## Meekly

## Standard.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER 1245.

Edney, Gilmore, Houston, Humphrey, McDonald, Mills, Pitchford, Pool, Speight, Straughan, Thomas, the literary board. Nor is this all. We have had the public treasurer as a suppliant at the counter of nearly every bank in the State, to enable him to Ward, Whitaker and Worth-17. Against it.—Messrs. Battle, Bledsoe, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Cowper, Cunningham, Davis, Dobraise money to pay the interest as it fell due on our public debt; and now we are entering on a new fisson, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Guyther, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, McKay, Miller, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Taylor, Turner, Walkup and cal year with the treasury nearly empty, and must depend on loans to meet the current demands on the treasury until next fall, when the returns from Williams-26. BANK OF THE STATE. The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the

(Continued on first page.)
the work. In conclusion he said, after all the prom-

ises that had been made and broken by this compa-

ny he was not disposed to throw open the doors of

the treasury to any man or set of men. He would require something definite, and he would then see if

he could support the bill. He would vote for the

second reading, but reserved his right to vote accor-

Mr. McDonald made a few remarks which the re-

The motion to postpone was rejected-31 to 14.

The vote on the second reading of the bill as amen

ded by the substitute of the committee, resulted in

For the bill .- Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Cherry,

bill proposes to extend the charter for six years.]

made in the first week in June and November, and

shall be published in two newspapers of the State,

Mr. Guyther offered another amendment of pro

Mr. Ashe was opposed to small notes, but he would place this bank on a footing with others. This was the more necessary from the location of the

bank, as it received the deposits of taxes paid

to the public treasurer largely in small bills. It

it was prohibited from issuing less than \$5 it could not receive less. This Mr. A. considered an

Mr. Guyther supported his amendment. He

banks receiving large sums in small bills not current

in neighboring States, in which merchants were

Mr. Lane went for equality in this matter-noth-

Mr. Edney followed in support of small bills,

Mr. Brown supported the amendment. He in

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPORTS PROM STANDING COMMITTEES,

Agricultural Companies.

Messrs. Burke and Chambers from the committee

PERMITTIONS

ing, and to the busines before the several commit-

NEW BILLS.

The following new bills were read the first time.

Mr. Smith, to amend the Revised Code, Chap.

Mr. Ward, to regulate the internal improments

Mr. Holdsclaw, to lay off and establish two public

SENATE BILL.

REVENUE BILL

sections to the 28th passed with but slight verbal

alterations. The 28th section containing schedul

A. met with some opposition. In the second clause,

Mr. Watson moved to amend by striking out "eighty

Mr. Ferebee spoke at length in opposition to the

At the request of Mr. Ferebee, Mr. Watson with

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford spoke in favor of in-

Mr. Ferebee moved to substitute a poll tax of

66% cents instead of eighty cents, and commented

on the fact that the committee on finance had in-creased the taxes far above the estimate recom-

mended by the Treasurer in his report, and the late

nance were in direct opposition to each other.

Mr. Fries replied that in his opening remarks the

gentleman from Comden had commented on the per-

tinacity with which all amendments to this bill were

resisted by the committee of finance, and on the in-

disposition of the House to make changes. That

none was more aware of the defects of the present

bill than he to whom had been committed the fram-

ing of it. The spirit and the wording of the old

act had been adhered to as much as posible. That

it might appear arrogance in him to give advice to

those who would have charge of the revenue bill in

future legislatures, but he would express his opinion.

as he was now on the subject, that the bill should be divided. One bill should set forth the mode of

valuing property, the manner of listing, collecting

and paying over public taxes; in short, should con-

tain the machinery of raising revenue. This re-

quires but little if any alteration from year to year.

per, to be revised every two years. Then, in a

ation and the tax assessed on each, as in the three

schedules in the present bill. This would be short.

and would be more readily understood, when unen-

appropriation bill, setting forth all the payments

the treasurer shall make in the next two years.

This would greatly simplify and systematize our fi-

As to the difference between the committee

finance and the governor and treasurer, that exists

in the imagination of the gentleman from Camden

only and not in reality. When the treasurer says that it would not be safe to provide for less than

\$50,000 annual increase of receipts, he speaks only

of the amount required by himself to meet the de

mands upon the treasury. In two parts of his re

port he speaks of the sinking fund, and alludes to

the propriety of increasing that, as should be ad-

vised by the commissioners of that fund. These

commissioners have made their report, and urge the

necessity of raising the sum of one hundred thou-

sand dollars from taxes in addition to the other re-

ceipts set apart for that fund. As explained in a

report of the committee on finance, handed in some

days ago, the committee had the \$100,000 asked for

by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the

additional \$50,000 required by the treasurer before

them when they were making their calculations, and Mr. F. referred the House to that report for the

Mr. F. further remarked, that the gentleman from

Camden need not be alarmed that we would raise

too much money by this bill. Experience has

shown us that from some cause our disbursements

have for years been exceeding the amount provided for. In the Bank of Cape Fear a debt of \$150,000

has been run up, and is now treated as a funded

debt: the income of the literary fund had been con-

verted to uses of the general fund until we there

have upwards of \$80,000 which is considered as

funded; and strange as it may appear, the treasurer

has been compelled to use the money of the literary

fund, another \$30,000 which now stands as an open

cumbered with the machinery of the bill. To this tax bill might very properly be added a

nancial department.

and should not be connected with the tax bill pro-

separate bill should be set forth the subjects of tax-

drew his amendment, to allow him to introduce a

high rates of taxation, which he contended were

cents" on the poll, and inserting 665 instead.

Mr. Blount supported the amendment.

substitute for the clause.

creasing the poll tax to one dollar.

The revenue bill was then taken up, and all the

tees were read, and laid over for one day.

light Company.

26th, entitled Corporations.

roads in McDowell and Yanev co

Several resolutions relative to the hour of meet-

Mr. Bridgers, from judiciary committee reported

subjected to a shave of two and three per cent.

unfortunate result of previous legislation.

his views with much warmth.

ed by Mr. Edney, and rejoined in turn.

The House met at the usual hour.

one of which shall be in Raleigh. Adopted.

nibiting issues of notes less than \$5.

ding to his convictions on the third.

its rejection-26 to 17, as follows:

porter could not hear.

taxes will again give temporary relief.

This, Mr. F. remarked, is all wrong. The sovereign State should not occupy so humiliating a position, and her faith and credit should not be depend-State was now taken up on its second reading. | The ent on the good will of a few banks to loan her Mr. Guyther moved to amend by requiring that the returns of the condition of the banks shall be

money to pay her interests.

The legislature should step forward at once and supply ample means, not by loans, but by taxation, to enable the treasurer to meet all current demands on the treasury when made; and if the committee on finance had felt called on to provide means to do so, a different bill from the one now before the House would have been reported. Not conceiving that to be a part of its duties, the calculations were based only on the demands of the treasurer and the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Then as to the difference between the manner of raising the required funds as recommended by the treasurer, and that recommended by the committee, Mr. Fries remarked that was a subject for the House to determine. The treasurer recommended an addition of three cents on \$100 value of land and five cents on the poll, and that ratio finds favor with the gendeman from Camden. In reply Mr. F. could only state he ratio did not suit him or his constituents. Land is now taxed in the aggregate for State and county purposes on an average throughout the State nearly forty-eight cents on the hundred dollars which he considered a great convenience to the peo-ple. He argued at considerable length enforcing value, whilst slaves are taxed not quite one dollar and twenty-one cents. He considered the difference now too great. One thousand dollars worth of land to be taxed \$4.77, whilst a negro worth the same sisted that if the State ever intended to prohibit this should be taxed only \$1.21, and then to adopt the small note issue, now was the time to begin. If inrecommendation of the treasurer, we would tax the dulgence was granted to banks session after session. same land \$5.03, and the same negro only \$1.26, where was it to end? This cry of "equality" would and make the difference still more startling.

Mr. F. further remarked that no one had a higher be used as an argument for all time. Mr. Brown

pursued the subject with great force, and was followregard for the purity and sterling integrity of the treasurer than he had, and none admired the zeal The discussion on this amendment was continued with which he devotes himself to the duties of his office more than he does, but he must differ with On motion of Mr. Bledsœ the Senate adjourned. him as to the ratio of income of taxation on land

Mr. Smith supported the bill, as he considered the revenue it raised would not be more than sufficient to meet the State's annual expenses. The motion was rejected.

favorably on the bill to authorize the formation of The House continued to dicuss the several clauses intil two o'clock when it adjourned until seven

> NIGHT SESSION. A bill to extend the time for entering lands in certain cases was read, the rules suspended and it passed its second and third readings.
>
> The bill to repeal the chapter of Revised Code,

entitled Usury, was read. Mr. Sparrow, to incorporate the Washington Gas-Mr. Williams spoke strongly against the continuance of the law against usury on our statute books. It was a remnant of barbarism, most unjust and

mischievous in its effects upon society. He thought there was no use in keeping it on the statute books when it was notorious, it was constantly violated. Mr. Walser opposed the repeal of the law, and denounced the supporters of the measure as open-

ing a way for the oppression of poor men. Mr. An engrossed bill from the Senate to authorise the spoke very warmly against the bill before the House. Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company to build Mr. Dortch offered a substitute, drawn up by the a road from Garysburg to Weldon, was read the first finance committee, which repeals all penalties except the excess of interest above six per cent. The

substitute was accepted.

Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Walser, and made a very able and condensed argument in favor of the repeal of the laws. He pointed out the evils arising from them in a very pointed and effective argu-

Mr. Fries followed in support of the bill, and read statement of the laws of various States on the subject of usury, and described the injury done the State by drawing out the money to where higher interest was given.

Mr. Walser again argued against the bill as a most oppressive and injurious tampering with the law, and spoke with great warmth and earnestness

n opposition to it. Mr. Burke moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Mr. Scales offered an amendment prohibiting the bill from taking effect for one year.

The bill was indefinitely postponed-yeas, 74, The bill to exempt certain property from execu-

Governor in his message to the Legislature. Mr. tion was indefinitely postponed F. said he would prefer following the course recom-The bill to restore jury trials to Gaston county

mended by the State officials in preference to that passed its second and third readings. proposed by the committee on finance. He spoke The bill to incorporate Deep River and Coalfields at some length on this point, and endeavored to prove that the State officers and committee on fi-Railroad was indefinitely postponed.

.The bill to consolidate the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Superior Court Clerk was

Mr. Lewis stated he had introduced the bill at the request of several friends, and thought it ought to pass. He answered the several objections made against the consolidation of the two offices, and stated that the income of both offices would not equal that of some County Court Clerks. After some remarks from Messrs. Masten and

Dortch, the bill was rejected—ayes 33, noes 60. A motion to adjourn being made at twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock, the yeas and nays were called and the House refused to adjourn-yeas 35,

At twenty-five minutes to 10 o'clock, another motion to adjourn was made, the yeas and nays be-ing called, the House refused to adjourn—77 to 23. The bill to provide for the election of a fourth judge, for the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Halifax, the bill was laid on the table. At a quarter before 10 o'clock another attempt to

adjourn was made, and the yeas and nays calledyeas 27, nays 69. A bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Dickson was read.

Mr. Waters said the bill was called for by the people of Cleavland and other counties, and he considered them entitled to have it. He had no doubt, but the proposed county had the requisite popula-

Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, moved to lay on the

The motion was rejected-42 yeas, 42 navs.

The Speaker voted in the negative.

Mr. Outlaw moved a call of the House and demanded the yeas and nays. Rejected-yeas 43.

The question was then put on the passage of the oill, and decided in the negative-yeas 23, nays 57. At twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock, a motion to adjourn was made and the yeas and nays called. The motion was agreed to-yeas 64, nays 24.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859. SENATE.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 10

Reports from committees by Messrs. Humphrey, Edney, Thomas and Battle, [Mr. Thomas' report on the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific railroad was ordered to be printed.]

Mr. Boyd moved that the bill to incorporate the Rockingham Coalfields railroad company be made the special order for to-morrow. He said it was the last of the internal improvement bills, and as they were all made special orders of he desired this bill to come in with them.

Mr. Leach objected. Mr. Boyd gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules to-morrow with a view to the special order. On motion of Mr. McDowell, the bill concerning the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat Company was referred to the committee on internal improve-

THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER BILL. Mr. Ramsay moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement was rejected. He had opposed the second reading for the purpose of getting time for consideration. Something ought to be done for the State interest.

Mr. Cunningham called for the ayes and noes. The motion was adopted-32 to 8. Bill placed

THE MILITIA LAWS. The special order, the bill to regulate the militis of the State, was now proceeded with.

Mr. Edney explained the nature of the substitute offered by the committee as an amendment to the original bill. The militia laws had gone into disuse and were wholly disregarded. After pointing out the defects in the old system and in the original bill he proceeded to speak of the remedies proposed in the substitute. These were a uniform dress throughout the State; regulations for regiments, battalions brigades and companies, and also officers, according to army rules. Monthly musters and parades general inspection at least once in two years, &c. It further provides that all the forces over 18 and under 35 shall be enrolled in two months after the ratification of the law, or be subject to stax of \$1 per annum, to be paid into the public treasury. Mr. Edney advocaced these changes at length, and concluded by moving several amendments-one provides that all sums derived from this source of taxation, not required for military purposes, should be added to the school fund of the respective counties in proportion to the interest of each county in said fund, was rejected.

Mr. Miller moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. Mr. Edney said, if the Senate was disposed to lav the entire matter aside he had nothing farther to say,

He had done his duty. The Speaker then announced the next special

Mr. Humphrey moved it be postponed till the subject before the Senate and the morning business be disposed of. Adopted.

Mr. Walkup supported the original bill. The system was good enough if they had competent field officers. The substitute was incomplete. Its effect would be to tax nine-tenths of the people without benefiting the militia system. He hoped Mr. Miller's motion would not prevail, as something was necessary to revive the system. Mr. W. argued the matter at some length, and was followed by Mr.

Mr. Ramsay thought some amendment was necessary. Considerable interest was manifested on the

Mr. Miller's motion was rejected-20 to 19. Mr. Edney offered some farther amendments, which

Mr. Douthitt moved to strike out \$1 and insert 50 cents as the tax. He was opposed to taxing the people, and he thought more money would be realized from this amendment.

Mr. Edney. Yes, you will get the money, but no Mr. Walkup concurred with Mr. Edney. The tax

ought to be \$2 instead of \$1. Mr. Steele asked Mr. Edney if he was an active General now?

Mr. Edney. No. Mr. Steele. Then I vote with Mr. Walkup, as he is a genuine General. (Laughter.) I have resigned Mr. Douthitt's amendment was adonted

Mr. Cunningham moved to postpone till the 4th of July next, Adopted—21 to 16. BUSINESS OF THE DAY. Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to amend an act

for the better regulation of the town of Beaufort. Referred to the committee on corporations. Mr. McKoy, a bill to abolish the office of Adjutan Mr. Houston, a resolution for the final settlemen

of the half-pay of the officers of the revolutionary war, promised by the Continental Congress. Ordered to be printed. SESSIONS OF THE SENATE,

A long discussion, involving numerous motions, took place on the subject of the daily sessions of the Senate. Ultimately an amendment, offered by Mr. Speight, was adopted, providing that after Saturday next the sessions shall begin at 10 o'clock, take recess from 2 to 3 and sit as long as necessary. The

sittings on Saturdays were excepted. Mr. Ramsay gave notice of a motion to repeal the above on to-morrow. BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE.

An engrossed bill from the House to establish the Bank of Salisbury was referred. WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD ROAD.

This bill passed its third reading, amended in an unimportant particular, by a vote of 22 to 14, as fol-

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs, Ashe, Cherry, Davis, Edney, Flanner, Gilmore, Houston, Lane, Leach, Martin, McDonald, McDow-ell, McKoy, Mills, Pool, Reinhardt, Steele, Straughan, Thomas, Walkup, Whitaker and Worth-22. In the negative. - Messrs. Battle, Bledsoe, Blount

Brown, Cunningham, Dobson, Douthitt, Gorrell, Guyther, Lankford, Miller, Speight, Turner and Mr. Ramsay paired off with Mr. Davidson.

The bill to repeal the 119th sec. 34th chap. Rev. Code passed its third reading. BANK OF COMMERCE. The bill to establish the Bank of Con.merce, New

bern, amended on motion of Mr. Lane by striking out the clause prohibiting the issue of bills under \$5, passed its third reading by a vote of 25 to 9. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House met at 10 o'clock.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. Scales, from the committee on claims, reported in favor of John Wilson of Alamance county. Messrs. Kerr and Badham presented reports from the judiciary committee on slaves and free person of

olor. RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hill's (of Halifax) resolutions altering the hours of meeting and adjournment were laid on the table-61 yeas to 47 nays. Mr. Simpson offered a resolution that should the

present general assemby pass a bill to raise more revenue than was recommended to be raised by the treasurer and executive of North-Carolina, it would be unjust, uncalled for, inexpedient and oppressive.

Mr. Fries spoke against the resolution. If the eneral assembly would not establish a sinking fund, et them say so, and take up the former revenue bill and act on it. It was to form a reliable sinking fund that the present revenue bill was intended and arranged. Mr. Scales said he must be allowed to express his

surprise at the introduction of the resolutions and at the source from which they came-the venerable gentleman from Rockingham, who seldom erred in such matters, and whose experience should have suggested a different course, since he had been engaged in the business of legislating before he (Mr. S.) was born. The resolutions were an indirect censure upon the committee of finance; and when he recalled the names of which that committee was composed, and remembered how diligently and unceasingly they had toiled day after day, and night after night, to frame a proper and equitable bill and how successfully they had met every objection to the bill and defended its every provision against assaults from all parts of the House, it did passing strange to him that any one could, for a nt, entertain the idea of voting for the cen sure implied in the resolutions. No one, Mr. Speaker, can seriously suppose for one moment that the present General Assemby desires to oppress the people with unnecessary taxation, or to raise one cent beyond what the exigencies of the case require; but all must know that a heavy increase of revenue is absolutely inevitable, if we would meet the inter-

make any provision for the payment of that debt as it falls due. Sir, knowing this, the passage of the resolution is virtually declaring to the world that we are afraid to meet the responsibilities we assumed at home-afraid to march up to our duty and face the music before our constituents like men .-Mr. Speaker, I do not mistrust the people. I have a high confidence in the honesty, integrity and good sense of my constituents, and I will unhesitatingly vote for the amount proposed—yea sir, I would vote for ten times that amount, if it were necessary to preserve the credit and reputation of the State.

Mr. Meare was in favor of the resolution, yet he was not afraid to vote for ten times the amount asked, if it was necessary. The resolution only said only more than was necessary." This was not

Mr. Fries explained that the treasurer had asked \$50,000 increase, and the commissioners of the sinking fund \$100,000. It was to meet these demands that the bill was framed.

Mr. Meares continued. He was not in favor of raising \$100,000 for a sinking fund, as he considered the receipts from the works of internal improvements would soon be able to meet the accruing debt. Mr. Fcrebee said he distinctly understood the

committee on finance to state that the treasurer's and late governor's statements were incorrect. If so they were incompetent officers, at least this was a legitimate deduction; but he was more inclined to rely on the statements of the officers of State than of those of the finance committee.

Mr. Ransom opposed the resolution; even if passed t came to nothing, and if any discussion took place it should be on the revenue bill where a remedy could be applied. What good could be effected by this resolution? If there was any object to be attained, let it be brought forward and it would be met, but let them not take shelter behind the treasurer and governor. This resolution not only delayed the revenue bill, but would call upon the House to say that the treasurer and governor were the governing power in the State. They might as well abolish the constitution and let only the Treasurer and Executive be heeded, as to deny the right of the representatives of the people to alter or enact what revenue policy they pleased. He read from the Treasurer's report to sustain the finance committee and called the attention of the House to the fact that the gentleman from Camden, (Mr. Ferebee) did not show there would be any surplus. If the bill calls for too much let them reduce it, if not let them pass it. Every man in North Carolina would rather that a surplus revenue should be raised than the credit of the State should be injured.

Mr. Bryan of N. H., moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution—rejected, yeas 53, nay 54.

Mr. Masten alluded to members of the last Legis lature, who after getting what appropriations they wanted, voted against the revenue bill that was to pay for them. This would guide him on the present occasion, and he would remember it when some gentlemen's projects came up. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Waters differed from Mr. Masten, and wished for no difference of opinion on past matters. He opposed the resolution as it made the governor and treasurer king and sub-king of the State, and would do away with republican government. He would not submit to be dictated to or controlled by either treasurer or governor.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, thought the sinking fund would not be permanent. The principle is wrong, and he defied them to prove that ever a sinking fund had been constructed out of increased tax-

Mr. Ferebee replied to Mr. Ransom and read from the treasurer's report to sustain his statements. Mr. Fries. It was the former Legislature that made the sinking fund, and if they acted incorrectly let the present Legislature repeal it. To have done so would have saved the finance committee much trouble. If the House should decide that the increase shall not take place, let them recommit the

Mr. Simpson obtained leave to withdraw the res-Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered a resolution, "that in the opinion of the Legislature, the late governor is his message at the beginning of the session, and the treasurer in his report, with regard to the taxes nec essary to be levied, were mistaken in their calculations, and it would be improper in this general as

sembly, to pass a bill in accordance with the recommendation of said officials " Mr. Fleming moved the resolution be laid on the table-adopted, yeas 76, nays 27. NEW RILLS.

The following new bills were read the first time: Mr Outlaw concerning the election of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Moore, of Chatham, to authorize the forma

tion of mining and manufacturing companies.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, to charter a turnpike company to make a road from Morganton to Cranberry Gap.

Mr. Wallace, to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte. Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, to emancipate Samuel Morphis, a slave. REVENUE BILL.

The revenue bill was then taken up and the discussion renewed on schedule A.

In the clause taxing the note shavers one per cent. Mr. Stanford objected to the amount, as it would have to be paid by the person getting bills discounted. Mr. Bridgers was in favor of striking out "one" and inserting "half," as he considered the tax ex-borbitant. The House refused to strike out.

After much discussion the clause was altered to read "ten per cent. upon the profits of each individnal transaction. This was the only alteration made up to 2 o'clock, when the House adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION. The House was called to order a few minutes past 7 o'clock. The rules being suspended, the following bills

passed their second and third readings: On motion of Mr. Fries, The bill to incorporate the town of Winston,

Forsythe county. The bill to amend the charter of the town of Salem.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company.

The bill to incorporate the Salem Mutual Insu-The bill to change the time of holding Forsythe County Courts.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Warrenton: The bill to incorporate the Warrenton Savings

On motion of Mr. Thompson, The bill to extend the corporate limits of Golds borough. On motion of Mr. Williams, The bill to lay off and establish a new county by

the name of Lillington from the county of New Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, offered an amendment excluding a portion of the proposed county a

from its limits. Mr. Moore, of New Hanover, opposed the amendment as it would kill the bill. Messrs. Meares and Kerr opposed the amendment. Mr. Bryan explained that he proposed the amendment at the desire of 75 voters, who wished to be

Mr. Moore, of New Hanover, made a few observations in reply. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its third reading—yeas 70, nays 27.

The bill to incorporate the Savannah Mining and

Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Love offered a substitute, instead of the orig-

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, objected as the substitute had not been examined by the committee on corpor-

Office of region of the

He moved the bill be recommitted. After some remarks from Messrs. Love and Cald-

The bill to emancipate Samual Morphis, a slave, was, after some remarks from Mr. Scales, rejected-

well, the bill was recommitted to the committee on

The bill to repeal the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th chapters of the Revised Code, establishing the geological survey.

Mr. Dortch moved to lay the bill on the table,

which was rejected—45 yeas, 60 nays.

Mr. Ferebee wished to call the attention of the western members to the fact that their portion of the State was the only section unvisited and unde-scribed by Professor Emmons. If the survey was

abandoned, the people of the west would be the only Mr. Waters explained the reasons why the west were opposed to the Professor. He was not opposed to the office, but would rather see it abolished than

have the west neglected. Mr. Morehead made an eloquent and effective de-fence of Prof. Emmons, and read from foreign publications, the most flattering encomiums upon Prof. Emmon's character as a man of the highest attainments for scientific ability.

Mr. Kerr followed on the same side Mr. Bridgers said he voted for this hill on its second reading, but now would vote against it, as he was satisfied from the Professor's published survey of the great services rendered by him to the State. Mr. Sparrow spoke against the repeal of the law.

It would be discreditable to the State. Mr. Reeves spoke in favor of the bill, and stated the west had been neglected by Mr. Emmons, and the State put to great cost for a survey of little value. Mr. Walker said the west had good reason fo wishing the repeal of the law. He never visited the west but once in a few years at the rate of 40 miles

After some remarks from Messrs. Sparrow, Morehead and Ferebee in favor of retaining the suevey, Mr. Masten thought it was the readiness of the General Assembly to raise revenue to meet the State debts, that raised her credit, not the writings of

Messrs. Bridgers and Morehead made some statements relative to the bearing our mineral resources nad on our State credit. Mr. Outlaw had voted for the bill, and to repair

the error, he moved it be indefinitely postponed. The motion was adopted—61 yeas, 33 mays.
At ten minutes before 10 o'clock, the House ad-

## RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1859.

The Standard.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Slidell has submitted to the Senate a report from the committee on foreign relations, in which it is proposed to place thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President to be used in acquiring Cuba from Spain; and our representative, Mr. Branch, has submitted a similar report to the House from

the foreign relations committee of that body. We have read Mr. Slidell's report, but have not yet had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Branch's report. We are bound to believe that the condition of affairs between this country and Spain, and incidentally between this country and France and Great Britain, is of such a character as to justify this appropriation. We outsiders can of course know but little as to the condition of things, and must, therefore, confide largely on this subject in the President and his friends on these committees of the two Houses. Still, the amount asked for is not large enough to justify the expectation that the purchase can be made just now; indeed, it may be wanted as an assurance from Congress that this government is in earnest in its wish to acquire Cuba, and it may be used to pave the way for a permanent and final

bargain for the island. Various modes have been suggested for obtaining Cuba, but we confess that we can see none that do not tend either directly or remotely to war. In one or two events only would this government be justified in going to war for Cuba, and that would be a change in the government of the island, with the view of giving the control or protection of it to France or Great Britain; or an attempt by Spain to abolish slavery there, and thus Africanize the population. Nevertheless, the government of the United States has a long list of unpaid claims and unredressed grievances on the part of its citizens to urge upon Spain. They have been urged until all reasonable patience has been exhausted. Spain appears to be determined to refuse justice to our citizens and to our government; and if, after exhausting all other bonorable means to obtain justice, this government should resort to arms for redress and to vindicate its character, the acquisition of the island would follow as an inevitable consequence. War with Spain for any cause, therefore, and at any time, would be a war for Cuba,-at any rate, the island would be ours, no matter what France or England might threaten or do.

We are for Cuba. We are for it on honorable terms; and if it cannot be obtained on honorable terms, we are against it. That it will be ours at some future period is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow; and being thus assured of ultimately obtaining it, we can afford to be patient and to adopt no means for securing the prize not strictly just and honorable.

We call attention to the change in the advertisement of the sale of Gen. Hawkins' lands .-These lands are to be sold at Warrenton, instead of at the former residence of the deceased. Only the place of sale is altered -the time is as formerly ad-

J. Parker Jordan, Esq., by request of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, will deliver an address in the town of Hertford on the night of the 25th Febuary-the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of the home and grave of WASHINGTON .-As the Democratic Pioneer says :-

"Mr. Jordan is a popular speaker, and will no doubt sustain his reputation in the effort which he contemplates. The occasion is one to call forth all his powers; there is scope for the indulgence of his vivid imagination, and his audience will doubtless be permitted to gaze upon a picture of the toils, suffer-ings, and hardships of the illustrious 'Father of his Country' that will tell upon their patriotism and stir their gratitude."

GLEN ANNA FRWALE SEMINARY .- The examination of the pupils of this Institution, located at Thomas ville, takes place to-day and to-morrow; and the Spring session will commence Feb. 1st. We learn that the school was never in a more pataparous con-

The System of Ad-valorem Taxation. We publish below the resolutions on this subject first offered by their author, Mr. Bledsoe, in the Senate, and afterwards by Mr. Faribault, in the Commons. They were voted down in both Houses, the Legislature not being yet prepared to adopt the system; but the members from Wake, we are gratified to state, voted together in favor of the resolutions.

There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the ad-valorem system. Nor can the Democracy of any one who advocates the system be impeached, for it was first suggested by Gov. Reid in his annual message in 1852, than whom there is no sounder Democrat in the United States of America

We do not propose now to discuss the question, our only purpose being at present to re-assert our support of the doctrine, which we at once subscrib ed to in 1852, when it was promulged by Gov. Reid. Mr. Bledsoe, with his accustomed boldness, has espoused this doctrine, and was the first to give it practical shape before the Assembly. Of its final triumph we entertain no doubt :-

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that he government of North Carolina was established for the equal protection of all the citizens and property within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the government having been established for the equal protection of all the citizens and all the property within the limits of the State.

and all the property within the limits of the State, justice demands that all should equally contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the protection enjoyed. Resolved, That in the collection of revenue for the support of the government and the payment of

ent, to discriminate in favor of, or against any particular class of persons, or any particular species of property, not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. constitution.

Resolved, That any system of revenue, imposing upon any class of citizens or property, more than their equitable share of the burdens of government, is inconsistent with that principle of Democratic Republican Equality, upon which the government was established and without which it could not

the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpedi-

Resolved, That the committee on Finance are hereby instructed to Report a Revenue Bill upon the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS .- Mr. S. B. Buckley, Agent for Rice & Hart, Philadelphia, has shown us some new and valuable works, to wit: The "National Portrait Gailery of Distinguished Americans, with Biographical Sketches"-"Michaux & Nuttall's North American Sylva," containing colored plates of all our forest trees-and "Indian Tribes of North America," These works have been gotten up in the best style, and are fully and beautifully illustrated. The "North American Sylva" is especially interesting, and as rare as it is interesting, as there is no other work of the kind so full as this to be had. Mr. Buckley is at present at the Planter's Hotel, in this City.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We are under obligations to Mr. Cassidey, President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for a barrel of the Deep River coal recently landed at Wilmington. This coal is bituminous, readily ignites, and burns with a clear bright flame, throwing out much heat. One square yard of it will weigh a ton.

Persons who have not seen this coal are invited to call at the Standard office and examine it and see it burning.

For the St

MESSES. HOLDEN & WILSON: Please permit a subscriber to appeal, through your valuable paper, to the new Board of Commissioners in behalf of all those citizens who have suffered in former times from an intolerable nuisance. Notice has been given by a worthy member of the Board, that on the first Friday in Feb., the ordinance prohibiting the hogs from going at large will be repealed. This ordinance has been in operation three years and re-ceived the hearty approbation of two thirds of our citizens. If the commissioners will enquire of their constituents, they will learn that a majority of them was elected under the belief that they would not revive this discarded nuisance. The repeal of the ordinance can benefit no one. There is not a housenolder in the city who will not be injured by it .-His side walks, his fences, his yard and his garden will be rooted up and defaced. Nor will the corporation suffer less detriment. The gutters and sewers will be rooted up and obstructed, and in every street there will be mud holes for wallowing in, and every door step and corner stone and fence, will be daubed with mud, and every side walk covered with filth as it was in former times, when the whole city was, in the language of a visitor here, one "large hog stye." No town in the State, with a population as large as ours, permits this nuisance. The ordinance applies only to the limits of the City before they were extended and has no reference to the new limits. Under these circumstances we would respectfully ask of the commissioners a reconsideration of this question and relief from this most intolerable of all

## WESTERN WARD.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. The SENATE ordered five thousand extra copies of the Cuban report to be printed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was further amended and debated, and finally, after a parliamentary struggle, all excepting the enacting clause and the last section authorizing the President to advertise for proposals for three routes and report at the next session of Congress, were stricken out and the bill so passed. In the House, the Consular Diplomatic bill was resumed. The amendments of the Committee of

the Whole, proposing to curtail the number of foreign missions, were rejected. Mr. Crawford's amendment to reduce the appropriation of \$70,000 for the education of the slaver Echo negroes, to \$50,000 was rejected by a vote of 145 to 48. The vote on the main bill was then

taken and rejected by a vote of 99 to 88. The reasons for rejecting the bill were various— the Republicans having objected to the addition of new foreign missions, and the Southern men not being willing to sanction the contract with the colonization society for the education of the negroes of

During the debate, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana made a disrespectful remark to the Speaker. Mr. Orr, of S. C. who ask him if he meant to be rude? Mr. Hughes said no, but if he had it was in payment for an old debt. The Speaker remarked that this was no place to settle a personal quarrel, if Mr. Hughes had one against him. Mr. Hughes replied, with an effervescent display of dignity, "I say the same to the Chair," meaning no doubt the article of furniture occupied by the Hon gentleman, but upon reflection being struck with the disastrous construction which might be placed upon his language, subsequently apologized, regretting what he had said. The Speaker responded that he was glad of Mr. Hughes' disavowal, and added that he had always treated Mr. Hughes with the utmost respect.

A VENERABLE Typo.-We enjoyed the pleasure, yesterday, of welcoming into our sanctum, Col. Robert Carr, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is a representative of the "Art Preservative," and has attained the ripe age of 81 years. He is here on a visit to his niece, Mrs. J. N. Feaster, and it is probable he will make this city his future home.

Col. Carr, notwithstanding he is an old gentleman, is upright in carriage and can walk his thirty miles a day. He served as an errand boy to good

old Benjamin Franklin, and remembers him well. In the war of 1812, Col. Carr held the important office of Lieutenant Colonel in the 15th Regiment U. S. Infantry, under Col. Pike, and was honorably mentioned for his gallantry in several important en-gagements with the British, and served several

We were suprised to find that, at his at We were suprised to find that, at this age, he could read printing from Diamond Type, without the use of glasses; and stranger still he has without the use of glasses; and stranger still he has never been confined to his had by decrees sin