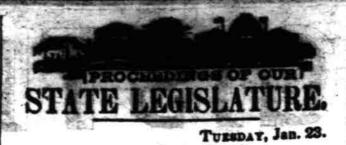
LEGISLATIVE DEBATES. REMARKE OF MR. CARMICHARL. WILKES, for the batter regulation of Common

Mr. Sprazzz :- This, sin, is a hill in which, the constituenty that I represent, as well as most of the Counties in the western part of North Carolins, are detaily interested. This under the operation of the present law, groundplusters exists, so one can confi-dently deny. The great want of education in the State, as shown by the census of 1820, induced the State, as shown by the census of 1820, induced the State, as shown by the consus of 1820, induced the Legislature of 1825, to miss and set spart for pur-poses of education, a Literary Fund; which fund, by the provisions of that Act, was to be divided among the served countfunof the State, in the ratio of their free white population. This law remained in force until 1840, when, in consequence of the proportionate share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which North Carolina received from the General Government, and which had been added to the Literary fund, that fund became large enough to attract the attention of our eastern friends, and in violation of the provisions of the set of 1825, which was passed by the co-operation of our and in violation of the provisions of the set of 1625, which was passed by the co-operation of our Western representatives, they succeeded in effect-ing the passage of the present law, which divides the fund among the several counties according to their federal population. I think, sir, all must admit, that a fund of this kind, infended to improve and elevate the condition of those who are to be the future men and women of our country, should be more liberally distributed among such as are destitute of means, than among those whom circumstances may have blessed with fortune. But such is not the principle established by the law of 1840 ; under that | ber. law, we find that the section of the State showing the smallest resources, receives the least aid from the fund; while the section showing the greatest wealth, receives the most. Not only this, but we find that the Counties having the fewest number of children to educate, receive the largest portion of this fund; and the Counties having the greatest number, re-neive the smallest! For instance, the County of Ashe, which, according to the last census, had within its limits 1588 free white persons, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, received for the year 1847, from the literary fund, \$1,129, being about 66 cts. to each person ; while the County of Halifax, having 1971 between the ages mentioned, received \$2,035, being about \$1 60 to each. The County of Fancy, having 1,259, received \$909-74 cts. each; while the County of Bertle, having 1,164, received \$1,475, being \$1,27 to each. The county of Wilkes having 2,590, received \$1,718, being about 73 cents to each; while the County of Anson, having 2,259, received \$2,013, being 90 cents to each. Why it is, that dephile the amount which is found necessary that deable the amount which is found necessary for the annual tuition of a child, in the Counties of Wilkes and Ashe, should be expended for the like tuition in the Counties of Halifax and Bertie, is comething which Lam unable to understand. But, sir, we are told by the gentlemen representing these Counties, that they pay into the Public Treasury a larger amount of tax than we do, and ought there-fore to receive larger distributions. And I am ask-ed by the gentlemen them Bertie, how much tax my



SENATE.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate Rock Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. O. R. in Wilmington, passed its second and third read-

The Senate took up the bill to amend the Constitution, the question being on its passage. The Yeas and Nave were called for-three-fifths of the Senators being necessary for its passage. Ayes 25, Noes 19, not three-fifths. So the bill was

The Senate then resumed the Contested Election case from Orange, and Mr. McRae resumed his argument in behalf of the sitting member, and concluded.

Mr. Gilmer rose in reply; when the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bower asked leave to withdraw the resolutions offered by the portion of the Committee on behalf of which he made a report; objection being made, no question came before the Senate.

Mr. Gilmer then proceeded to address the Senate in reply to the counsel for the sitting mem-

The further consideration of the question was postponed until 3 o'clock to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Satterthwaite presented the following Protest .

The undersigned being of the minority do hereby solemnly protest against the vote of the majority of the House of Commons, on the 20th day of January, 1849, which

2. Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention by which the Federal Constitution was framed clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered ; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.

3 Resolved, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of Slavery are fraught with mischlef -well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt

disapprobation of every friend of the Union. 4. Resolved, That the enactment of any Law by

Congress, which shall abelish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States,

r. s bill o Ma R the Conscisution of the State; made the ororder of the day, the bill to establish a Plank

Read from Payetteville to Salisbury, was taken up. Mr. Williams of New Hanover offered an amendment, which was adopted, Ayes 45, Noes 44. The bill passed Ayes 50, Noes 40. A message was received from the Governor, trans-

mitting a communication from the commissi the Raleigh and Gaston Road-which, on motion of Mr. Williams of N. H was sent to the Senate, with

a proposition to print. Mr. Satterthwaite from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the bill to exempt the estate of the late Col. Wilson from taxation. Indefinitely postponed

The order, the Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, was next taken up. Mr. Rayner offered an amendment which he advocated at length. He was replied to by Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Thigpen, and Dobbin. Mr. D. had not concluded his remarks when the

House took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Bill supplemental to an act to establish Lunatic Asylum, was taken up. Mr. Stanly addressed the House on this subject, and moved to strike out " Lexington." The whole sitting was occupied in the discussion, when the question was put on the motion of Mr. S. and the House refused to strike out.

Mr. Ballard moved to reconsider the vote just taken. On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite this motion was

laid on the table; and on motion of Mr. Mebane, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Thursday next. The House took recess.

NIGHT SESSION. Mr. Rayner called up the Bill concerning a con vention to amend the constitution of the State. Several amendments were offered to the Bill, but

they were all rejected. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and a majority having voted in the affirma-tive, the Speaker decided that the bill had passed

its 2d reading. The decision of the chair was appealed from, and on this question the House was addressed by Messra.

Stanly, Rayner, Dobbin, Mebane, Clement and Mosely. Before the question was taken on the appeal, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24. SENATE.

A number of engroused bills from the House of Commons passed their first reading. A message was read from the Governor in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and the proposition of the House to print concurred in. The Senate then took up and considered the mess-

age from the House in relation to adjourning sine die on the 29th, which was concurred in, Ayes 42, Noes 4.

The bill to make better and more suitable provis

ENENING SESSION. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Parpow from

on motion of Mr. Stanly the Bill relating to fishe try in Tar River was taken up, and the House re-fused to concur in the amendments of the Senate The following bills and Resolutions passed their 3rd reading. Bill to amend 11th sect. 19th Chapt. Rev. Stat. concerning Prison-bounds: Bill supple-mental to an act to divide the County of Stokes.—

Bill to incorporate Shelby Male and Female Academy; Resolutions relative to Roanoke Inlet; Bill

quimmons Academy; Bill for regulating dismissals of appeals in Supreme Court &cc. &cc; Bill to at-tach a portion of Burke to Catawbs; Bill for the better organisation of the Militia in Iredell. The following passed their 2d reading. Bill to incorpo-Kinston in the county of Lenoir; (The bill to es-

tablish a new County by the name of Lafayette was indefinitely postponed. Mr. T. R. Caldwell advocated the passage of the bill) The Bill to increase the Revenue of the State was

taken up. Mr. Stanly moved to amend the 1st sect. by striking out "two" and inserting three. Adopted. Mr. McDowell opposed the adoption-and Mr.

Stanly advocated it. Mr. Rayner moved to strike out of the 2d sec

he word "two" and insert three. Adopted. Mr. Farrow moved to strike out of the 2d sed the words, "sailing and steam vessels"-rejected. Mesers. Farrow, Stevenson, Jones of Orange, Ray-

ner, Williams of N. Hanover, and Pigott supported the amendment. Measrs. Stanly, Caldwell of Burke, and Satter-

Mr. Pigett offered an amendment to 2d sect. ex-

\$3.00 and inserting \$6.00-adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, viz : the amendment Mr. T. J. Person to the amendment offered by Mr. Rayner, to the 11th section of the Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; which, after some remarks from Mesers. Person,

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Rayner, was decided in the negative-Yeas

The special order, the Bill supplemental to an act to establish the manstic Asylum, was taken up ental to an

the question being on the motion of Mr. Ballard, to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to strike out "Lexington." The question was detid-ed in the . firmative ; Ayes 51, Noes 41.

ed in the Armative ; A yes 51, Noes 41. The question was then on the motion of Mr. Stan-ly to strike out Lexington and insert Lincolnton-a division of the question was called for, and the House agreed to strike out. Mr. Stanly withdrew his motion to locate the A sy-lum at "Lincolnton," since the members from Lin-

coin had voted against striking out. Mr. T. J. Person moved to insert "at some in Wake County." Mr. Dobbin moved, Fayetteville; Mr. Caldwell, Greensboro; Mr. Russell, Ashboro': and Mr. Jones, Salisbury.

Messrs. T. R. Caldwell and Spivey spoke in fa vor of its location in or near Raleigh. The House then took recess.

EVENING SESSION. The bill to incorporate the town of Kinston, in the County of Lenoir, passed 3d and last reading. The bill to increase the Revenue of the State was next taken up.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the proviso by adding "Surgeon Dentists" Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the 7th section triking out the word " pistols." Adopted.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved an amendment to strike ut " pistols, bowie-knives and sword-canes." Adop-

An amendment by Mr. Person to the 8th Section by striking out \$10 and inserting \$5, was adopted.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment to strike out "offer to sell." Adopted.

Mr. Rayner offered an amendment, requiring the Public Treasure to furnish lists to tax-collectons of the articles contained in the bill .--Adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmation-Aves 40 :- Noes 25:

The House then took recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House proceeded to consider the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bill, the question being on the reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Rayner's son, Morse, Turney, Hill, Staunton, Atchison. amendment was adopted, moved by Mr. Leach, of Borland, R. W. Johnson, Westcott and Yulee-42. Davidson.

The motion prevailed, Ayes 51, Noes 1S. The question was then taken on Mr. Ravner's amendment, which was rejected, Ayes 35, Noes 50. Mr. Williams moved to strike out that feature of

the bill which proposes to transfer \$300,000 to the Manchester Road, which was adopted. Mr. Mebane then offered his amendment to an-

thorise a subscription of \$300,000 to the Manchester Road, on the sole account of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

The amendment was rejected. The question was then taken on the passage o

the bill, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 54, Nays 39. So the bill passed its third reading. Mr. Rayner called up the bill to amend the act to

ncorporate the Morth Carolina Mutual Company, which passed its second reading. A large number of Bills were disposed of, and then the House adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE

"Independent," of the North American, whose information seems to be remarkably accurate, states the following facts concerning a meeting of the committee of fifteen on Thursday last:

" Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missin sippi were not represented. Mr. Clayton re. fused positively to participate, and no substitute appeared in his stead. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland. who had been substituted for Chapman, declined the hopor in a formal letter. Mr. Peyton, of Kentucky, who had been named in place of M. Morehead, failed to attend, and Mr. Foote, was absent. Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, appeared in lies of General Rusk. At the opening of the meeting, Mr. King, of Alabama, was called in the chair, and Mr. Berrien renewed the motion which he had offered in caucus on Monday night. for the appointment of a sub-committee of five to prepare an address to the people of the Unit ted States, and not to the South alone, as was proposed by Mr. Calhoun. The proposition prevailed, and the following gentlemen were appoint.

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ed: Mr. Berrien, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cabell, M. Atchison and Mr. Bayly."

The same authority, in a previous letter, gives the following as the vote in the meeting of South. ern members on Monday the 15th, by which the motion to recommit Mr. Calhoun's address to the committee of fifteen was adopted:

AyEs-Messre. Clayton, Spruance, Pearce R Johnson, Roman, Ligon, Chapman, McLan Chrisfield, Flournoy, Goggin, Pendleton, Mt. Dowell, Fulton, Clingman, Barringer, Daniel, McKay. Berrien, T. B. King, J. W. Jones, Lamp. kin, Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, Hilliard, Tomp. kins, Metcalf, Underwood, Boyd, Morehead, Bell. Cocke, Crozier, Thomas, Gentry, Barrow, Haskell, Bowlin, Cabell, Rusk, Houston, Kaufman, Pillsbury-44.

NAVE-Mesers Mason, Hunter, Atkinson, Meade, Bocuck, Bayly, Bedinger, Thompson, W. Brown, Vecable, Butler, Calboun, Wallace, Simp son, Woodward, Holmes, Rhett, Haralson, Iver. son, W. R. King, Fitzpatrick, GAYLE, Harris, Inge, Peyton, Davis, Foote, I. Thompson, Featherston, H. G. Brown, Downs, LaSere, Harman,

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, offered some mod. erate Resolutions, upon which Mr. Calhoun commented as follows :

When the resolutions (says "Independent") had been read and submitted, Mr. C rose under feelings of ill-suppressed excitement. He declared, if a vote was pressed, he would offer an amendment asserting that a dissolution of the Union was preferable to emancipation of the Slaves. No test was taken, and the resolutions went to the table, with others offered by Mr. Rusk, embracing the same general view. The resolutions of Mr. Rusk, and some circum-

stances concerning them, are given in the follow ng extract from delphia Ledger: The point which Mr. Calhoun expected to carry was the adoption of the address, and its signa. ture by all the members present. - He was at once resisted by such men as Clayton, Gentry, Stephens, and others-all Whigs ; but the resistance he most dreaded was that of Texas and Florida. Between Mr. Calhoun and the Senators from Texas there had existed considerable coolness ever since the vote on the Oregon bill of the last session; but Mr. Calhoun had hoped at least to divide the Senators from that State, and to win one of them over to his views. In this he signal. ly failed. Gen. Rusk is said to have answered with manly firmness, that he could only listen to Mr. Calhoun, as the conversation of the latter was couched in respectful terms, but that as a man he could not be driven or made to sign an instrument which he condemned. If Mr. Calhoun meant to denounce him, he wu ready to defend himself. He was quite willing to have his motives compared with those of other. General Rusk would, in no case, look on the dissolution of the Union but as the greatest calamity that can befall the whole country. He would not a sign an address that, in the alightest degree, 72. ferred or pointed to it as a remedy. The man was not born that could surround him with sufficient terror to make him sign such an instrument, and if everybody else signed it and acted upon it, he would rather, in a civil war, draw the sword in defence of the Union, than he guilty of an act disapproved of by his conscience. Yet, with all this manly devotion to the Union, Gen. Rusk is not less ardent, though discreet, in his defence of Southern rights and compromises of the Constitution, as you may see from the following resolutions, which were proposed by him, as a substituit for Mr. Calhoun's address : 1. Resolved, That this country look upon the Union as the only safe guarantee of Republican and Constitutional liberty. 2. Resolved, That a strict adacrence to letter and epirit of the Constitution, in an its compromises, is our only safety. 3. Resolved. That it is inconsistent with the broad principles of justice, and a palpable infriction on the spirit of the Constitution to exclude by legislative enactments, any portion of the cilizens of the United States, from a full and equal participation in the benefits of any territory atquired by the common blood and treasure of all the States. 4. Resolved, That in our capacity as representatives, we would firmly resist all attempts # partial, and therefore oppresive and unjust legit lation, and that we have an abiding confidence in an appeal to the patriotic citizens of every portion of this confederacy, to secure and protect our constituents in the enjoyment of all their constitutional rights. 5. Resolved, That if Northern fantics and politicians persist in carrying out their unjust plans, the American people and the civilized world will hold them responsible for any consequences that may ensue

thwaite opposed it. cepting vessels under 20 tons burthen-adopted. Mr. Farrow offered an amendment to tax every road-wagon \$2.00-rejected. Mr. Barringer moved to amend dy striking out The House then took recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

Williams and Stevenson, was rejected.

42, Nays 50. Mr. Rayner then moved to strike out of the 11th section the following word, immediately preceding the proviso of said section, viz : " which it is hereby declared and enacted shall be preferred to the mortgage and pledge to be executed under the previous provisions of this act: and all such other mortgages and pledges as may have been heretofore executed by said Company, to secure the State against its loss by reason of her endorsement for said Company, and

supplemental to an act to provide building for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; Bill to incorporate Per-

County pays annually lists the Tressury ?. In an-swer to my friend from Bestic Ledmitthat she pays a less amount than the County which he represents but if she paid more, it does not follow necessarily that she would receive any more of the School fund than she now does. And why? Because the basis upon which this fund is distributed, is population. and not Taxation ; so that if the County of Wilkes paid into the Treasury as much tax as the County of New Hanover, which I believe pays near \$4,000, but paid it upon hand instead of the poll, she would not receive, under the present law, one dollar more of the school fund than she now does.

I think I am not mistaken, Mr. Speaker, when say that no part of the Literary fund, except that arising from Retailers licenses and Tavern and Auction Tax, was raised by State taxes If not, the counties which claim as a right the larger portion of the fund, upon the ground that they pay more mo-mey into the Treasury, contributed no more to this fund than other counties in the State, and are, therefore, entitled to receive no more. The entire fund consists of Bank stock, Railroad bonds, State bonds, stock in Navigation Companies, Retailer's floences, Tavern and Auction tax, Entry money on vacant lands, &c. Much the larger portion of the fund, however, same from the General Government; and our Eastern friends contend, that inasmuch as it was allotted to the different States according to their fedthe several counties upon that basis. But I have not as yet been brought to believe that the Act of Congress, dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, imposed any obligation upon us to dis-tribute that fund after it came into our possession, otherwise than according to the wants of the comunity, or give our eastern friends any right to demand a different appropriation. Besides, sir, no in-considerable portion of the literary fund has been derived from land entries; the report of the Treasthey shows that nine thousand one hundred and tighty five dollars was received from this source du-sing the year ending 1st Sept. 1847, much the larger perion of which was paid by land enterers in the Mountain counties of the State.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the vote which will soo taken upon the bill under consideration, will set the State of North Carolina right upon this question. I believe, sir, of all the States which have esished a system of Common Schools, that North Carolina presents a single example of dividing the fund received for that purpose, according to federal population. And if the vote upon this bill shall shew that the East is still unwilling to do justice, we of the West have reason to congratulate ourselves, that the power to control the legislation of t he State will not always be confined to the section where it now is. The numerical superiority of the West over the East in our Legislative Halls cannot much longer exist; but the rapid increase of the Moun-tain Counties in population and wealth will soon bring about at least a balance of power.

But suffer me, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, to re mark, that although I have had occasion in the course of my remarks to use the terms East and West, that othing is farther from my intention, than to add e least particle of fuel to the flame of sectional jestusy. I desire that the whole State of North Carolina should share alike in the benefits of legislation. I am a North Carolinian in principle and feeling, and I trust the votes which I have given this Legislature, prove me a North Carolinian in action.

FOTURE ANNEXATION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES .- The London newspapers, as well as the Canadian journals, are discussing the bility of the peaceable annexation of Canada, to the United States, which, in a way, is as novel us it is interesting. There is a strong par ty in Canada, among the people, who favor such a project ; and those concerned in it, not the officials, are deliberately throwing out the idea that such may be the pitimate deatiny in consequence, as they allege, of the suicidal policy of the British government towards those provinces. The public mind in Canada is cer-tainly preparing for such a project, and the mover ments taking place in the United States may bring it to maturity sooner than either the British or American governments dream of.

into any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5 Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States ; yet, for the sake of preserving the peace, and promoting the perpetuity of the U-nion, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and

California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

6. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolu-tions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses. First. Because the name and authority of the

State of North Carolins, has been usurped to denounce " aggression" upon our rights which are not enumerated, to reprobate " certain politicians of the North," who are not named, and to intimate a forcible resistance to " recent proceedings in Congress," (perhaps the future action of the General Government.) which are not defined.

Secondly. Because this General Assembly was not elected to revise the proceeding of Congress, nor to denounce in the name of North Carolina, other portions of this confederany. But if we had been chosen for that purpose, it would be due to the dignity and character of the State, that her remoustrance against any aggressions, upon the rights, and her warnings against any mischiefs which are sincerely believed to be likely to disturb the " peace" of the Country, should be spoken (if entered at all) with plain and manly sincerity, not in unmeaning generalities

Third. Because in one part of said Resolutions it is asserted as a principle of the constitution, that Congress has no power to prohibit the extension of Slavery in "any of the Territories of the Union. and but in the next, it is declared that we are will ing it should be done by Congress, regardless of the constitution, provided " we" are not understood as thereby conceding the power of Congress to do it ! all which appears to the undersigned to be a plain absurdity

Fourth. Because if Congress does possess the por er under the Constituiton to prohibit Slavery in the Perritories, now free! the first proposition is false. and if Congress have no such power, then the second proposition is nothing more or less than a recommendation to Congress to violate the Constitution, which they and we (their assumed advisers) have all sol-

emuly sworn to support. Fylh. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority in this whole proceeding as being well calculated (they will not say designed) to create the impression that the people of North Carolina would be willing under certain contingencies to give up the Union of the States, and to that extent give encouragement to " reckless politicians" of the South as well as of the North, who seem determined to 'rule or ruin"-whereas this General Assembly must know that such an impression would be doing great injustice to our constituents.

Sizth. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority, because all such Resolutions are useless, and unprofitable, more especially as the major-ity have themselves voted that the institution of Slavery was "maturely considered" in the Conven-tion which framed the Federal Constitution, "and that the Union of the United States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder." But if any vote of a majority of this General Assembly could give either more "distinct" or more "ample" guarantees, it may at least be doubted whether we add to those guarantees by solemnly asserting what are the rights of Slavsholders under the Constitu-tion, only for the sake of volunteering our advice to disregard it, and that for no better reason than that it has been done before ; thus commending the Con-stitution as the better theory ? but its violation as the better practice for Statesmen, and for the pro-tection of Southern rights? B. F. SATTERTHWAITE,

ion for femes covert, was debated by Mesura, Smith. Joyner, and Woodfin. The bill then passed its 3d reading, Ayes 33, Noes 8.

Several reports from Select Committees were made, and the bill concerning Oysters was laid upon the table.

Mr. Murchison called up the bill to incorporate ayetteville and Salisbury Plank Road Company, which was read the second time, and passed, Ayes 22, Noes 20-the vote not being considered a test. Mr. Worth called up the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep rivers, which was read the second time.

The Charlotte and Danville Railroad bill was offered by Mr. Bower, as an amendment to this bill. The Senate took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Contested Election case from Orange coming up, Mr. Speight moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. Lillington was opposed to this mode of evading a decision upon this subject. If gentlemen are disinclined to go into this investigation, they should not seek to shift the responsibility upon the fast escaping time which remains of the session. The subject has been under consideration for a long time, the committee have been engaged in a laborious investigation of it for three weeks-and we are to be told now that no decision is to be had, and one member actually proposes to lay it over beyond the period of the

session, to the 4th of March, by which the claims of instice will be defeated. Mr. L. went on in an earnest and animated manner to press for a decision of this case, and, in conclusion, moved to postpone the matter until 3 o'clock on Friday, to give time for members to come to a decision .-"he motion prevailed, Ayes 23, Nays 21.

A number of private bills passed their second and third reading.

The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bower withdrew his amend. ment-being the Charlotte & Danville Road bill. The bill passed its second reading, Ayes 25, Nays 15-no test.

The Charlotte and Danville Road bill then passed its second reading, Ayes 22, Nays 18,no test.

On motion of Mr. Hargrove, the bill to incorporate the Granville Mechanics Association, was taken up, and passed its second and third reading ; also the bill to incorporate Lafaverte Division Sons of Temperance ; and the resolution in favor of B. F. Moore.

The Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

A number of bills and resolutions, chiefly of a private nature, passed their second and third reading among them: the bill making it the duty of Sheriffs, &c. to make deeds for lands and slaves sold under execution; the bill concerning public reads in Brunswick and Beaufort Counties; to lay off a road in Yancy County ; to amend the Revised Statutes entiled Revenue; [lays a tax of \$10 on retailers of Spirituous Liquore ; Ayes 27 ;] to amend an act to appoint commissioners for Rockford, in Surry ; to uthorize Maj. Jno. Clark, of Beaufort, to make a merrow. road on his own land; resolution in favor of N. D. Mariner, late Sheriff of Martin ; to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquers within three miles of Floral College; to incorporate the town of Sladesville, in Hyde; to incorporate South Creek Swamp land Company ; to incorporate the Trustees of Plymouth Academy ; to smend an act to incorporate the town of Wilkesboro'.

The Senate then adjourned, Ayes 33, Noes 12.

Barringer, and Caldwell, of Guilford for, and Messrs. Stanly, Dobbin, Stevenson, Hayes, and T. R. Caldwell, against the amendment, it was decided in the affirmative-Yeas 52, Nays 42. Mr. J. M. Leach moved a reconsideration of the

vote just taken, pending the consideration whereof, after a debate between Messrs. Leach, Satterthwaite, McDowell, of Iredell, Stanly, Rayner and others, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE. Mr Gilmer introduced three several bills; one o which was to provide for salling a convention to a-mend the State Constitution; Mr. Woodfin, a bill to provide for a survey of Catawba river ; Mr. Ashe, a bill to extend the limits of the town of Wilmington. &c., which bills passed their first reading.

A number of engrossed bills from the House passd their first reading. The resolution in favor of Ailsy Medlin. of Frank-

hird reading. The bill to amend an act sutitled an act to incororate the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, was ebated by Mr. Miller for and Mr. Woodfin against. when the bill passed its second and third reading. Mr. Bethel more to reconsider the bill to tax retailers of Spirituous Liquors \$10 for license, which did not prevail, Ayes 11, Noes 28.

The engrossed bill to regulate the Courts in Gason and Lincoln, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Conner, and passed its third reading. Mr. Ashe called up the bill to incorporate

Fayetteville Plank Road Company, which was read the third time. Mr. Thompson, of Wake, defined his position. He

vas willing to go for the great Central Railroadbut was unwilling to connect with its projects too umbrous to be sustained-he was willing that the Cape Fear navigation bill should accompany it, bat they must have more. All these were secondary in importance to the Central Railroad, and he was unprepared to vote upon them-and moved that this bill lie upon the table, and be made the order for 11 o-morrow.

Mr. Worth was of opinion that the fate of one of these bills depended upon another, and he could ee no use in delay. If they are to pass, let the question be taken ; if they are to fail let them go. He hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. Thumpson made a brief rejoinder, when Mr. Woodfin took the floor. He wished to insist that this will be not postponed. Can we not vote for this, with a confidence that gentlemen would vote for others. He was willing to vote for this bill now, and then he proposed to take up the contral bill and pass that.

Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion, and the bill Passed, Ayes 22, Noes 19.

Mr. Woodfin called up the North Carolina Railroad bill, which prevailed, Ayes 22, Noes 14. The bill was then read the third time.

The whole afternoon Sessien was pretty much accupied in the consideration of the N. C. Central Rail Road Bill, on its 2d reading ; when, after an animated debate, and the most intense excitement, the Bill pessed its 3d reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker-the Scuate vote standing 22 to 32. The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. A resolution in favor of B. F. Moore was received from the Senate, and named its 1st. 2d and third reading.

On motion of Mr. Keene, the bill for the improve ment of Smith's River was taken up and considered. The bill was amended and passed its 2d reading. Mr. Stanly introduced a bill allowing compensa-

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE: GEN. TAY-LOR'S COURSE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette who paid a visit to General Taylor recently, says :

General Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business, to read the numerous letters. many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers. "Besides, says the General, "I am not ye

President, and when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments, and i it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be in County, was taken up, and passed its second and shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office holder and that the applicant does ; for as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because ne voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege ; but such desecration of office and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of. to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of triand or foe. The offices of the government should in filled with men of all parties ; and as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest good men, and as the new appointments will of course be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I oc not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my eabinet, 1 intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not as come of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge; but I do not believe that those who voted for me, wish me to be a mere partizan President, and I shall therefore try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe they will ever pase. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

> FREE COLORED SCHOOLS IN LOUISLANS .- The House of Representatives, of La.have passed a bill appropriating annually the sum of one thousand dollars for the support of schools for free children of color. Up to this time, the free people of color have contributed their full share of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools. without in the slightest degree participating in their benefite. This is great injustice-compatible neither with Democracy nor Republicanism, as Mr. Pile observed. It is not an inconsiderable portion of the tazation that is borne by the free people of color-the public schools are closed to them, although their property is burdened for the support of that metitution. This is not equita ble on the part of the stronger toward the weaker Ciass.

The bill is now before the Senate, having passed the House of Representatives, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will deem it, as the House has done, a mere act of justice, to say nothing of Q to be derived from

Mr. Foote put an interogatory to Mr. Morehead. "If the Wilmot Proviso should be enacted, would not the gentleman then be for disunion ?" Mr. Morehead, "No, so help me God, never. will never raise the parricidal arm against this glorious Union for any such cause !"

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N. Y. Herold

EF It is separted in the Canada papers, that the Provincial Ministry have agreed to recommend to Parliament the endorsement of bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 for the Great Western Railroad, and a like som for the Montreal & Portland line. Parliament meets for the winter session the first weak in January. The Montreal Herald says that T rail Iron can be delivered from England, at the present market value, \$30 a ton, or a little more than half the price it would have. ost a year ago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14. The splendid steamer Empire State of the New fork and Boston line via Fait Biner, was burned ast night to the water's edge at the latter place. York and Boston line via B York and Boston line via Formation latter place. Iast night to the water's edge, at the latter place. So sudden was the fire that it was found impos-sible to save any thing. The boat was valued at #150 000 insured for \$100,000.

EDWD. STANLY. We adopt the foregoing as our protest. JNO. Y. HICKS, D. F. CALDWELL.

Mr. Leach presented petitions respecting Ralig ious Societies. Referred to Committee on Proposi tions and Grievances.

Mr. Meintosh introduced a bill for the better or ganization of the militia in Iredell, passed 1st and 2d readings.

Mr. Mebane, a Bill concerning appeals, passe Ist and 2d reading. Mr. T. R. Caldwell, a bill to amend an act to in-

porporate a Turnpike from the County of Barke to ome point in South Carolina. Mr. Isaac White presented a memorial asking to

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker decided that the vote of a majority was only necessary to pass the Bill concerning a convention to amend the Constitution, which was acted on last night.

Mr. Stanly appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was reversed.

Mr. Stanly moved to lay the whole matter on the

table. Lost; Ayes 12, Noes 88. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to reconsider

the vote by which the bill was rejected. Lost .-Ayes 77, Noes 25. Mr. Steels introduced a bill for the improvement

of Lumber River. Read 1st time. Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal an act entitled an act

to prevent the fire-hunting of fowls. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Stanly, a bill concerning the Kceper of the Capitol, &c. Passed 1st reading.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to adjourn size die on 29th. Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions

and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the bill to amend an act concerning Religious Societies. The

bill did not pass. The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Ra-leigh Rail Road was then taken up, the question be-ing on the amendment of Mr. Rayner. On this Bill there was a discussion, which centin-

ued until the House took reces.

tion to the Reporter of the Supreme Cour. Morganton. Passed 1st and 2d readings. Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to put the bill introduce ed by Mr. Stanly in favor of Reporter of Supreme Court. Carried.

Mr. C. then offered an amandment, which was adopted, & the bill passed its 3rd reading. Mr Mebane offered a Resolution to require the Pub. Treasurer to procure a seel of office. Passed 1st, 2d, and 3rd time.

Mr. Mebane offered a Resolution in favor

Door-keepers. Passed its 1st and 2d reading. On motion of Mr. Carmichael, the bill to alter the mode of electing constables in the County of Wilkes was taken up and passed its 2d reading. The bill to arrange the Captains districts was in

definitely postponed. The following bills and resolutions passed their 2d reading : to authorize the County Courts of Hali-fax to sell the lot on which the old Court House is situated; for the relief of Ephraim Shults; to amend an act establishing the County of Alexander; to a-

ty of Duplin; supplemental to an act to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alamance. amended and passed ; to incorporte the Macon coup-

blessing of education among a class of people who have always been true to the State, and faithful to their public duties, whenever called upon to discharge them -- New Orleans Courier.

TT The Boston Post says that two young Penasylvaniane, now in Boston, have invented a loco-motive by which a vehicle is propelled at the rate af 200 or 300 miles per hour. Ice and snow are no impediment to its operation. The Post says it is precluded from revealing the method, but half endorses, it, saying the inventors are not visionaries, but the authors of at least one very meful invention.

NEW YORK CHOLERA .- No new case of death by cholera has occurred at the marine hospital since the last report; nor has there been a case in the city, since December 20.

A LIVE ST. CLAUS A negro was found fast in mend an act incorporating the Milton Female Insti- the flue of a chunney at Savannah, on Christmas tute; Resolution in favor of C. L. Hinton; bill to morning, and was with difficulty extricated. He amend an act to lay off a Turnpike from Hyde to represented himself to be a runaway, and to have ing with any in this country, makes their assortment Tyrrell ; to incorporate Belmont Lodge, in the coun- entered the chimney to escape detection.

A BATCHELOR -Louis Napoleon is unmarried. His cousin, whose aristocratical title is the ty Cavalry company; to incorporate a Manufactur- "Prince" Mathidle Demildoff, is to do the honors ing company in Randolph County.

THATS & CLARK have turned out the Above number of Piano Fortes, from their Mas-ufactory in New York, since its establishment, and we therefore conclude, that with all the facilities to procure the requisite materials, which they have readily at command, (aided by the improvements which have regularly progressed in their manufac-ture ;) they have now arrived at considerable perfection in their tone and finish.

Among a supply recently received is one with 64 octaves, made of rich and beautifully variegated Rose-wood, small round cornered case, projecting front, carved gothic tablet, with large swelled ocis-gon legs. This with others, received from the Manufactory of H. Woncsersn, a house of equal standis very complete, the prices of which vary from 200, to \$450-and in every instance they will warrant them to give entire astisfaction to purchasers. GAINES, RICHES & CO. Sycamore Street,

Petersburg, Va.