

the integral parts of this ideal personage, called a corporation. They cannot well understand how it is that when they give credit to a corporation, composed of a large number of wealthy individuals, with whom they are well known, their debts against the corporation become utterly worthless and the stockholders continue to possess large states and ample means to pay.

It is said there would be more of the semblance of justice in making directors responsible. This might appear plausible enough to those who did not consider the relation of principal and agent. Were we not to be bound by the acts of our agents, in all the ordinary relations of life? Make it the interest of stockholders, (beyond the mere amount of their investments) to follow up their funds—to scrutinize the management of their officers—bring to bear upon them, in its full force, the ever vigilant—the never-sleeping eye of self-interest, and you assure security to creditors, and prosperity and success to corporations themselves.

What would have been the condition of the widows and orphans of creditors, if the Old North State had not stepped into their relief, in the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road? And, on the other hand, what would have been the condition now, Sir, of that concern, had the principle of the amendment for which we contend have been inserted in that charter? Instead of its present embarrassed and ruined condition, it would this day have exhibited the evidences of life, health and prosperity.

He was informed that the Merchants Bank of Newbern has this feature in its charter; & if he mistook not, it was the only one that kept its flag flying throughout the storm that swept over the Country in the memorable days of universal Bank suspension in 1837-'38. Why was this not because of the influence of this salutary restriction, & kept aloof from the wild and overreaching speculation of the day.

Mr. Speaker, said Mr. Graves, you do that, from which an individual would shrink upon the false principle, that there was a division of responsibility, and consequently no single one of them is accountable; and thus it is, that institutions will make hazards, which they could not be driven to, as individuals. Sir, said he, I know no two codes of morals, one for communities, and another individuals. Let us act upon correct principles; and then shall we place the improvements of the country upon a solid and sure basis.

I understood the Senator from Guilford to protest against controlling the action of this House by precedent. What does he mean by that? Shall we have no reference to the lights which have preceded us. Aided by these lights, shall we not go forth to correct and to reform? And in doing this, are we silently to submit to the injustices—the gross injustices—perpetrated by the charter, that, as a party, we are opposed to all corporations and internal improvements?

I for one am prepared to hurl back these imputations.

I desire not to defeat the bill nor any other of like character. You may have as many rail road charters as you ask for, based upon proper principles, guarded and secured, so as to insure safety and success, and without this they are destined to become odious, and will ere long become so, with all parties.

He concluded by moving an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Wilson, which was negatived.

**LEGISLATURE OF N. C.**

**SENATE.**

**Tuesday, December 15.**

Mr. Francis, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred as much of His Excellency the Governor's Message, as relates to the subject of the lands surrendered under the Act of the last Session, &c., reported a Bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in Macon and Cherokee Counties which passed first reading.

The Bill to incorporate the Franklin Institute, in the County of Franklin; also, the Bill to incorporate the Town of Statesville; were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a Company styled the Guilford Gold Mining Company; which passed first reading.

A Bill authorizing John Malone, a free man of color, to emancipate his wife and son, upon certain conditions therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed—Yeas 20. Nays 7.

Mr. Edwards, of Greene, introduced a Resolution directing the committee on Internal Improvements, to inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the Mortgage held by the State on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, and of selling the same; which was read and adopted.

Mr. Trull, of Anson, introduced a Bill making compensation to Tales Jurors, in the County of Union; and

Mr. Hicks, of Macon, a Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler and Joseph Cathey; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. S. W., of Beaufort, presented a Bill concerning Militia Officers, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported, "A Bill more effectually to prevent Frauds on the Revenue by Pedlars." The Bill passed first reading.

Mr. Foy, from the same committee, reported a Bill making compensation to the Jurors of the County of Jones, which also passed first reading.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, from the committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to alter the mode of electing the Warden Court for the County of Guilford, and for other purposes. (This bill provides that the said Wardens shall be selected by the Justices of the Peace of the county, and that they shall receive \$1 per day for their services.) The bill was amended by extending the provisions to the Counties of Wayne, Davidson, Columbus and Cleveland, and laid on the table.

Mr. Puryear, from the committee on the Cherokee Lands, reported a bill to dispose of a portion of the unsurveyed lands of Cherokee county, and for other purposes, which passed first reading.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz the bill to lay off the State into congressional Districts; which was debated, as stated under the Editorial head:

Mr. Beckley, of Chatham, offered to amend the bill, by striking out Washington and Tyrrell, in the Eighth District, and inserting Martin, and to strike out Martin in the Ninth District, and insert Washington and Tyrrell.

The Yeas and Nays being called for, the amendment was rejected, as follows: Yeas 62—Nays 53.

Mr. Dancy, of Edgecomb, offered to amend the bill by striking out Edgecomb in the 23d line of the second section, and inserting Wayne, and in the 27th line of the same section, to strike out Wayne and insert Edgecomb. The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then put on its second reading, which resulted as follows: Yeas 62—Nays 53.

(It is deemed unnecessary to publish the vote, as it was strictly a party one, with the exception of Mr. Huleman, of Person (Whig) who voted against the bill.)

**SENATE.**

**Wednesday, Dec. 16.**

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to enforce the State's indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to increase the school fund in the counties of Buncomb, Craven and New Haver, by tax on billiard tables, was taken up. On the motions of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Ehringhaus, its provisions were extended to Warren and Pasquotank and Currituck. Mr. Woodfin moved an amendment, prohibiting under a penalty of \$500, the keeping a billiard table in Buncombe from 1st Nov. to 1st June; which was adopted. Mr. Gilmer moved that the bill be amended by a clause prohibiting betting at any of the tables under a penalty at the discretion of the court of not less than \$100; which was adopted. The bill was then rejected on its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Gilmer moved that the title of the bill be amended, by striking out the word "Caldwell" and inserting "Wilson."

Mr. WADDELL, in a speech of some length opposed the motion, and advocated the passage of the bill, in which he presented the reasons why this new charter was asked. When we entered the Hall, he was giving a statement of the circumstances under which the institution was removed from Greensborough to the town of Hillsborough, and the necessity which therefore existed for a new charter or an amendment to the former charter corresponding with the change of location. He stated that the Presbytery of Orange, a body of Christians distinguished for their intelligence and piety, under whose patronage the institution was established at Greensborough, for the noble purpose of encouraging letters and useful learning, had (after, perhaps, six months notice of an intention to submit the question to their consideration) met and resolved to remove it to Hillsborough; that their reason for this change, was, the alleged unhealthiness of Greensborough; that it was not his business to decide as to the correctness of the opinion which prevailed in that body with regard to the health of that town—though his own opinion was, it was erroneous; that was a matter with which the Senate had nothing to do. The question for Senators to decide was, simply, whether the Presbytery had not a right to remove their institution to such place as, in their judgment, would best promote its interests and usefulness, and whether it was not right and proper for the Legislature to grant them, in this change, for the very same reasons which induced them to grant the first act of incorporation, the privileges which are necessary to enable them to carry out their original design? This they could not do, under the former charter, as that gave the corporation, in law, existence

only in Greensborough. He read from a letter from a distinguished individual connected with the institution, to show, that in fact, all they now desired was to substitute the name of Hillsborough for Greensborough. They were unwilling to give up the name or the character of the institution. These they desired should remain unchanged; and he was surprised that there was any opposition to the measure.

He himself disagreed with them in religious sentiments, but he approved their zeal and activity in the cause of education and piety; and thought they were entitled to the encouragement they had asked of the Legislature, in sustaining an institution of learning, which stood as high as any in the State; was located now at a place (Hillsborough) which for its salubrity, intelligence, morality and good order was unsurpassed by any town in the State; and could never go back to Greensborough, &c. &c.

Mr. Gilmer said, the Senator from Orange (Mr. Waddell) has remarked that this school was removed from Greensborough by a vote of the Presbytery nearly unanimous, when the friends of its former location were present, and after full previous notice given, say six months. In this the senator is mistaken. If the source of his information is the author of the letter which he has read, it is easy to account for the error as he facts and circumstances attending the removal, to which he has fallen. He has not given the name of the writer, but from the language of the letter and his knowledge of the man, it is evident he reads the letter of him, who stands at the head of the school, and by whose treacherous contrivance the removal was effected.

(Here Mr. Waddell explained that he did not get this information from the letter, and that perhaps he was mistaken as to this.)

No previous notice was given. On the contrary, at the close of the last session in Greensborough, in the spring of 1845, the friends of the institute at Greensborough were flattered by an eloquent address from a gentleman, who now represents the county of Orange in the other House; into the belief that every thing was going on to the entire satisfaction of the Presbytery. The prospects of the school for the future were portrayed in the most congratulatory and complimentary terms. The friends of the school at Greensborough, and those who had contributed their funds under the expectation that the school was to remain at Greensborough, had reason to expect any thing else, as soon as the removal of their School. The President announced the time the next session was to convene. The Presbytery of Orange met a few days thereafter, the President in their midst, at Danville, Va., and passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is expedient to remove the Caldwell Institute to a town in the health of which the public may have confidence, so soon as such a situation can be secured and sufficient funds can be raised." The Senate will perceive that the wills of the President could not prevail on that body of good men to say that Greensborough was sickly—or that the public did not have confidence in the health of Greensborough. Mr. G. remarked that he was an unworthy member of a church under the care of the Orange Presbytery, that he was second to none in his love and attachment for that body—he was connected with it by ties most binding, and associations most dear; but in this matter he honestly believed they had been misled. Their action was based on representations, well made, despoiled and ingeniously invented or imagined. It will be perceived that in the removal no place is mentioned as to the next location. The friends of Yanceyville, Ouseford and Hillsboro' have held out to them equal bays, and that their town will receive it. The interest of self, is by this indefinite resolution, induced to exert its influence. Yanceyville did not get the school, and as evidence of expectation induced and disappointed by the resolution of removal. Mr. G. called the attention of the Senate to the bill, charging the Dan River Institute, at Yanceyville, which the Senate had just passed and for which he had willingly given his vote.

Mr. G. said that the true cause for the removal did not appear in the resolution. There was no just cause. Had the gentleman whose letter has been read to the Senate, been made Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greensboro', the removal would never have been thought of. He never remained satisfied another day in Greensboro: He is himself, as is now well known, insidiously and secretly to work to remove the school—by his artful and progressive devices succeeded, and Simon like, keeps himself excused with the good men of the Presbytery by the cry of persecution. A resolution that the want of health at Greensboro, was not the cause of removal. Mr. G. remarked that the catalogue of students in the Institute the very last session numbered about 94 students, more than usual to Hillsboro' and adverted to the fact that at the very time of this removal under the pretence of a want of health, the Methodist Conference, (whose itinerant ministers travel over the whole State, and have extraordinary facilities of forming a knowledge of the health of each location,) were locating their Female College, in Greensboro', at the costs of many thousands, and where they have one among the most flourishing and promising Female Colleges in the South—the pride of their church—an institution that argues much for their piety and liberality.

The senator from Orange is mistaken, when he speaks of the meeting at the "Haw Fields" as being the one when the removal was determined on. That was a meeting held a short time after the session of Presbytery in Danville. The only question to be determined at that meeting, was whether Yanceyville, Oxford or Hillsboro' should have the school. Hillsboro' got it to the no little dissatisfaction of the friends of Yanceyville. Hence the Dan River Institute.

Mr. G. remarked that his opposition to this charter grew out of no hostility or unfriendly feelings for the Senator from Orange, or the people of Hillsboro', he could speak of them in no other terms than respect. Cradled by a Presbyterian mother, and reared up in that Church, he entertained none other than feelings of love & veneration for the members of Presbytery. If Hillsboro' took advantage if the circumstances explained to get the School, he did not blame her. But he insisted that the bill would not promote the interest of Hillsboro'; they would, should like inducements arise, be deceived and imposed upon. Let the head of the school once turn his fancy to be a so head of their church, and next with disappointment, he will as certainly pull up his stakes and disappoint the hopes of all who may give by will or otherwise their means to sustain a seminary under this new charter. He honestly believed the school could not long flourish under its present auspices. He warned the pious fathers and mothers of his church to beware of the man. That this charter would be the means of calling out and disappointing the benevolent liberality of pious patrons—and ought not to be granted. From personal knowledge of the principal of that school, and his unhappy and most unfortunate temper and disposition, he believed, to use figurative language, that were he aroused and excited, the world covered with powder, and it were necessary and the only means of effecting his purpose, he would put a coal to it. Mr. G. called the attention of the Senate to a charter granted for the Caldwell Institute, in 1836; said they had one before, and asked whether the Senate were

willing, without some better reason, of other necessity shown, to spread on the statute book another act, under the same title and in nearly the same words? Could the members of the venerable Presbytery, themselves, feel that they were not wanting in respect to the Legislature, to look to their charter, and ask for another under such circumstances? The institution had been located first in Greensboro' with the approbation of the venerable and distinguished man, whose name it bears. He had long, many years, been acquainted with the advantages of the first location. And among the many reasons assigned for it, was, that it was near the spot, where classic learning was first taught in N. C. and had been nurtured for half a century with care and success under the auspices of another distinguished and venerable divine of the same name. If this bill did pass, and he hoped it would not, he submitted, whether in justice to his constituents, it should retain the same title—that the amendment would give a more appropriate name, and hoped it would prevail.

Mr. Waddell rose to reply, but yielded to a successful motion by Mr. Ehringhaus, to adjourn.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**Wednesday, Dec. 16.**

Mr. Jackson presented a bill to regulate the fees of physicians; which passed first reading and was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Whitaker, Brogden, Steels, & Edwards; Mr. Haynes, a bill for the Let. & regulation of common schools in Iredell county; Mr. Gaubill, a bill to amend 1st section of the act on the subject of common schools; Mr. Trull, a bill to compel every taker of Union county to keep his office at the court house; Mr. Washington, a bill limiting the number of trustees of the University, which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, from the committee on Education, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a common school commissioner; which was read the first time and passed.

The communication of the Public Treasurer on the subject of a sinking fund, was transmitted to the Senate with a proposition to refer it to a joint select committee.

Mr. Courts reported a bill concerning the bonds of Clerks of the county courts; which passed first reading.

The bill to establish the county of Graham, Reil, and rejected on its second reading, 65 to 38.

The bill to redistrict the State, passed its third reading, 56 to 51, and was ordered to be engrossed.

After reading and passing upon a number of bills on the first and second reading.

The House adjourned.

**SENATE.**

**Thursday, Dec. 17.**

The bill concerning wrecks and wrecked property, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Ehringhaus, by requiring that the return of sales shall be made to the clerk of the county court within two months; on motion of Mr. Halsey, by making the penalty for failing to make such return \$100 instead of \$25, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. It was subsequently reconsidered and amended, on motion of Mr. Ehringhaus, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Francis, a message was sent to the other House, proposing to set apart Tuesday evening next for recommending Justices of the Peace.

The bill concerning the trial of cases in the Supreme Court; the bill to regulate the issuing of process in certain cases—authorizing the clerk, where there is no proper officer in the county in which such process is to be served, to issue the same to the Sheriff of the adjoining county; the bill to incorporate a corps of cavalry in Sampson; and the bill to grant 10 acres of land to the citizens of Cherokee for a burying ground, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Albright, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, made reports adversely on the bill to authorize the inspection of provisions, and favorably on the bill authorizing the execution of process by the officers of Hyde on board vessels lying in the waters between the islands of Ocracoke and Portsmouth. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to amend an act of 1844-'45, incorporating Carthage male and female academies, Mr. Ehringhaus, a bill to incorporate the Atlantic guards; which passed their first reading.

Mr. Halsey, from the joint committee, reported that the Governor would take the oaths of office on the first day of January.

Received from the House of Commons a message, transmitting a communication from the Treasurer, on the subject of the State's liability for rail roads, and the best method of meeting the same, with a proposition to refer it to a joint select committee; which was agreed to; and Messrs. Gilmer and Wilson appointed on the part of the Senate; those on the part of the other House, are Messrs. Mebane, Ellis and Paine.

The bill to incorporate the Neuse River Steamboat Company, was read the second time and amended, as proposed by the committee on Internal Improvements. It was further amended, on motion of Mr. Thompson, by providing that the State may hereafter navigate the river, on paying the company the amount of expenses incurred in removing obstructions. Mr. Albright then moved to amend the said bill as follows, to wit: "That in case of the insolvency of the corporation, each individual stockholder shall be liable, as a partner, for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his or her stock subscribed."

Mr. Albright remarked, that he offered this amendment to make the bill as acceptable as possible to those gentlemen who had contended that the provision should be incorporated in the charters creating such corporations.

Mr. Street said, the amendment of the gentleman from Chatham did not affect him. He would vote against it, and vote consistently; for it will be remembered by the Senate, that when the Senator from Wake offered an amendment to the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Charter, the subject of which was to hold the private

property of stockholders responsible for the debts of the corporation, he voted against it. He should vote against this amendment, because he was unwilling to throw around charters intended to encourage our enterprising citizens to embark in laudable works of Internal Improvements, unnecessary restrictions. The bill is of great importance to the public interest, giving to a company the right to render navigable, and to navigate with steam the Neuse River from Waynesborough, upwards, in which the people in his section of the State were deeply interested; and it should pass free from such restrictions as might entangle it in its infancy. His immediate constituents, especially those residing in the town of Newbern, had much at stake in the navigation of this river—their interest would induce him to give to this measure his hearty support.

The only objection he had to the bill, in its present shape, was the exclusive privilege granted to the company, of navigating that portion of the river which they were authorized to improve, thirty years. This exclusive privilege should be based upon the amount of money and labor used in rendering the river navigable, and the amount should limit and be in a fair proportion to the length of time of the privilege. Any other arrangement would operate injuriously to those who may navigate the lower end of the river. The Messrs. Dibbles, by their energy, enterprize and perseverance, were the first to establish, and have now a steamboat on the river, and who were entitled to some consideration in consequence of the laudable efforts they had made in affording facilities of transportation. Others might embark in the same business, and find this provision of the bill operating to their injury. If the gentleman from Johnston, who introduced this bill, would show that the expense of clearing out the upper end of the river, would be so great as to render it just to the company, effecting the same, to give them this privilege, he would give it; but unless this should be the case, he thought the term of this privilege ought to be shortened.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Albright, and it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 25.

Those who voted for Mr. Albright's amendment, are Messrs. Albright, Boyd, Drake, Evans, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward and Woods—17.

Those who voted against the amendment, are Messrs. Bogie, Cameron, Carter, Cooper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilliam, Gilmer, Gitchrist, Halsey, Hill, Hogan, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Melcher, Mills, Poindexter, Russell, Street, Thomas, Waddell and Woods—25.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz the motion made by Mr. Gilmer, to amend the title of the bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute, by striking out Caldwell and inserting the word "Wilson."

Mr. WADDELL said it was not his purpose to do what it was his purpose to do yesterday when he yielded to a motion of adjournment. His friend from Guilford had then given way to a warmth of feeling and indulged in a course of remarks, in reflecting the feelings of others—for they were certainly not his own—which he deeply regretted. He felt no further interest in the matter than that which sprung from a desire to see harmony and good feeling prevail in all social and religious associations, and justice administered to all parties. He did not belong to the holy, respectable body of Christians, whose course had been so severely condemned. Being an impulsive man himself, he could make allowance for the feeling manifested by those who labored under real or imaginary wrong; but he could not regret that his friend from Guilford had thought proper to bring forward before the Senate the wranglings, fends and bickerings of those who should, by their example, teach peace and friendship and goodwill to the world; and that under the feelings and prejudices thus engendered, he had suffered himself so violently to assail one of his own body, so distinguished for his piety and usefulness—the Rev. Dr. Wilson. He is as pure, elevated, learned and honorable a man, as any in North Carolina. He differed from him in religious sentiments; but he had known him long, and there was nothing to detract from his high and enviable character, as a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian. The course his friend from Guilford had been prompted to pursue, under the excited feelings which had unfortunately gained the ascendancy over his judgment he humbly conceived was indelicate and unjust. Mr. Waddell then commented on the warning given with regard to the removal of the institution from Hillsborough under the auspices of its present head, who, he contended, would not thus act without a good motive, and he did not believe the Presbytery would permit the whims of one man to control them. He next spoke of the complaint of his friend, that an attempt had been made to rob them of their name. Their name? What gave the name to Guilford? Was it Mr. Caldwell, who taught the Grammar school? He had understood the name was given in honor of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who, having no child, made the State of North Carolina his child. He delivered a high and beautiful eulogy upon the character of Dr. Caldwell, whose name he never repeated, without exciting the warmest gratitude and veneration of his heart. He had had the honor of being taught by him four years. His name was honored not only in North Carolina, but throughout the country; in proof of which he related a touching incident. Some years ago, when the venerable and lamented Dr. Caldwell was in the Hall of our national Legislature, he was affected to tears, when those whom he had taught from other States, Senators, Representatives, and Governors, crowned around him to offer him the homage of

their overflowing hearts. He was therefore unwilling to see the name changed; and if it were done, he should have no objection to substituting the name of Wilson. They could not give it a more respectable name. He went on to state, that if hereafter, that large and respectable body, the Orange Presbytery should think proper to remove the Institute from Hillsborough where it was now in a flourishing condition, he was willing, provided they gave reasons for it, as they had given reasons for its removal from Greensborough. The institution ought to be encouraged wherever located; but it could not be conducted successfully without a charter—it could neither take nor hold property, &c.

Mr. Gilmer replied in considerable length to Mr. W. He said it was not from any hostility to his friend from Orange nor any portion of the noble town of Hillsborough that his amendment was urged on yesterday. He was glad to admit it would compare with any town in North Carolina. He acknowledged the warmth with which he had spoken, for which he apologized; but when he heard the letter read which said the removal was not ordered until the previous notice had been given, he could not forbear to speak out. [Mr. Waddell said he told his friend yesterday he did not get the fact of the notice from the letter.] He did not ask the Senate to take into consideration any interest the town of Greensboro felt in the institution. He denied that it had, in fact, been removed. The law fixed it there, and they had no right to remove it—and they had, in attempting it, violated their charter. In two, three or five years they might make another such move. He denied that there was any request from the Presbytery for a new or amended charter. There was no resolution or petition to that effect from that body; it was the application of one man. He also denied any design or attempt on his part to disparage the name of the lamented Dr. Caldwell. He desired to preserve the memory of that great man, and he wanted it located at the place, where classic learning was first introduced in the State.

Mr. WADDELL rejoined, that he was sorry to perceive that although his friend apologized for his warmth yesterday, he had brought himself to the same white heat. As to the petition, he said he was authorized by a gentleman here present to say, the Presbytery did empower and request certain individuals, whose names he mentioned, one of whom is the Rev. Mr. Lacy, to make the application; but they had thought a formal petition was unnecessary. He denied that there was any violation of the charter, which simply recognized their existence at Greensborough; that they purchased some \$9000 worth of property in that place—had sold it at a sacrifice—and had double the amount given them at Hillsborough, which they accepted. Was this any violation of chartered rights? What injury was done to Greensborough? They have a High School, which retains one half the teachers of Caldwell Institute. That learned and most excellent divine, Mr. Gretter remains there; and they do not propose to take the name. What injury can it be to them, then, to grant this request? &c. &c.

Mr. HOGAN made a few spirited remarks, in which he said he was unwilling to take up the time of the Senate on this private matter; but there were interests at stake and circumstances within his knowledge, which it was proper to state. He knew that there was no just cause for the removal; but that it was effected by a factious spirit gotten up by one man. The institution, however, had been kept up at that place by the noble liberality of the people of Greensborough. There was an extensive Library, which they had also attempted to remove, and which they would take away, if the charter is passed. This Library was mainly furnished by the citizens of Greensborough, and they had a right to it.

[Mr. Waddell. That matter is all settled.] Mr. Hogan continued, there were other questions which would arise—and an important one is, whether you will the old corporation of leave that still in existence and create a new one—making two of the same name, &c.

Mr. Waddell replied, the bill proposed to make the former charter apply to the institution in its new location, and that all other difficulties had been adjusted.

Mr. GRAVES had not intended to trouble the Senate with any remarks; but his position was such as to make him familiar with the whole matter, and he felt it his duty to say, that although the difficulty was unfortunate, it would result in good to the country, by building up one or three more institutions of learning. He had been not a little astonished at the course of debate, especially the remarks of the Senator from Guilford with regard to the Rev. Dr. Wilson. They appeared to be intended to give vent to vindictive feelings. He repeated the strong expressions of Mr. G. and asked what must be thought of the character of the man thus depicted? But it wronged him—did him great injustice. He was justly regarded as one of the brightest stars of the denomination with which he was connected. From his own personal knowledge of him, he regarded his character (and so did all, except the few who had been drawn into the vortex of this bitter controversy) as unexcelled as the driven snow. Mr. G. then argued the necessity of the charter to enable the institution to take and hold donations by will, &c.—said the institution was at Greensborough could not take; and asked, if the gifts should be sunk to the bottom of the ocean because it could not enjoy them? He explained as to the Dan River Institute, and said it was not intended to injure the one now at Hillsborough; they regarded it as an auxiliary to their, instead of antagonistic.

After some further remarks by Mr. Graves, & by Messrs. Hogan and Wilson, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, and it was rejected; when the bill was read the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate a corps of cavalry in the county of Sampson, and the engrossed bill to extend the time for registering grants, income conveyances, bills of sale, &c. passed their second and third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled. Adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**Thursday, Dec. 17.**

Mr. Cox presented a bill to improve the navigation of New river in Onslow county. 37.