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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DEPENDENCE ON THE NORTH.
The Newbernian has ascertained from authentic sources, that the following quantities of articles which are or might be produced in North Carolina, are annually imported into that place from the North:

- 6,000 barrels of Flour,
- 3,000 barrels of Lime,
- 3,100 barrels of Pork,
- 2,000 barrels of Whiskey,
- 37,000 pounds of Butter,
- 35,000 pounds of Cheese,
- 50,000 pounds of Bacon,
- 100,000 pounds of Hay,
- 40,000 pounds of Tobacco,
- 40,000 pounds of Lard,
- 37,500 pounds of Cotton Yarn,
- 4,000 bushels of Potatoes,
- 500 barrels of Apples,
- 1,235 kegs of Nails,
- \$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
- 78 tons of Iron,
- 27,000 pounds of Hollow Ware.

The people of Newbern are driven to the North for these articles by the want of facilities for obtaining them from the interior of their own State. And thus it happens that a State essentially agricultural, does not feed its own people: that a State which manufactures Cotton and is obliged to ship such goods to the North for a market, cannot supply its own people, except through the aid of Northern commission houses, who manage in that way to eat up all the profit of the manufacturer. Such energy as Georgia has brought to bear, would remedy all this. They give their people rail roads to get to market, and the consequence is that Georgia is rapidly going ahead in wealth and population—and in both of which she already outstrips North Carolina.—*Fay Observer.*

Story of a Dishonest Clerk.—The Boston Traveller relates the following:—Some months ago, one of our city constables traced a quantity of stolen goods to a young clerk in one of the wholesale stores in the vicinity of Milk street, where business to the amount, perhaps, of a million or more is carried on during the year. The officer in the first place informed the young man of his discovery, and he acknowledged his crime. He then went to a member of the firm, and informed him also of what had taken place. The merchant seemed troubled, said that the boy had for some time been with him, and to all appearances was a faithful clerk; that he had sole control of a room containing \$100,000 worth of goods, with several lads under him, &c., and further stated that he paid him for his services \$3 50 per week. The officer asked if the young man did not pay nearly that amount for board, washing, &c. The merchant acknowledged that he probably did. He then called the boy down, and asked him to confess the whole truth, which he did, with tears in his eyes, and promises of reformation.—The merchant then told the officer that he wished time to consider as to his course. When the officer called again, the young man still continued at his old employment, with this difference—that he had increased his pay to \$6 per week. The officer asked how the boy got along, to which his master replied, "Admirably, admirably; I have not a better servant in store." Thus ended the matter and the young man still continues at his old stand, with a firm intention to deserve, by his future conduct, the confidence which, perhaps, he so little deserved by his previous course.

A Question for Debating Societies.—Suppose five men owned a piece of land, having a portion of it set apart for pasture in common, but each having a piece reserved for his own use to till. One man owned a horse, another a dog, another a flock of geese, another two goats and another had his piece of land in meadow.—The goats, yoked together, were trespassing on the meadow. The horse was standing in the common adjoining the meadow, at the foot of a high bank at top of which were the goats. The dog was sitting on the road. The flock of geese were passing by with the gander at their head, and in order to drive the dog away, to make room for his flock, hissed at him. The dog, mistaking it for a human voice, ran at the goats, who being frightened, immediately fled, and as they leaped off the bank, jumped one on each side of the horse standing below, and there hung by the yoke. The horse taking fright, ran away with the goats on his back into a pond of water, and drowned both himself and the goats. The owner of the goats for riding his horse into the pond of water; the owner of the goats sued the owner of the dog for frightening his goats; and the owner of the dog sued the owner of the geese; the owner of the geese sued the owner of the horse for drowning his goats; and the owner of the meadow sued the owner of the goats for trespass. Who of the persons are entitled to a verdict?

Narrow Escape.—On Friday last, the eldest daughter of T. T. Patton, Esq., and a little daughter of Mr. Erwin, of Burke, were captured in a carriage, while crossing Mountain Creek, above Widow Burgin's, in McDowell County, and barely escaped with their lives, having lost their trunk, wearing apparel, jewelry, a considerable amount of money belonging to Miss P., and \$500 00 belonging to Mrs. Baird, of this place. The horses were gotten

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



"DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VII—NUMBER 32.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1850.

out, but the carriage was broken to pieces. Fortunately, Messrs. J. A. Patton and Siler, on their way home from Chapel Hill, were just behind in a buggy, through whose prompt and energetic exertions, the parties were rescued from certain death by drowning.—*Asheville Messenger.*

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—A recent publication in the "Hornets' Nest" relative to the trial in the case—State vs. Hon. G. W. Caldwell, renders it necessary, that I should submit to my friends and constituents (among whom your paper circulates,) the following statements in regard to the difficulties between the Defendant and myself.

A word to the proper understanding of those statements: The Defendant and myself were both jointly indicted. My case was tried at Iredell, and finally disposed of in September last. After this I neither felt, nor was I called upon to take, any further interest in the prosecution.—Neither myself, my counsel, my witnesses or my friends in any way interfered on the recent trial of the Defendant in Mecklenburg. Not being present, I, of course, cannot say what facts were really proved, what was assumed and guessed at; nor how far the circumstances may have been misconceived and misunderstood by those who prepared the anonymous publication. Fortunately, however, I had taken the precaution, in order, to guard against future misrepresentation, to ask Mr. Taylor, my principal witness at Iredell, to give me a full and precise statement of his testimony. This was before the trial in Mecklenburg. Since the publication in the "Hornets' Nest," I have procured the corroborating testimony of my other witness Dr. Bingham; and also the explanatory letters of Mr. Harris, Gen. Means and my brother, V. C. Barringer. The main purpose is to meet the published allegation, that at the time of the attack upon me, "the lights were burning, the moon shining, and the opportunity for defense as good as in day-light;" and also to disprove the double insinuation there in, (contradictory on its face) that I was avoiding an attack, and yet brought it on by direct insult (puffing cigar smoke!)—These statements will show that gross injustice has been done me by that publication: that all the facts have been totally misconceived or strangely perverted. My sole object now, is to defend my character—not to injure others or stir up strife. But less than this, I could not do with due regard to myself and friends.

RUFUS BARRINGER.

Raleigh, Dec. 5, 1850.

Statement of Mr. Taylor.

Being called on for the facts in regard to a rencontre between Mr. R. Barringer and Mr. G. W. Caldwell, in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday night, the 27th of October, 1849—they are as follows:

After Barringer returned from Lincolnton, (when both parties had been taken before Judge Caldwell,) he asked me if I was going to Charlotte next day (which was Monday of the County Court.) I told him I was. He replied "he was glad of it; for from what he had heard at Lincolnton, he expected Caldwell would attack him; that Caldwell had many friends in Charlotte, who would do him no doubt be the look out when the attack was made, and be ready to assist him; whereas, my friends over there are principally business men, who will be in doors and engaged during the week."—He then asked me, if I went over, to be somewhat on the alert—that he did not care for the result, if the attack was made alone, and desired no interference on the part of his friends, unless an attempt was made to overpower him by numbers. After we got to Charlotte, I saw Barringer frequently during the day, walking about through the streets; and once I saw him going to the Court House, and in doing so, had to pass (as he did,) close by the room and door of Caldwell. He (B.) was then alone. Nothing, however, occurred during the day.—About 10 o'clock at night, I happened to meet Dr. Bingham and Mr. E. R. Harris near the room of Barringer, under the piazza of Sadler's Hotel. About the same time Barringer came out, when something was said about eating a few fish or lobsters. Barringer proposed going along. I took him aside and told him I had passed Caldwell a short time before on the corner, some 35 yards above Sadler's. He replied that he did not think any attack would be made; that he (B.) had been informed that evening by a mutual friend of his and Caldwell's, that he, Caldwell, had declared to him that he had abandoned all idea of making an attack. (This friend Barringer afterwards told me was Mr. Lewis S. Williams, of Charlotte.) We all, therefore, went down to Davidson's Coffee House, where we remained about an hour. We then left, and were returning in a careless manner towards Barringer's room, laughing at some incident that had occurred, when just at the lower end of Sadler's piazza, we came upon two men, who were standing together under the piazza, on the side of the pavement next to the House. It was too dark to tell who the men were; nor did we see them until we were even upon them. Just as we were passing them, Barringer being at that

time rather to our right and next to the men, one of them gave a step immediately in front of him, and asked "who is this?" Barringer (a little surprised) hesitated a moment and answered, "Barringer." The other said "it is he!" and as the words were spoken, a blow was passed. They immediately grappled and had whirled each other round for some time in close grips, when a shot was fired. A second afterwards, another was heard. After an interval of several seconds—during which time the parties were shoving each other up the pavement, a third shot was fired. Then both came down upon the pavement, and as they fell, a fourth shot went off. During all this time it was perfectly dark under the piazza. A crowd was gathering up, but no one interfered; and not a word was said, except that I called out frequently for a candle; and after they fell I remarked to a bystander, "part them." At length a candle approached, but it was by some means put out. Another was brought, which was taken by me, and I could then discover Barringer and Caldwell lying rather lengthwise, with their heads together and their faces towards the ground. Just as the light was brought, some one seized Barringer by the leg and attempted to pull him away, but he dragged Caldwell after him, having his right hand clinched around the wrist of Caldwell's right arm. I laid down my light, and loosed his fingers; and in doing so, saw that Caldwell had his Revolver in his right hand. I lifted him up and took the pistol from him. When I loosened Barringer's fingers, he was taken out of the crowd and they were thus separated.

I found that Barringer had received one shot through the left leg, in front just below the knee; also a small cut in his forehead, caused, no doubt, by striking the pavement as they fell. On examining Caldwell's pistol, I found four loads discharged; one load not discharged, one barrel seemed to have a ball, but no powder in it, and was without a cap. The parties (B. and C.) have both told me since, that it was Caldwell, who fired every shot; and that the balls were prevented from taking effect by Barringer seizing his right hand, and pointing the muzzle to the ground.

I am persuaded in my own mind that Barringer had been induced to believe that no attack would be made. At least from his conduct, which was very careless, he could not have dreamed of one that night, or at that particular place. He was wearing an overcoat, and, if I mistake not, was smoking a cigar at the moment of the attack. The fight, when once begun, was entirely fair.

I have since learned that it was Joseph Davidson standing with Caldwell, when the attack was made. I have also since learned that an individual, whom I found close by all the time, was Charles Tittermary, whom Caldwell admits to me he had asked to be there, in order to see him fair play.

WM. F. TAYLOR.

CONCORD, N. C., Oct. 15, 1850.

Dr. Bingham's Letter.

CONCORD, Nov. 30, 1850.

Dear Sir—I have seen the publication in the "Hornets' Nest" of the 12th inst., in regard to the rencontre in Charlotte in October, 1849, between G. W. Caldwell and yourself; and in reply to your letter asking my account of the affair, I must say, that as far as my knowledge of the facts mentioned in that publication extends, it is very unfair, and misrepresents the circumstances in many respects.

I was present when the rencontre took place, and was sworn and examined as a witness in the case on your trial at the last Superior Court at Statesville, when Mr. Wm. H. Taylor was also sworn and examined. I now have before me his written statement of the transaction as then testified to by him and myself; and I believe that statement entirely correct. And I here adopt it as my own so far as the facts mentioned in it, came within my knowledge.

In regard to the particular points mentioned in your letter, I state that I am perfectly certain, that at the time the attack was made under Sadler's piazza, it was (as stated by Taylor) very dark. I recollect this the more distinctly from the fact, that I myself, had almost passed the two men (Caldwell and Davidson,) standing on the pavement, before I noticed them, and even then I could not tell who they were, though I was well acquainted with them both. I am very sure it was then after 10 o'clock, from several circumstances unnecessary to be detailed. And if the moon was shining at all at that hour (though I feel confident it was not,) it must have been very low, and its light concealed behind the buildings. I am quite confident there was no lamp burning in front of Sadler's or under the piazza, during the fight; or if there was it must have been extremely dim. But the fact is, the lower end of the piazza, where the attack was really made, is (I suppose) 30 or 40 feet from the spot, where the lamp usually hangs. The parties during the fight got up to the lamp post, but even then it was so dark, that no one could see how to part them; or attempted to do so until a light was brought; indeed we could not distinguish how the parties were lying, or which was on top. By the time you were separated, there was light all about the Hotel; and this light it was, that enabled some one to pick up the "purse and gold pieces" alluded to in the "Hornets' Nest" publication. I do not mean to say, that the light had been put out (though I heard that asserted,) but they had probably burnt out.

I state further, that to the best of my recollection, the only words uttered by Mr. Caldwell, were those given by Mr. Taylor; and the blow was stricken as the words were spoken. It was all done in an instant. From your being on the side of the pavement next to the House, you would naturally have passed between the two men and the House—close against the House. Just as you were thus passing round the men

(who turned out to be Caldwell and Davidson) one of them steps immediately in front of you and asks—"who is this?" The interruption was so sudden and unexpected, that you were surprised for the moment, and then replied "Barringer." Caldwell replied about as stated by Taylor, and the fight then went on as he has well described. I would here remark, that they being in the dark of the piazza could distinguish us (coming up) by the light from Mr. Lerner's door, without our being able to see them at all.

You stated to me soon after the fight, and have always continued to do so, that although you went to Charlotte expecting an attack, yet after you got there, and were assured (honestly no doubt,) that no attack would be likely to be made so long after the alleged provocation, and none being attempted during the day (when you thought opportunities might have been had) you became less guarded; that when the attack was made, it was so unexpected, that you had no surer way, of defending yourself, than by attempting to disarm Caldwell; that when you first seized his hands, you felt the pistol in it; that your opinion was he struck with one hand (a side blow,) while he held his revolver in the other for the purpose of shooting; and that you always regarded it as a fortunate circumstance, that instead of attempting to get at your pistol (which was deep in your overcoat pocket, and was not taken out until you were separated,) you succeeded in getting hold of his.

During the day and night of the attack I several times saw you in the streets—often alone.

Yours, &c.,

L. S. BINGHAM.

R. BARRINGER, Esq.

Letter of Mr. Harris.

OAKLAWN, N. C., Nov. 30, '50.

R. Barringer, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of the 25th instant, I desire to say, that I have a personal knowledge of many or most of the facts and circumstances alluded to in a published account, in a recent number of the "Hornets' Nest," of the difficulties between Mr. G. W. Caldwell and yourself. And I am compelled to say, that I never knew facts—even the simplest incidents—so outrageously perverted as has there been done.

Among other things, it is stated (but no where pretended to have been proved,) that on the night of the attack, "the (Caldwell) passed the door of the Grocery of B. F. Davidson; and as he passed Mr. Barringer was in the door with one of his friends smoking a cigar, and just as Mr. Caldwell passed, puffed the smoke from their mouths and laughed loudly; before Mr. Caldwell had proceeded more than 10 or 15 steps he perceived, that Mr. Barringer, with three of his friends from Concord, were following after him." It is also stated that "the (Caldwell) was then alone"—I am the individual here referred to as in the door with you. We were standing there talking; you were probably smoking, and we may have laughed; but the idea (as intended to be conveyed by the above extract,) that we saw Mr. Caldwell pass and that all this was done intentionally—to taunt or insult him, is utterly untrue, and could never have been so understood by any spirited man, or he would have resented it instantly, and not gone off 100 or 150 yards in the dark of a piazza to wait for the offender. But the truth is, as far as you and I knew, Mr. G. W. Caldwell did not pass there at all while we were in the door, or in the house. His brother, Dr. P. C. Caldwell, did pass, and there was some person with him, whom we did not recognize (for it was then quite dark;) but we paid no attention to them. If this other person was Mr. G. W. Caldwell, so far from our following after him before he had proceeded more than 10 or 15 steps, he and his brother could have walked at least a quarter or half a mile before yourself and friends left there. To our knowledge Mr. Caldwell neither passed there "alone" or otherwise. We neither taunted or followed after him, or any body else.

I have seen the written statement of Mr. W. F. Taylor as to the attack and fight, and my account would correspond with his. When we came upon Mr. Caldwell, he seemed to be waiting for us some 30 or 40 feet from your room, and where you would necessarily pass along. The hour of the attack was between 10 and 11 o'clock. I knew this, because I looked at my watch while at Davidson's. The only words spoken by either party were those given by Mr. Taylor. Of this there can no mistake. I heard nothing of the other words alluded to in the "Hornets' Nest."

The allegation that "Mr. Caldwell had no opportunity of vindicating his honor in a meeting with Mr. Barringer until the evening upon which the fracas occurred," was surely no fault of yours. I accidentally met you in Charlotte the evening before your last piece appeared. You made no concealment of the course you had been advised to pursue. You told myself, and may have told others. It was adopted for the reason, that by meeting Mr. Caldwell on the field, after his once challenging you and then withdrawing or qualifying it and accepting satisfaction, would only be giving him a chance to regain the steps he had been considered as losing. But while you did so, you remarked you were determined to publish certain things that had occurred at the Catawba Springs and had never been told by you, and that you would speak of him as you thought his conduct towards you deserved. You, of course, thought it probable a rencontre might ensue. The article came out partly that night, and partly next morning. You were out that night quite late; saw you in the morning at the breakfast table; next in the bar room at Sadler's where there was a large crowd. You and I then took a walk. We returned to Williams' corner (as public a place as any in Charlotte,) where we remained for some time. During all this while, it was understood Mr. Caldwell was in town. It is true we did not see him. We afterwards went to the Journal Office, as you had promised to do, to read the proof of your piece.—Mr. Holton being absent. While there reading proof, you learned that Mr. Caldwell had been at Sadler's and that if he failed to see you, though by accident, you would

be charged with intentionally avoiding him.—You immediately went up to Sadler's: when you heard that Caldwell had just been arrested. At the suggestion of your friends, you retired to your room to remain until Caldwell should be discharged again. Some of your friends too went off to prevent (if they could) his being bound to the Peace. In a few moments he was released without bond. Immediately on your learning this fact, then about 9 o'clock, you appeared in the streets again, and continued to walk there, frequently alone, for more than two hours, when you got your dinner and returned home. Some two or three weeks elapsed after this, before the rencontre; and in the mean time I saw you both in Lincolnton—neither being at any time bound to the peace.

Yours, &c.,

EDWIN R. HARRIS.

Gen. Means' Letter.

BELLEVUE, Nov. 30, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—To the enquiry in your favor of the 25th inst., I state, that I saw you frequently during the afternoon of the day (or rather night,) of the rencontre in Charlotte between yourself and Mr. G. W. Caldwell, walking the streets as usual. I also once saw you go into the Court House, and in doing so you had to pass close by the room of Mr. Caldwell—one door of which opens into the Court Yard. As you passed in front of this door, Mr. Caldwell was standing in it, and looked at you going into the Court House, where you remained about half an hour, and then returned the same way. You were alone. This was just after dinner—say about 1 o'clock.

Yours, &c.,

WM. C. MEANS.

R. BARRINGER.

V. C. Barringer's Letter.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I desire to say to you that the impression sought to be created by a recent publication in the "Hornets' Nest," which I have just seen, relative to the difficulty between yourself and Mr. G. W. Caldwell—that the origin of that difficulty was of your seeking, does you great injustice.

The truth is that the first of the two articles published in the Charlotte papers during the Congressional campaign of 1849, at which it seems offence was taken, was written entirely by myself. You had nothing whatever to do with it, and was, I believe, utterly ignorant of its existence until the day on which you expected to attend the July term of Mecklenburg Court, when I asked you to look over the article, and hand it to the Editor of the "Hornets' Nest." On reading it, you thought there were certain passages unnecessarily severe, and so far from wishing to do Mr. Caldwell even the slightest injury personally, you took the liberty of striking them all out. I know it was not my intention, and I feel equally confident it was not yours, to say or wish any thing but what might be conceived a fair commentary, judging from facts, on the public course and speeches of a candidate for popular favor—a commentary not at all different from that which had been made, in regard to the same individual, time and again, by others, without ever before giving offence.

I deem it due to myself to add, that I left this country without once dreaming of the publications resulting in the difficulties which followed—a peremptory demand for satisfaction being, it seems, the first step taken in the matter after my departure.

Affectionately,

V. C. BARRINGER.

R. BARRINGER, Esq.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE—Monday, Dec. 9th.

A message was sent to the House of Commons stating that the Senate had passed the following Engrossed Bills, to which they ask their concurrence:

A Bill entitled "Bill to amend the 7th Section of the 5th Chapter of Revised Statutes in relation to Apprentices."

Also, A Bill entitled A Bill to incorporate Fulton Lodge, No. 99, of Ancient York Masons, in the Town of Salisbury.

Mr. Washington presented a memorial from 404 Citizens of New Berne, praying an extension of the Central Rail Road from its terminus to Newberne. On motion, referred to Committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joyner presented a report from the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message, referring to Nag's Head, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the opening of the Inlet at or near Nag's head, between the Ocean and Albemarle Sound, is a work of deep importance to a very large and wealthy portion of this State, and of vast advantage to the general Commerce and navigation of the whole Country.

Resolved, That this work is peculiarly within the powers and duty of the General Government, and that Congress will fail in one of its great duties to the State of North Carolina, and to the commerce and navigation of the Country, if the appropriation of money for the construction of this great work is not promptly made, and the work prosecuted to completion with all reasonable dispatch.

Resolved, further, That it is a matter of just complaint on the part of the people of N. Carolina, that this work has been so unreasonably delayed; and its farther delay will be considered a palpable wrong and injustice to the State as one of the members of the Confederacy possessing equal rights, and bound to equal duties with her sister States, which cannot fail to produce great discontent and dissatisfaction.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to effect the object contemplated by the foregoing resolutions. Read first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bynum, a Report from Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as refers to a Geological Survey of the State.

Reported a Bill to provide for a Geological and Agricultural Survey. Read first time and on motion ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nixon presented a Report of the financial condition of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed.

Message from the House of Commons, announcing Messrs. Thornton and Steele as the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, and stating that the hour had arrived; upon which, the Senate adjourned over to the Commons hall.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 9th.

Mr. D. A. Barnes presented a memorial, praying the emancipation of James Lanford, a slave, and his family. Referred.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, offered the following Preamble and Resolution, and moved their reference to the Joint Select Committee on Negro Slavery:

WHEREAS, The Representatives of the people of North Carolina, now in Legislature assembled, utterly mistrusting the patriotism of extreme ultraism and ambitious politicians both North and South, and determined, as they have a right, to prepare the State for that revolution and resistance into which their contrivances may drive us; and whereas it would be idle and ridiculous bravado, to assert the right of secession or a determination to dissolve the Union without indicating by proper and needful preparation, a distinct and certain purpose to carry it out, on the happening of some distinct and certain contingency; and whereas such withdrawal from, or resistance to, the Union, may, and probably will be followed by a civil war, the issue or end whereof, no one can foresee, and in the progress of which each state may have to rely for protection against all the rest of the world, chiefly on its own means and prowess; and whereas, it would be unwise and impolitic in the extreme, a cruel and treasonable misconduct in the Representatives to hasten the event which would produce this war without informing the people and preparing their minds for the approaching dangers and making efforts to raise the means of defence commensurate with the dangers, and proportional to the spirit and determination of the Representatives as aforesaid; and whereas the State has now no surplus revenue, no arms or ammunition of war, no army or navy, with an extended frontier and sea coast almost entirely unprotected.

Resolved, That the committee on Negro Slavery be instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of passing an act so increasing the tax on land and polls as to raise a fund sufficient to enable the State to defend her rights, to meet any exigency or emergency that may happen, and to maintain any position she may have to assume through her representatives.

Mr. Dargan moved to postpone indefinitely, upon which an animated debate sprung up.—Mr. Avery moved to lay them on the table.—Carried, 82 to 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:—Messrs. Ames, Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Boyle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Brogden, Clanton, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Daton, Erwin, Eore, Farmer, Flemming, Plynt, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gorgon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, Herrington, J. H. Hill, Wm. Hill, Jarvis, Cad. Jones, Kallam, Kelly, Lock, Lone, Marshall, Martin, Montgomery, McKoy, Neill, McNeill, Mizell, McDowell, Newsum, Parham, Patterson, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Russell, R. M. Saunders, Saunders, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornburg, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Webb, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Pegram—82.

Those who voted in the negative were:—Messrs. P. Adams, D. F. Caldwell, Cherry, Cockerham, Dargan, Douth, Drake, Dunlap, Hackney, S. Hill, J. M. Leach, McLean, McLees, McMillan, Piggott, Ruffin, Scott, Shimpoch, Waugh, Winston—20.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the two Houses, in joint body proceeded to count the votes cast for Governor at the last August election. And Mr. Speaker Edwards announcing the vote as follows: David S. Reid, 45,090; Chas. Manly, 42,337. And David S. Reid was declared duly elected to the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, for two years from the 1st of January next.

Mr. Ruffin from the committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely to the Bill to elect Judges by the people. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, laid on the table.

Mr. McLean from the same committee, reported adversely to the bill to elect Magistrates by the people.

Mr. Walton offered an amendment, but the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. D. A. Barnes introduced a bill to amend an act of 1846—7, making real estate assets. Adjourned.

SENATE—Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Bynum from the select Committee to which was referred the engrossed resolution providing for certain changes in the Hall of the House of Commons, and making appropriations therefor, reported the same with the following amendment, to wit: that the Senate Chamber be furnished in a similar manner to the House of Commons, and that the sum of 500 dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a military Scientific Institution in this State, under the patronage of the State.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate Newberne and Central Rail Road Company. Read first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Washington, a bill to recharter the Merchants Bank of Newbern. Read first time passed and referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: That it is the true policy of the State to encourage the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, west, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east, from Goldsboro' to Newbern or Beaufort; and as a means of securing this improvement for the benefit of the State, Charters ought to be granted to Companies to make the respective portions of said road on the terms of the Charter heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road.—Read and made special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Woodfin reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for those referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

The bills to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Company