

and accepted. The Senate then proceeded to vote for Judge, as follows, viz:

For Mr. Bailey 19, for Mr. Hall 18, for Mr. Stanley 3, for Mr. Heath 3. Scattered to vote a second time for Judge, as follows, viz: Those who voted for Mr. Bailey, are Messrs. Waddell, (Sp.) Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Burney, Carson, Dockery, Davidson, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Moody, Moyer, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Taylor and Williams, 20.

Those who voted for Mr. Hale, are Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Keer, Mebane, Mosely, Morehead, Moore, Reid, Reinhardt and Whitaker 19. Scattered 6.

Mr. Cooper of Martin, on the part of the Committee, to superintend the election, reported that J. L. Bailey, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in, is duly elected. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, entitled a bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys, which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, which was read the third time. On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards being called to the Chair, the bill, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a County by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time, the Committee having spent some time thereon, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill to the Senate, the question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the negative, yeas 20 nays 24.

COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 11. The House proceeded to the election of Judge, when John L. Bailey received the following votes, viz: Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Brummell, Campbell, Clayton, Clement, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Daverton, Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fleming, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Gilliam, Glad, Graham, Granberry, J. W. Guinn, Guthrie, W. S. Harris, Hill, Hollingsworth, Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Jefferson, E. Jordan, J. A. King, N. J. King, Kenyon, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudermilk, I. Matthews, C. H. Matthews, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, M'Alister, M'Clennahan, M'Rae, Paiton, J. H. Perkins, A. Perkins, Pinkston, Pritchard, Rayner, Satterthwaite, Smallwood, Smith, Swift, Thomas, K. Whitely—60.

For Edward Hall—Messrs. Averitt, Blount, Bonn, Byrd, Calloway, Casler, Coor, Cotter, Daniel, Eaton, George, L. A. Gwyn, Hartley, Hawkins, Mr. Speaker, Hoke, Holland, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, MacIn, Neill, Nye, Rhand, Roberts, Simpson, Stockard, Tomlinson, Williamson, Dunn—34.

For Robert Heath—Messrs. Criz, Irion, Moyer, N'Neil, Watson, R. Whitley—6.

For Michael Hoke—Messrs. Chambers, Marshall, Roebuck, Tuton—4.

For Daniel Baker—Mr. Henry.

For James Allen—Mr. J. F. Lea.

Mr. Loudermilk, from the Committee of superintendence, reported that John L. Bailey had received a majority of the whole number of votes and was duly elected. Mr. Hoke introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to make provision for receiving the Surplus Revenue; read, 1st, 2d, and 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Calloway presented a bill concerning State prosecutions by Justice out of Court, and Mr. Henry a bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; read first time and passed. The engrossed bill from the Senate, conferring Banking privileges on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 12. Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they had passed the following Resolutions, viz: Resolution in favor of the heirs at law of James M'Intire, dec'd, or their legal representatives; Resolution in favor of Edward Stanley, Solicitor; Resolution in favor of George Hoover, Sheriff of Randolph Co.; Resolution authorizing the Governor to make provision for receiving the surplus revenue; all of which were read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. Certain Resolutions of Mr. J. W. Bryan, concerning the surplus revenue, were ordered to lie on the table. A bill concerning the county of Davie; a bill to lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin in Macon County, across the Nantahala Mountain to valley river, and thence to the Georgia line; were severally read 3 times and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate consider the bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys to be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the public deposits; decided in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 18. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the said bill, and after some discussion, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 12. The House was principally engaged in Committee of the whole on the consideration of the bill from the Senate, conferring banking privileges on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; and in hearing an able and eloquent address from Mr. Memminger, in support of the same, as connected with his agency. On motion of Mr. Haywood, the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 13. Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed the following Engrossed Resolutions, viz: Resolution concerning Enrolled bills; resolution in favor of William Merry, Sheriff of Camden County, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate; the first named resolution was read, and on motion of Mr. Edwards, ordered to lie on the table—the last named was read three times, and ordered to be Enrolled. Mr. Mosely presented the following resolution, viz: Resolved, that the Public Treasurer,

pay to Green Hill, the sum of \$30,11, for sundry articles furnished for the use of the Legislature, and that he be allowed the same in the settlement of his public accounts; which was read three times and ordered to be Engrossed. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole; Mr. Polk being called to the chair, when the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up; viz: A bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress, to regulate the deposits of the public money, and after having spent some time therein, on motion of Mr. Waddell, the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

COMMONS.

Friday, Jan. 13. The bill to alter the dividing line between the Counties of Bladen and Cumberland, was read and on motion of Mr. Gillespie, indefinitely postponed. Mr. Farrow presented a bill to provide for draining Mattamusket Lake in Hyde County, which was read the first time and passed. Mr. Moore, presented a bill concerning depositions of persons confined in Jail, which passed its third reading and ordered to be Engrossed.—A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the Engrossed resolution relative to the appointment of an additional engrossing Clerk, and asking the concurrence of this House; the said resolution was amended, read three times and passed as amended. Mr. Hoskins presented a bill to repeal in part an act, "entitled an act," for the better regulation of the town of Edenton, passed in the year 1831; which was read the first time and passed. On motion the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins, in the chair, when the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston rail road Company, and the bill conferring banking privileges on said Company, were read; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had made further progress in the consideration of the subjects referred to them; but not having completed the same, asked leave to sit again, the report was concurred in, and leave granted as prayed for.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 14—Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bill and resolution, viz: A bill concerning depositions of persons confined in jail; a resolution in favor of the Occanality Turnpike Company; in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. The above named bill and resolution were read three times and ordered to be enrolled. On motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, ordering that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses go into an election immediately for a Trustee of the University, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of P. W. Kirell; and inform that House, that Andrew Joyner is in nomination for the appointment.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill prescribing the manner in which contested elections of Governor shall be determined in this State; which was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. J. W. Bryan, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to altering the times of holding the courts in the Edenton district, reported unfavorably thereon; in which report, the Senate concurred.

Mr. Baker presented the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of dollars, to complete a road leading from Morganton, in Burke county, across the great Iron mountain into the State of Tennessee; and that they report by bill or otherwise; which was read and adopted.

Received from the House of Commons the resignation of John C. Taylor, as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Granville; which was read and accepted.

Received from the House of Commons a message, in which they do not agree to vote immediately for a Trustee of the University. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole; when they took up the unfinished business of yesterday, after having spent some time therein, the committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill, and amendments; when Mr. Williams moved that the bill and amendments be postponed indefinitely; the question recurring thereon, it was decided in the negative, yeas 5, nays 40.

COMMONS.

Saturday, Jan. 14—The Bill to incorporate the town of Rolesville, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Gales presented a resolution in favor of Wm. Thompson, which was read three times and passed, and ordered to be engrossed. A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed resolution in favor of Green Hill. The said resolution passed its third reading and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gales introduced a bill authorizing and empowering the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to appoint special Magistrates in counties where there are now, or hereafter may be incorporated cities or towns within the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill to confer banking privileges on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company. The Chairman reported that he was instructed by the committee of the whole, to report the

bill to the House without amendment. Mr. Irion now moved that said bill be postponed indefinitely. The question thereon was decided in the negative, yeas 48, nays 56. Mr. L. A. Gwyn proposed to amend the bill, by adding the following as an additional section, viz: "It shall be in the power of the next General Assembly to alter, amend, or repeal this law, if they think fit to do it, without the consent of the corporation;" the question was decided in the negative, yeas 41, nays 60. Mr. Irion moved to amend the bill, by adding the following, viz: "That it shall be in the power of the Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal, alter, or amend this act, at any time before it is finally passed by the Legislatures of Tennessee or Kentucky, with or without the consent of the corporation." The question on the adoption of this amendment, was decided in the negative, yeas 42, nays 59. The bill was then put on its passage, and the question is, shall the said bill pass the second reading, was determined in the affirmative, yeas 53, nays 49. The House then adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 16. On motion of Mr. Moyer, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, entitled a bill to authorize Wm. L. Blount and his associates to erect a bridge across Great Contentia Creek, near Washington ferry on said Creek, which was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Moyer, amended & passed; the bill was then read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Mosely presented a resolution in favor of the doorkeeper; which was read three times and passed, and ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill entitled a bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State under the act of Congress, to regulate the deposits of the public money; which was read the third time,—when Mr. J. W. Bryan moved to strike out all after the words "a bill," and insert in lieu thereof, a substitute therefor, embracing the two-fifth system. The question recurring thereon, it was decided in the negative, yeas 23, nays 24; when Mr. Hargrave moved that the bill lie on the table; which was decided in the negative, yeas 17, nays 30. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill the third reading, which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 21; upon this question, Mr. Edwards called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Barnett, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cooper of Gates, and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hawking, Houlder, Hussey, Joyner, Kerr, Marsteller, Mebane, Moody, Mosely, Moyer, Morehead, Reinhardt, Sanders, Skinner, and Spruill, 26 yeas.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hall, Hargrave, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reid, Reding, Taylor, Williams, J. Whitaker, 21 nays. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill entitled a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1833, entitled an act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time and passed; when Mr. J. W. Bryan moved the following amendment as an additional section, viz:

"Be it further enacted, That in case the Stockholders of the said Bank should refuse to accept of this amendment of the charter, upon the terms therein prescribed, the amount of moneys appropriated by the State to be invested therein, shall be placed to the credit of the Public Treasurer, to be disposed of according to the third and fourth sections of an act, entitled an act to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys, which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, passed at this session of the General Assembly," which was agreed to; the bill then passed the second and third reading as amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill, entitled a bill concerning the Bank of Cape Fear; which was read the first time and passed; when sundry amendments were offered by Messrs. Joyner, Morehead, and J. W. Bryan. The bill then passed its third reading, as amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bill and resolution, viz: A bill to incorporate the town of Rolesville; a resolution in favor of Wm. Thompson; which were read three times and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Morehead presented a bill, entitled a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior courts of law and Equity, for the counties of Stokes and Guilford; which was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed; also a bill, entitled a bill to alter the time of holding the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Caswell; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Joyner presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be authorized and directed to pay to Leander Truitt, one dollar per day, for his services as messenger to the Senate, and assistant door-keeper, the present session; and that he be allowed the same in the settlement of his public accounts, which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 16. The engrossed bill to confer banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston rail road Company, on certain terms and conditions, was read the third

time. Mr. L. A. Gwyn moved that said bill lie on the table, until the third Monday of November, 1838; the question thereon was decided in the negative, yeas 49 nays 35. Mr. L. A. Gwyn moved to amend the bill by inserting the following: "Provided, that should there be at any stage of the charter, an amount of subscription more than is authorized by the charter, that the subscriptions of non-residents of those States, which have or may hereafter sanction this charter, shall be stricken off before any reduction shall be made in the subscription of the citizens of those States, whose sanction is required by this charter." The question thereon was decided in the affirmative, yeas 103 nays 1. Mr. L. A. Gwyn, offered the following amendment; viz:

"Be it further enacted, that no Bank Corporation, shall subscribe or hold shares in this Bank, directly or indirectly." The question on the adoption of this amendment, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 65 nays 39. Mr. Irion, moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section, in the following words; viz:

"Be it further enacted, that when said Bank, or any branch or agency thereof, shall refuse to redeem any note or other paper issued by said bank or any of its branches or agencies, on demand in gold or silver coin of the United States, the charter of said bank shall then be forfeited and expire immediately." The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the negative, yeas 40 nays 64.

Mr. L. A. Gwyn, offered the following amendment; viz:

"Be it further enacted, that the succeeding Legislature of this State, shall have full power and authority, to alter, amend or repeal this charter." The question on the adoption thereof, was decided in the negative, yeas 41 nays 63.

Mr. Irion offered the following amendment viz:

"Be it further enacted, That the Legislature of this State, shall have power to alter, amend or repeal this charter at any time before the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, have given their sanction to this charter." The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the negative yeas 40, nays 64. The question shall the said bill pass the third reading, was determined in the affirmative, yeas 53, nays 50.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Adams, Bedford, Brummell, Byrd, Campbell, Calloway, Casler, Clayton, Clement, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Criz, Erwin, Farrow, Fleming, Gales, Grady, Graham, Granberry, J. W. Guinn, Guthrie, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Hoke, Holland, Horton, Jefferson, J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, Lindsay, Loudermilk, I. Matthews, C. H. Matthews, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAllister, M'Clennahan, Melchor, Nye, Paiton, J. H. Perkins, Pinkston, Roberts, Satterthwaite, Simpson, Smith, Swift, Thomas, Ward—53.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Averitt, Blount, Chambers, Coor, Cotter, Daniel, Dunn, Eaton, Faison, Gary, Gee, George, Gillespie, Gilliam, L. A. Gwyn, Hartly, Hawkins, Henry, Hollingsworth, Hooker, Howard, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, E. Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Kenyon, I. W. Lane, W. A. Lea, J. F. Lea, MacIn, Maulsby, Moyer, McNeill, A. Perkins, Pritchard, Rand, Roebuck, Sloan, Smallwood, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, Tomlinson, Tuton, Watson, R. Whitley, K. Whitley, Williamson—50.

Several Revised Statutes were passed during the day.

IN SENATE JAN. 6th.

REMARKS OF MR. REID.

On the Bill conferring Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Company.

Mr. Speaker:—

I rise, sir, not to make a speech; but a sense of duty to my own feelings, and obligations to those whom I have the honor to represent, make it necessary that I should give some of the reasons which will influence me in recording my vote against the bill now under consideration. Aware, as I am, of the censure that awaits him who opposes any thing connected with this scheme of Internal Improvement, it makes it doubly necessary that those reasons should be given. To the grand project, the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road, I claim to be an advocate, and it has my hearty wishes for its accomplishment; and if proof of this is necessary, my vote will be found among those who first gave the act of incorporation its existence. This work is one of surpassing importance; it is a magnificent scheme, and none would go further, in the bounds of reason, in contributing his mite towards its completion, than the individual who addresses you. But, Sir, a Rail Road is one thing and a Bank is another; and it cannot follow that because I am friendly to the Road, that I must also vote for a Bank; I beg sir, that Senators will take this into consideration.

We are told that without extending banking privileges, this work must fail; with perfect respect for the opinions of others, I must say that I am inclined to doubt this position. This brings us to inquire if the road, when completed, will yield a profit to the share holders? If I am answered that it will not, it is the strongest argument against the work; I for one believe that the work will yield a handsome income to the stockholders; and if so, why heap a boon upon that which is already profitable? I may entertain towards banking institutions generally, a sensitive jealousy; but if I err, I wish to do so on the safe side.

Sir, the Bill now under consideration, proposes to charter a Bank with Twelve Millions of dollars as its capital. This, sir, is a much larger capital in proportion to the country in which it is intended to circulate, than the Bank of the United States ever had. The Bank of the United States was incorporated with a capital of thirty-five millions for the whole union; this was something like one and a half millions to each State; but this Bank is intended for three or four States, with a capital of Twelve Millions, which is three millions to each State—double the amount of the capital of the U. States

Bank in proportion to the territory in which it is to circulate its notes. It proposes, further, to issue a paper currency to the amount of twenty-four millions, and to establish in your State a branch; and, sir, I now ask what security have we, while only a small portion if any of the Road is built in this State, that the whole of this may not be put in circulation in this State, and thereby exclude the capital of our own citizens, and carry with it general consternation and ruin?

One clause in this bill makes it the duty of your Treasurer to receive the notes of this Bank in payment of public dues; this I object to, for I think it should be left discretionary with the Secretary to receive such money only, as would answer in the discharge of the debts the State may owe. Can the State, in the payment of her debts, compel any man to take this money? No, sir. The Constitution prohibits it. Then does policy or justice say that we shall compel ourselves to receive that which we cannot compel others to take.

In addition to this, the bank is permitted to owe thirty-six millions—is permitted to deal in every thing, and more than this, the stock is conditionally exempt from taxation, while we tax the capital of our citizens unconditionally.

Sir, the Bank of the State of North Carolina was chartered at a time when we had no Bank, and the necessity for a Bank was as great at that time as I hope it will ever be again; and it is but fair to presume that she extended to this Bank as many privileges as policy dictates there should be extended to any. I would ask gentlemen to examine and compare the restrictions of this charter with the one now on your table. Ask yourself sir, how you will execute a process against or send a committee to Charleston or Cincinnati, with authority to examine this Bank. I ask how will you reach the object?

I do not charge the friends of this bill, or those under whose auspices it originated, with any improper motives. But, sir, it is now asked of us to grant this charter for the accomplishment of the Rail Road; but I fear, that when they wish it renewed, it will be urged as a matter of necessity, and I fear its power then cannot be withstood. There is another point that I would urge, to those who profess a desire to build up and foster a commercial city in our own State, and it is this: that this road carries the produce of the State to enrich and build up a city in another State; in regard to this it has but little influence upon me, for while I would by all means extend to our own towns all the encouragement in my power, it is the right and duty of the farmer to carry his produce to the nearest market where he can get most for it.

It appears that we are now about to grant to others what we have so often refused to our own citizens. We now have the use of a large sum of money under the deposit act of Congress, and it is to be disposed of or invested in some way, and shall we give others a Bank charter when we refuse it to ourselves. Will South Carolina give us Banking privileges in her State to build us a central Rail Road? I should think not. I am entirely opposed to a State granting privileges, to the extent proposed in this bill, to any insitution; but sir, if we are determined to grant such a Bank charter at all, why not grant it to a company to improve our own State; for I think that I hazard little in saying, that with such a charter as this, offered to our citizens, we could have a Rail Road from Beaufort to the mountains.

There is another consideration which ought to be taken into view; it is that sacred instrument, I allude to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall enter into any compact or agreement with another State, without the consent of Congress. Gentlemen, no doubt, differ with me in regard to this; but I am inclined to the opinion that the bill now under consideration comes in conflict with the Constitution.

Upon this important question I would ask Senators to reflect and pause before they act. I would ask how many of the freemen of the State there are, who know that there is such a bill before you; I would ask how many of their sanction to the measure. It is a project that is novel in its character; and if passed it may not only rule the currency, but may also seal the political destiny of our happy country. If we reject this bill, and upon experience and the will of the people, find that we have erred, we shall then possess the same power that we do now and the error may be amended; but pass the bill, and it is not like a statute to be repealed at pleasure—the power is gone—irrevocably gone, and then if you have erred, you can never amend it.

REMARKS OF MR. BLOUNT.

The Bill to confer Banking privileges on the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, being under consideration, on its 2d reading; on Saturday 14th inst. Mr. BLOUNT, said:

He was not in the habit of making speeches, nor had he intended to trespass upon the time and patience of the House at any time during the Session, and more particularly did he regret to do so at a time like the present, when the patience of the members was evidently already exhausted, by the great length of the Session and protracted discussion of the subject now under consideration; but he did hope that the House would bear with him a few moments.

He could not, in justice to his own feelings, nor from a deep sense of the high responsibility he was under, not only as the representative of the County of Nash, but as a Legislator of the State of North Carolina, forbear saying that he could not, as at present informed, vote for the Bill on the table, nor permit it to pass without raising his voice against it.

Sir, what are we about to do? By

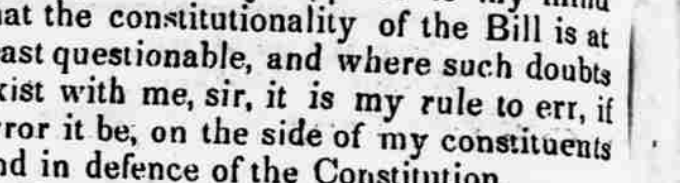
that Bill, Sir, we are about to enact a law incorporating a Company of Foreign Capitalists, within the borders of our own State, with a Capital of four times the amount of all the Banking Capital of the State besides; and, Mr. Speaker, what may not be the consequences? Is it not, sir, within the range of probability, that this tremendous machine may in no very remote period, as has heretofore been the case with another Institution of recent date and great notoriety, be brought in conflict with our own State Institutions? Yes, sir, it is not certain. And can gentlemen for a moment doubt the consequences of such a conflict? Sir, as certain as the Sun of our natural day dispels the gloom of night, and hides the beauty of the starry canopy, just so certain, sir, will this great Bank rise in splendor above, and eclipse the glories of our own little but useful luminaries. Sir, with the lessons so recently taught us by that monster, the United States Bank, shall we not profit by experience?

Again, Sir, from what has already been shown by the arguments of the gentleman from Wake, (the Honorable Speaker of the House) it clearly appears to my mind that the constitutionality of the Bill is at least questionable, and where such doubts exist with me, sir, it is my rule to err, if error it be, on the side of my constituents and in defence of the Constitution.

Sir, this is an experiment; a doubtful experiment, and we should approach it with fear and trembling; yes, sir, with the known approbation of our constituents, we should hesitate, and look well to the consequences; and if in the absence of that approbation, and even without their knowledge, we presume to exercise a doubtful right, is it not at least an unjustifiable exercise of our little brief authority? Sir, gentlemen should recollect that the "time is coming and now is," when the people, our masters, shall set in judgment upon the deeds done in this body; but a few more days sir, and this body dissolves; it is rent asunder, and in fragments weighed at the bar of public opinion, for an account of our stewardship here over the rights of an honest, confiding, independent, and may be, an injured and insulted people.

Sir, the people have not sent us here to legislate for the people of South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio; but to do their own business, and return to our homes. They have never heard nor has it entered into their imaginations to conceive of the great evils supposed to be contained in that bill, nor will they tamely submit to them, if come they shall, which I fully fear will be the case.

Sir, with due deference to the opinions of other gentlemen, I doubt the constitutionality of the bill; question its expediency, and awfully dread the consequences, and therefore sir, feel compelled to record my vote against its passage.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1837.

CITY ELECTIONS, (held on Monday last.)

Intendant, Capt. Thomas Cobbs.

COMMISSIONERS, Eastern Ward, John J. Christophers, Esq. and W. D. Haywood, Esq.

Middle Ward, Dr. F. J. Haywood Geo. W. Haywood, Esq. and Richard Smith, Esq.

Western Ward, Col. Francis H. Reeder and William Ashley, Esq.

MR. EDWARDS' BILL.

Mr. Edwards' bill, on the disposal of the surplus revenue, passed the Senate on Monday. The yeas and nays will be found under the appropriate head. We are convinced that no bill will give more general satisfaction. Our readers will recollect that it was published in our last paper.

WAR! Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, employed the following language in the House of Representatives on the 3d inst. "He noticed the observation said to have been made by Mr. Van Buren, that 'he would carry the South by falling in with Southern measures.' (Where is the proof, that he used these precise words?) 'He is mistaken,' cried the eloquent Carolinian. 'We declare war against him and his policy! UNCOMPROMISING, UNEXTINGUISHABLE WAR AGAINST THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS ELECTION.—We nail the flag to the mast, and will conquer or die under it!'

The principles of Mr. Van Buren's election are to be opposed, though the issue was made up before the people and decided by them. A declaration of war is also made against the policy of the administration, before it has existence. The truth is, that the nullifiers will oppose every thing calculated to render the Union prosperous and happy—disunion is their object, and difficulties and disasters, real or imaginary, will alone suit their purposes. We must confess we feel less alarm for the consequences of the revolutionary doctrine taught by Calhoun's disciples, as they grow hot and fiery, while beating the air. These starts of humor will be regulated by the cool and determined patriotism of the friends of the administration; and their own ardor will be vastly chilled before the crisis is produced, which they seem so anxious to seek, in their Bobadilian fury.

ALABAMA.—The Alabama Legislature, which has recently adjourned, has increased the salaries of the Circuit Judges to two thousand dollars. This is considered too small a sum by one thousand dollars. The salary of the State Printer is raised from \$3000 to \$3800.