justices of that County a respectable portion of the people? They live in all parts of the County. and mingle with the people on all occasions; and it is a reasonable presumption, that they know something about the sentiments of the people upon this subject; and I am unwilling to believe that the whole body of the Magistrates of that County are totally regardless of the opinions and feelings of the people.
The gentleman from Beaufort, who introduced this bill, and advocates its passage, said that the lawyers were in favor of special Courts, in opposition to the people. Mr. Speaker, if I was to consider my own wealthy—to those in easy circumstances, it is light; but to the poor, whose labor from morn till night, yields only a bare support, the grievance is such as calls for redress and the granting of which will infor repealing the law. I very often, in my practice and my client, if I were permitted to break through their established rules. The special Court very frequently decides against me, when if other gentlemen were upon the bench, I might succeed, Sir, I often think that the Court is wrong in their decisions -Sometimes I know they are. But no person suppo-

> Special Court will stand a favorable comparison with some of the decisions of higher tribunals I felt called upon, Mr. Speaker, to make these few remarks, to prevent the supposition that the members of the Special Court of Beaufort County were either corrupt, ignorant, or unfit to preside as such. Such an inference would have been natural, without explanation; and I should have done injustice to

study, will always decide according to the books .-

But I do say, that the decisions of Beaufurt County

myself, if I had not made it. After Mr. Satterthwaite had concluded his remarks, Mr. Farmer moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 70 to 28. Yess and Nays demanded by Mr.

satisfied the County had the requisite population. the legal business remains the same? In truth, the the impression it had; that he had not reported the citizens a cheap and easy market, and under these one have shown their wisdom by curtailing their ex- bill-it came from the Senate. Mr. Satterthwaite circumstances you cannot refuse a simple Charter, said it had been reported from the Committee on | there can be no harm in a Charter, &c." Propositions and Grievances, in the House of Commons Mr. Courts then stated he believed that was so, and that there was a report from the Senate. altogether unsatisfactory, and the statement made by the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. Courts,) too confused to be relied upon; for the gentleman had even forgotten, that the bill had been reported by himself, from the Committee of which he was Chairman. Mr. S., therefore, was compelled to vote against the bill.

> The following Letter from Mr. BANCROFT, will be read with deep interest by every North Carolinian. It places beyond controversy, the important fact in our history-the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

"90 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, 4th July, 1848 MY DEAR SIR: I hold it of good augury, that our letter of the 12th of June reached me by the Herman just in time to be answered this morning. to discover in the British State Paper Office a copy of the Resolves of the Committee of Meck- and it must be borne in mind, that these Roads pass enburg; and with entire success. A glance at the Map will show you that, in those days, the traffic of that part of North Carolina took a southerly direction, and people in Charleston, and sometimes even in Savannah, knew what was going on in "Charlotte Town," before Governor Martin. The first account of "the extraordinary Resolved by the people in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County," was sent over to England, by a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved, and is the number 498 of the South Carolina Gazette and County Journal, Tuesday June 13, 1775 1 read the Resolves you may be sure, with reverence, and immediately obtained a copy of them : thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do not send you the copy, as it is identically the same with the paper which you enclosed to me; but I forward to you a transcript of the entire letter of Sir James Wright. The newspapers seems to have reached him after he had finished his despatch, for the paragraph relating to it is added in

his own hand-writing, the former part of the letter being written by a Secretary or Clerk. I have read a great many papers relating to the Regulators; and am having copies made of a large number. Your own State ought to have them all, and the expense would be for the State insignificant, if it does not send an Agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need from the State Paper Office on all North Carolina topics. The Regulators are, on many accounts, important. Their complaints were well founded, and were so acknowledged, though their oppressors were only nominally punished. They form the connecting link between resistance to the Stamp Act, and the movement of 1775; and they also played a glorious part in taking possession of the Mississippi valley, towards which they were carried irresistibly by their love of independence. It is a mistake, if any have supposed, that the Regulators were cowed down by their defeat at the Allemance. Like the man moth, they shook the bolt from their brow and

I shall always be glad to hear from you, and to be of use to you or your State. Very truly yours, GEORGE BANCROFT.

crossed the mountains.

To Hon. D. L. SWAIN.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. Legislature for United States Senator. The reader will observe that the Democratic members generally supported the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in preference to the many anxious aspirants of their own political household. For this managurre we are unable to account. We have always heard it said that politics make strange bed-fellows; but really we never expected to catch the Democrate of North Carolina

The Ohio Legislature has yet been unable to settle the question in reference to the election of in 1840, \$1.166; in 1846, \$1,451; in 1847, \$1, be stopped. He read from said set a passage on

FOR THE REGISTER. bers of the Legislature of

Worth Carolina. GENTLEMEN: Pardon if you please, the liberty as med by a plain citizen of your State, one who was born reared and educated upon her soil, one who has never been involved in public or political life, but one who, for twenty-five years has been engaged in active business, and has always taken a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our "good Old North State," God bless her, one who has always reoiced at her national advancement, and mourned at her misfortunes. I profess to be neither for the West, or East, the North or South, but a thorough North Carolinian, knowing no geographical distinc-

I therefore request and feel assured I shall receive your careful and earnest attention to this my first, and perhaps my last appeal to you, on a subject of the most stupendous importance, and paramount dignity to all others at this present moment; I mean the subject of Internal Improvement. I know that you are all in favor of the subject ; but the grand difficulty ppears to be, the want of some liberal and systematic plan, or scheme of general improvement; each one of you, I know, is engaged in the saudable desire to beneft your immediate constituents; this is all right, out at the same time, you should not forget that you are the representatives and guardians of the whole and Noes. State, and that ours is a government of compromise and equal justice.

Various plans of internal improvement have been suggested to your body, but it does appear to me that no one of them should be adopted, until a general plan shall be fixed upon, which, when fully carried out, shall enure to the sole benefit of our own State and its citizens. This doctrine may be considered by some, as partaking too much of the hard ses that gentlemen who do not make the law their crust of selfishness; this declaration however does by us. not in the least destroy the necessity of first turning all the benefits of our improvements to our own State. before we afford facilities to our neighbors. "Sel preservation is the first law of nature."

Let us look around at our neighbors, and profit y some of their acts in this respect. See, if you lease, how long and tenaciously Georgia refused allow the Charleston Rail Road to cross the Savanuah river at Augusta. It is upon this very principle. And turn your eyes to Virginia, if you please, Nays 0 and see how long she refused to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the poor pittance of crossing the remote Northwest course of her territory: Yes, for ten long years did she obstinately refuse to grant this privilege, until she had perfected her plan of improvements and not until then, thereby obstructing and retarding a great work. I cannot When the bill to establish a new County, by the say I blame her for it; she but carried out my docname of Wataugs, was under consideration on its trine; and shall not North Carolina benefit herself third reading-Mr. Stanky said he was desirous to by a similar course? Already has Virginia pierced vote for this bill, if he could be satisfied that the us by the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Portsmouth and County had the requisite population. But he had Roanoke, Petersburg and Roanoke, and Richmond been unable, when the bill passed its second read- and Danville Rail Roads. And now she comes bolding, to procure that information from the Chairman ly forward and asks you for a Rail Road, across the posed to the insertion of any irritating word. of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. | best part of your State connecting Danville with He would ask that gentleman now, whether he was | Charlotte; "they ask no appropriation, they ask nothing but the bare Charter, which costs you nothing, Mr. Courts was understood to say, that he was of and at the same time affords a large portion of your

I am aware of the arguments used by your hon est Western members, that this road will afford you an easy outlet, and market for your products, and Mr. Stanly then stated-that this information was | channel of conveyance for your imports, and that you have hoped against hope for a market within your own State. These are strong arguments. I will admit; but let us look at the other side of the picture, and see what effect this bare Charter will have upon the present and future prospects of our State. Wilmington, the most important seaport within your borders, has been struggling for thirteen long years to build up a City worthy of the rior Courts in the County of Cleveland, passed State; long and industriously has she labored, to build and sustain a Rail Road to the Roanoke, and is now making desperate efforts to carry it on, and connect with the Roads in South Carolina; the State has kindly stretched forth her hand to help, but not to that extent which her enterprise and necessities would seem to require; both these roads now require but very little help from you, to place them in successful and permanent operation. The State now has am interest in one of those roads of near one million of dollars, besides all the advanta-You may be sure that I have spared no pains | ges growing out of an enhanced value of Real Estate upon its lines, and the benefits to its citizens; through the poorest sections of our State, and cannot be sustained without the great mail and foreign travel. Suppose you grant the bare Charter to Vir ginia and South Carolina of the Charlotte and Danville Rail Road, don't you see that it will forever cut off most effectually the rich products of the West from your own seaports, and throw them into the laps of your neighbors, and that you will give to them all the advantages of the carrying trade, while your own ships, seamen, merchants, agents, Banks, laborers and the whole entalogue of operatives will languish for what is enriching them; and this is not all, the Danville and Charlotte Road will preve a powerful rival for the great mail and travel, and so great will be the desire to obtain it, that the fortunate applicant will receive it only upon ruinous terms; so that by granting that bare Charter, you will at least jeopard, if not totally destroy, all the works of Internal Improvement which you have already established, and your citizens are in a fair way of carrying to perfection. I pray you, gentlemen, as you value your own private interests. and above all, as you value the pride and glory of our State, ponder well this subject before you consent to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. If you will but cast your eyes upon a map of the State, you will perceive at a glance, that an easy and cheap plan of general improvement may be adopted, that will benest almost the entire State. Suppose you start at Wilkesboro', and improve the Yadkin down to the Narrows, and then cross over by Rail Road 33 miles to Deep River, improve Deep river down to Fayetteville, and suppose you connect Charlotte and Salisbury by Rail Road with that already spoken of, and bring it along by Raleigh to some point on the Wilmington Road or you may bring it below Raleigh and Fayetteville, connecting with both these Towns, to a lower point on the Wilmington road, rebuild the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and connect it with Weldon, clear out and improve the Neuseas high as racticable, and likewise the Tar River-just look at this picture, and reflect that it can all be accomplished by an expenditure on the part of the State of about 3 millions of dollars. And suppose it were to cost \$5,000,000, I feel perfectly satisfied that the State would be fully reimbursed in five years after their completion, and furthermore, your citizens, when they go abroad into the world, will not then be under the humiliating necessity of hailing from elsewhere than the GOOD OLD NORTH STATE, GOD

BLESS HER. PROROGATION OF THE SENATE FOR MARCH 4TH -We learn from the National Intelligencer, that equesting them to meet in the Senate Chamber on the 5th of March next. It is then customary to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the Cabinet, &c. The following is a copy of the circular above referred to:

To the Senators of the United States, respectively WASHINGTON. January 2, 1849. SIR : Objects interesting to the United States requiring that the Senate should be in session on Monday, the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, your at tendance in the Senate Chamber, in this city, on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is accordingly requested. JAMES K. POLK.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—There is a small agricultural town in Massachusetts, whose population is but 976. It contains two religious societies, one of which gave to benevolent objects,



TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Proposition and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial on the subject of a new County to be called Yadkin, out of parts of Caldwell, Wilkes, &c. reported adversely, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Halsey presented a resolution for a transfer of the public arms in Plymouth, to the Arsenal in Raleigh. Read the first time.

Mr. Washington, a resolution relating to a grant of land in Cumberland. Referred. Mr. Gilmer presented a memorial of citizens of Greensboro', relative to the location of the Lunatic Asylem. Lies over.

The engrossed bill to amend the Rev. Statutes, entitled Courts of Equity, passed first reading. Mr. Gilmer moved to take up his resolutions of fered yesterday, in relation to the contested election from Orange, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On this motion there was some debate between Messrs. Gilmer, Bower, Thompson, of Wake, and Lillington, the latter of whom called for the Ayes

Mr. Exum moved to amend the motion by making them the order of the day for Thursday, at 11

Mr Ashe had commenced a speech upon the resolution, when he was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the Special order, being the resolutions introduced by Mr Shepard on the subject of Slavery, and which are the same as those before the House reported by Mr. Dobbin, and heretofore published

The resolutions having been read-Mr. Shepard offered an amendment to the fourth resolution, so as to embrace the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, which was adopted. Mr. Exum called for the Yeas and Nays, and Mr. Daniel for a division of the question. The question was then taken on the first resolu-

tion, as follows: Yens 48, Nays 00. The second resolution was then adopted, Yeas 48 The third-Ayes 48, Noes 00.

The fourth-Ayes 44, Noes 2-Mesers. Albright and Daniel. Mr Gilmer did not vote, Mr. Thomp- the State of North Carolina. Carried by a vote of son, of Bertie, and Mr. Willey absent. Fifth-Ayes 45, Noes 2-Messrs. Albright and Daniel.

Mr. Washington moved to amend the third reso ution by striking out the word "alarm," and Mr. Halsey moved to insert "indignation;" which was accepted by Mr. Washington, Mr. Patterson called for a division of the question. He entirely concurred in striking out, but was op-

The amendments were rejected. Mr. Conner called for the Yeas and Nays on the assage of the resolutions at third reading. Mr. Gilmer called for a division of the question. The question was then taken on the 4th Resolu-

bright and Daniel. The special order, being the North Carolina Railroad bill, was laid upon the table. Mr. Hulsey presented a resolution in favor of S. S. Preston, for a loan of Muskets; passed its first

Mr. Murchison called up the bill to incorporate the Bank of Fayetteville, which was read the second

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to alter the time of holding the Supeits third reading Mr. Thompson, of Wake, presented a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Pro-

positions and Grievances. The engrossed bill to authorise the inspection of provisions, being taken up, Mr. Halsey opposed it, and Mr. Ashe spoke in its favor ; after which

the bill passed its third reading. The bill to facilitate the taking of depositions in this State to be read in the Courts of other States, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Speight,

and passed its third reading. The bill supplementary to the Insane Hospital bill, came up, and Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, offerred an additional section as follows : Be it further enacted that William R. Holt, Andrew Hunt, and James M. Leach are appoined Commissioners with those appointed in the first Section of the bill to erect a hosital in this State, (of which this is a support) and that if any vacancy shall occur in the board of commissioners appointed to erect said Hospital, by resignation, death or otherwise said vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; which obtained, and the bill passed its third reading.

The bill for the furtherance of justice in the County Court of New Hannver, was amended on motion of Mr. Ashe, and passed its third reading. The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, being the resolutions of Mr. Gilmer, in relation to the contested election in Orange; which being read, Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, moved to lay them on the table, as the Chairman of the Cemmittee would be read to report on to-morrow, and make them the order of ed. the day for 11 o'clock.

Mr. Gilmer could see no reason for delay on these resolutions; the session was drawing to a close-he wished to get the sense of the Senate upon them, and he was now ready to proceed .-The matter must be tested, and he saw no reason for further postponement.

Mr. Thomas enquired of the Chairman of the Committee if he would report to-morrow. Mr. Bower answered he would, and went on

give reasons against the adoption of the reso-Mr. Exum claimed that his motion was to make

them the order of the day for Thursday. The question was put and not carried. The question recurred on Mr Gilmer's motion

o make them the order for 11 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Ashe moved, that when this question comes ip, the Counsel for the sitting member be heard. Mr Thompson, of Wake, called for the Yeas

and Nays, which resulted as follows: Ayes 29 The Resolutions on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Railmad, having been read-

Br. Rogers offered the following amendment: "Resolved further. That this Legislature, in making the appropriation provided for in the forethe President of the United States has issued the going resolution, intends only to protect and preusual circularen the Senators of the United States serve the honor of the State inviolate, and not to approve of, but to condemn, in decided terms, the manner in which the said debt has been incurred. and to enter a decided protest against the contracting of debts for the future by the public officers of the State, not only without authority of law, but in violation of law.

Mr. Themas, of Davidson, called for the Ayes and Noes.

Mr. Rogers said, he had offered resolutions calling for information from the Governor some time ago, in relation to the States Liabilities; and also another resolution calling for his authority by which leans were made-but the Governor failed entirely to give the act of Assembly under which the money was borrowed. We had passed a resolution for the payment of that money, and he had roted for it-but the Governor failed to say anything about this \$21,000 now proposed to be paid-it had entirely escaped his notice. By reference to the act for the foreclosure of the mortgage, it would be seen, that whenever the Road Governor. There is great confusion and much 449 35. With such liberality in all our church the subject. He believed these deb's amounting excitement. What the result will be it is impos- es, every enterprise for the salvation of men might to \$46,000, had been contracted in violation of law. He had no idea of objecting to the payment

mr. Gilmer was called to order by the Chair. Railroad shall not be run at the expense of the

A considerable discussion took place here, between Messrs. Woodfin, Ashe and Joyner, on one side, and Mr. Rogers on the other. Mr. Rogers repeated, in answer to Col. Joyner, with great emphasis and violence, that the Governor had withheld information called for by the Senate. The question was then taken on striking out,

Ayes 33. Noes 14.

When Mr Thumpson, of Wake, was called, he asked leave to make a remark. He did not desire to vote for several reasons. He concurred that the Governor had no power to borrow the money —but he acted as wisely and discreetly as he possibly could, and he desired to be excused from giving any rote calculated to upbraid and condemp him. He was excused, and thus hopped

The question was then taken on inserting the proposition of Mr. Gilmer, Aves 27, Noes 3. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment as amended, which prevailed. The resolutions then passed their second read

A number of bills passed their second reading, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. A number of enrolled bills were read, which the Speaker proceeded to ratify.

Mr Dancy introduced a bill in relation to the es tate of the late Col. Wilson. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider the bill supplemental to the bill to improve Deep and Cape Fear

Rivers. Carried by a vote of 77 to 39. On motion of Mr. S. J. Person, of Moore, the bi was laid on the table. Mr. Sanders moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to establish a Medical Board in and for

44 to 51. and on motion of Mr. Sanders, the bill was indefinitely postponed. Mr Farmer introduced a Resolution to send message to the Senate, preposing to adjourn on the the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and several amend. 25th. Mr. Martin moved to amend by saying the Mr. H. C. Jones moved to lay the resolution 26th.

on the table. Lost. Mr. Hayman moved to amend by saying 29th .-Pending the question on the amendment, the Speaker announced the hour for taking up the spe-

cial order of the nay-the bill to increase the Revenue of the State. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill, to tax weapons. Adopted. Mr Stanly offered an amendment to the 5th Sec- the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which was ion, which passed, Ayes 44, Nays 2. Messrs. Al. tion, that the tax on all slave Mechanics shall be one dollar, instead 20 cts. Mr. Stevenson offered an amendment, that the tax of \$1 shall be imposed on

> On these amendments, there was a short discussion, between Messrs, Stanly, Paine, Smith. Satterthwaite, Williams, of New Hauover, Mebane, and Stevenson. The amendment of Mr. Stevenson was

> Mr. S. J. Person moved to strike out the words, "negro slaves" Carried. Mr. Stanly then moved to insert before the word Mechanics," the word "colored." On this amendment. Mr. Smith raised a point of order. The chair decided that the amendment was in order; whereupon, Mr. Paine appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the House reversed the decision

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended, and decided in the negative, 114 to 0. Mr. Mebane offered a substitute for the 1st section. This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Mebane, Dobbin, and Barringer. Mr. Doak replied to the last named gentleman.

Mr. Pigett offered an amendment to the substitute. to strike out the words " vessels and steamboats."-Mr. Stevenson supported this amendment. The farther consideration of the bill and amendments was cut short, by the arrival of the hour for

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, moved to reconsider he vote on the bill to open the road from the Tennessee line to Burnsville. Carried. Mr. McDowell then moved to make the bil the order for to-morrow 3 o'clock. Carried. The engrussed bill to incorporate the Char-lotte and South Carolina Rail Road was read the

Mr. Darcy moved to take up and consider the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Wilson. Lost. The Speaker then announced the order of the

day, the bill to incorporate the N. C. Rail Road Company; the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Barringer. Mr. H. C. Jones offered an amendment in rela-

tion to the Raleigh and Gaston Gaston Road to the substitute of Mr. Barringer, which was adopt-Mr. Wadsworth offered an amendment to the

substitute, providing for an appropriation for the improvement of Tar and Neuse rivers. Mr. Thigpen spoke against the amendment. Mr. Kelly moved the indefinate postponement of the bill and amendments. Lost by a vote of 68 to 41. The Speaker then announced the hour for re-

NIGHT SESSION. The special order, the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Williams, was taken up, when Mr. McIntosh addressed the House in support of the passage of the bill. The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative.

Mr. Pigot moved to take up the bill to amend an Act to prevent the destruction of Oysters .-Carried. Mr. P. then offered an amendment, which was adopted. The bill as amended passed its third reading.

The bill for the better regulation of Common Schools was next taken up. Mr. Martin moved indefinite postponement of the bill, and on this there was a protracted discussion between Messrs Mebane, Cherry, Caldwell, of Burke, Mc-Dowell, of Iredell, Carmichael, Paine, Caldwell of Guilford, Stanly, H. C. Jones, Gambill, Smith,

The question was then taken on the motion to tive, 50 to 49.

Mr. Stanly offered an amendment provided that this distribution shall not be made out of the fund that came from General Government. &c. &c. The question was then taken on Mr. Stanly's amendment, and decided in the negative 73 to 18.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative 54 to 52. On motion of Mr. Williams the House adjourn

SENATE

WEDNERBAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a detailed report, in favor of the sit-ting member, accompanied by resolutions, affirming the right of John Berry to his sent, both under the

August and Nevember elections.

Mr. Gilmer remarked, that the Committee on the other side had transcended their authority under the resolution. They were instructed to report the facts of the case, but they have gone farther, and made a decision, when their simple duty was to report the anidence. report the evidence.

Mr. Gilmer then submitted a report, made in con-formity with the instructions of the Senate; if the the bill. Committee agreed, to report the facts.

of the money but he wasted to provide against an occurrence of the kind in future. He did not chat insinuations against those now in power, of those former y in power.

Mr. Gitner moved to strike out all after Re. Mr. Gitner moved to strike out all after Re. Mr. Gitner moved to strike out all after Re. Mr. Gitner moved to strike out all after Re. Mr. Gitner said, if there were time, he would like to have them printed—but that would be tantamount to a denial of a hearing—the material testimony was solved, and insert: "that it is not the wish of the general Assembly that the 'road shall be run, which would delay so much that the matter cannot which would delay so much that the matter cannot which would delay so much that the matter cannot which would delay so much that the matter cannot he reached this Session. He only opposed the printed.

Mr. Gitner said, if there were time, he would like to a denial of a hearing—the material testimony was possent to find a desire to post-which, would delay so much that the matter cannot which would delay so much that the matter cannot which would delay as much that the would defeat a decision. Mr. Gilmer was called to order by the Chair.] Mr. Ashe rose to reply, but the Chair ruled the discussion out of order. Mr. A. advocated the print-

ing of the testimony.

After some more discussion, which the Chair ruled out of order, the question was taken on Mr. Bower's notice, which prevailed, Ayes 25, Noes 21. Mr. Hargrove reported the bill to incorporate the Granville Association of Mechanics, and recom-

mended its passage.

Mr. Ashe presented a Preamble and resolutions, referring divers matters concerning the Orange contested election to the Supreme Court, and requesting their opinion on the same.

Mr. Wooten presented a resolution in favor of the administrator of the late Sheriff of Bladen. Refer.

Mr. Patterson, a resolution for the sale of certain lots in the City of Raleigh. Passed first reading. The special order of the day, being the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Gilmer, in relation to the centested election in Orange, came up, when on motion, the order was postponed until 11 o'clock totorn Led in 1
County
The Wilker ardered
The stitution its third
77, None
On m

North C

resoluti

amend

sale of

State : 1

favor of

ern ;

Mr. B

Mr.

Revised

sed its th

tions fro

sent to the

for Trust

The bi

ington an

second ar

The e

Carolina

its second

execution

and third

The Se

The E

3d reading

McDowell

1st time

Mr. Mil

the Caldw

1st time.

act to lay

name of A

Mr. Foy.

On motion

relation to

-read 2d 1

The Re

The spe

North Care

Mr. H.

strike out

ernor with

Mr. Me

that the ex

Rivers sha

until the v

for ; adopte Mr. Star

to the cont

Mr. Jon

The bi

The b

Mr Washington introduced a bill in relation to Justices of the Peace. Passed its first reading.

A resolution providing for the appointment of an additional Engrossing Clerk, passed its three read-

Engressed bill to incorporate South Creek Cans Company; and the bill in relation to poor debtor to amend the 19th sec. 66. ch. Revised Statutes; establish a Board of Directors for the Deaf ar Dumb Institution of this State; to amend the 3r sec. 85th ch. Revised Statutes, concerning Patroller Concerning the Seaboard and Rosnoke Rail Ros Companies; to amend an act to incorporate t town of Wilkesboro'; to repeal the 3rd and 4th se tions of ch. 100 Statutes of 1846-7; to authorize the superintendants of Common Schools in Rowan to it vest a pertion of its funds; to incorporate Roo Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. O. R. in the Town Wilmington; to incorporate an Academy in Pl

mouth, passed their first reading.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill in relation to the
University of North Carolina, which passed its first

Mr. Washington called up the bill in relation to ments were adopted on his motion, when the bill passed its second and third readings. The Chair then presented a number of bills or their second reading, the consideration of which or cupied the whole forenoon.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Thompson, of Wake, introduced a bill to incorporate the Caswell Cavelry. Read the first and

Mr. Patterson called up the resolution concerning Mr. Washington called up the bill making better and more equitable provision for femes covert .-Slave Mechanics whose services yield a certain a- Amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee

were adopted, and the bill passed its second read-Mr. Berry called up a bill to divide the County of Orange, and establish a new County called Alamance, which passed its second and third reading. Mr. Ashe called up the bill to establish the Bank

of Fayetteville, which passed its second reading. A number of Engrossed bills from the House were read the first time. The Senate then took up the bill concerning Ped.

lars, to which amendments were made, and the bill passed its third reading. The bill in relation to gates across the public road, was amended, and on motion of Mr. Miller

passed its third reading. Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorporate the Charlette and Danville Railroad Company; which was read the first time, and made the order of the day for Friday, at 12 o'clock. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rayner asked leave of absence from and after to day, for Mr. Cherry, of Bertie. Granted.
Mr. Hayes moved to take up and consider the Resolution in favor of Alsy Medling. Carried-Mr. H. offered an amendment to the resolution. Mr. Satterthwaite moved to lay the subject on the table. Pending this question, the Speaker announced the special order, the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.

The bill was put upon its second reading; and on the question of its passage, the House was addressed by Messrs, Mebane, Williams, of New Hanover, Hackney, Keene, Leach, Thigpen, Courts, and Dobbin The Speaker announced the reception of depo-

sitions in relation to the contested election in Surry; which on motion of Mr. Williams, were referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections. The House then took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Hayman offered a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to elect a Trustee for the University to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Adopted. Mr. Farmer moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up the Resolution in favor of Joseph Living-ston. Carried. The Resolution passed its 2d and Mr. Paine moved to take up the resolution in favor of Horace L. Roberts. Carried.

The resolution passed it its 2d and 3d reading.
Mr. Thigpen moved to take up the bill to lay eff
and establish a new county by the name of Wilson The order of the evening, the bill to open the road from the Tennessee line to Burnsville, was next taken up, but on motion of Mr. Stanly was laid on the

Mr. Unldwell moved to lay the unfinished business of this morning on the table, and take up the bill to incorporate the N. C. Railroad Company. The question before the House then, was on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wadsworth,

which was adopted. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its second reading, and decided in the negative, 56 to 49. Mr. Love moved to reconsider the vote just taken. Mr. Paine moved to lay this motion on the table.

The Speaker announced the next thing in order to be the proposition to send a message to the Senate, proposing to adjourn on the 25th, which on motion of Mr. Stanly was laid on the table.

Mr. Stanly then moved a call of the House, in order to have a declairs vote on the bill to incorporate the N. C. Railroad Company. Carried.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, when the following gentlemes were absent: Messrs Moseley, Rayner and Stowe.

Mr. White stated that Mr. Stowe was indisposed

and moved that he be excused attending the House.

Mr. Love stated that Mr. Rayner was mush indisposed, and moved that he be excused likewise. But Mr. Love, on Mr. Stanly, saying that he thought Mr. Rayner would take it as a favor to be sent for, withdrew his motion.

Then, on motion of Mr. Stanly, the Doorkeeper was directed to go after the absentees, and request their attendance. After the lapse of afteen or twenty minutes, all of

After the lapse of afteen or twenty minutes, all of the absentees having made their appearance, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Rowan, the further proceedings of the call were dispensed with. Then,

Mr. Stevenson moved to take up the motion to reconsider. Carried. The vote was then taken on reconsideration and carried by 85 to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the following gentlemen spoke, Messra. S. J. Person, Miller, McMullen, Stanly, Stevenson and Shuford.

Mr. Mosely also addressed the Flouse in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hayner explained why he thought he ought

section, wh The que the bill as tive 59 to Before 1 ner remark on for not age of the whrank from would come and proud The sen copriety of The Hor

> The Con o the Resonance its section of the bill to County ading. On moti lank Road en up, Mr. Dob the State to dressed the y a vote of

> > osition to i the bill pas The Resol

me up, an ere was n Paine, M

ger, Steve Pending buse took

The order umpike in the up.
Messrs. He House, is House, is charge, which he quest had less the order by the after be idment, are of the lison is present the prese