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THE PATRIOT.

The letter of which the following is an extract
was received after our last paper went to press;
and we had received the information which it con-
tained through other channels.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1848.
Messrs. Editors: On last Sabbath, notwith-
standing that day is the appointed day of rest for
all flesh, many gentlemen of both political parties
were seen muffled up to the chin in blankets,
clothes and other warm comfortable, making head-
way to the capital of the Old North State with all
possible speed, that they might be in the city in
time on Monday to take part in the organization
of the two Houses of our Legislature. Few can
imagine, and none but an eye witness can appreciate
the zeal manifested by these worthies to get on
and be at their post, ready for the struggle
when the appointed hour came. You may have
some idea when I tell you that a large majority
of them faced "chill November's ashy blast" un-
der a heavy fall of snow, over the roughest kind
of roads, through the greater part of the day,
without halting a moment except when necessary
to require them to aid a friend when his vehicle
had broken down, or some other misfortune of a
similar nature had occurred to detain them—and
of these, poor fellows, they had not a few—I
saw four upset; one of their horses broken down,
and two of their horses caved in. Yet all this
and much more did not, nor would not, stop them.
Onward they went, and arrived in good time to
vote as they desired—the last arrivals being those
who came by steam over the Raleigh and Gaston
railroad, and who barely saved their distance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the N. C. Times.

SENATE.

Wednesday Nov. 22.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Halsey presented a communication from
the Secretary of State; which, on motion, was
ordered to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate pro-
ceeded to vote for Speaker.
Three several votes for Speaker were had on
this day, with the same result and by the same
vote as given in the first day's proceedings.
When, on motion of Mr. Reich, the Senate ad-
journed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the House met this morning, Mr. Courts
moved to go into an election for Speaker; which
motion was agreed to.
Mr. Courts then withdrew the name of James
C. Dobbin from the nomination.
The roll being called, the members voted as
follows:

For Mr. Gilliam—Messrs. Hargrave, Trull,
Mast, Stanly, Hayman, Cherry, Biggs, Allen, At-
kins, T. R. Caldwell, Erwin, Barringer, Scott,
Miller, Ferebee, Piggott, Hackney, McClenahan,
Headen, Hayes, Paine, Wadsworth, Stevenson,
J. M. Leach, Clement, Spivey, Green, Canada,
D. F. Caldwell, Johnston, Doak, Long, Smith,
Farrow, Rayner, McIntosh, R. J. McDaniel,
Campbell, Koonce, Shuford, Hicks, Coffield, N. A.
Harrison, J. J. Williams, Russell, T. J. Person,
Peebles, Nixon, McDade, Stockard, Mebane,
Proctor, Skinner, C. H. K. Taylor, Blow, Satterth-
waite, Sten, J. White, W. L. Steele, Regan, Mc-
Nair, Courts, Keene, Bean, Logan, Wilkins,
Brown, Palmer, A. M. Gamble, Blackburn, Nichol-
son, C. W. Williams, Sheeks, Oglesby, McCleese,
Nichols, Carmichael, J. J. Gamble, and Brogren
—51.

For Mr. Dobbin—Messrs. J. S. McDaniel, N.
L. Williamson, Pegram, Griggs, Kelly, Dickson,
A. J. Leach, S. J. Person, Foy, Ellis, Simms, Sher-
ard—12.

For J. W. Ellis—Messrs. Coleman, McMul-
len, Thigpen, Dancy, W. K. Martin, Edwards, J. R.
Davis, T. H. Williams, Thornton, Moseley—10.

For Mr. Courts—R. Jones, Love, J. H. White,
Reinhart, Stowe, Herring, Newsum—7.
For S. J. Person—R. H. Jones.

So ROBERT B. GILLIAM was duly elected Speak-
er of the House of Commons.

Mr. Ferebee moved that the House proceed to
the election of Principal Clerk, which motion was
agreed to.

Mr. Ferebee nominated James T. Littlejohn.
Mr. Hayes nominated M. Q. Waddell.
Mr. Dobbin nominated W. B. Gulick.

The roll being called, the House voted as fol-
lows:

For Mr. Littlejohn, 32
For Mr. Gulick, 58
For Mr. Waddell, 28

The majority being 60, there was no election.
On motion of Mr. Hicks, the House again pro-
ceeded to vote for Principal Clerk, which resulted
as follows:

For Mr. Waddell, 41
For Mr. Littlejohn, 11
For Mr. Gulick, 59
For Mr. Busbee, 1

The names of Messrs. Littlejohn and Gulick
were then withdrawn, and Mr. Steele nominated
Perrin Busbee.

The House proceeded again to vote, when Per-
rin Busbee was elected Principal Clerk, by the following
vote:

Busbee, 69
Waddell, 30
Gulick, 13
Littlejohn, 1

On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the House
then proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk, and he
was nominated for the appointment, James R.
Dodge, of Surry; Mr. J. S. Person nominated G.
E. B. Singletary of Wake. Two votes were as
follows:

For Mr. Dodge, 68
For Mr. Singletary, 49

So Mr. Dodge was elected.
The House then proceeded to the election of
Principal Doorkeeper, when W. R. Lovell, was
duly elected.

A great number of candidates were then put in
nomination for Assistant Doorkeeper, and one
unsuccessful vote took place, whereupon the
House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 23.
Four unsuccessful attempts were made to elect
a Speaker—the result of the voting being each
time the same; when
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Miller renewed his motion of yesterday to
go into the election of Assistant Doorkeeper;
which was agreed to. The House proceeded to
vote as follows:

For Mr. Moody, 5
For Mr. Livingston, 17
For Mr. Anderson, 29
For Mr. Webster, 41
For Mr. Tucker, 9
For Mr. Lawrence, 41
For Mr. Beckwith, 4
For Mr. Sadler, 2

There was no election.
On motion of Mr. Steele, the Rules of the House
of Commons of last session were adopted for the
temporary government of the House.

Mr. Mebane moved that a Committee of five
be appointed to draft Rules for the government of
the House; which was agreed to; and thereupon,
Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Ellis, Courts and Steele,
were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Brogren, the House again
proceeded to vote for Assistant Doorkeeper—a
number of names having been withdrawn from
nomination. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Webster, 79
For Mr. Livingston, 37
For Mr. Caffey, 2
Mr. Webster was elected.

It was ordered on motion of Mr. Mebane, that
a message be sent to the Senate, informing that
body that the House of Commons was now organ-
ized, and ready to proceed to the despatch of
public business.

Mr. Ellis moved that a Committee of three be
appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Gov-
ernor of the State and inform him that the House
was ready to receive any communication that he
might have to make appertaining to this branch
of the Legislature; which motion was agreed to; and
Messrs. Ellis, J. M. Leach and Biggs were
appointed said Committee.

The Speaker submitted to the House a com-
munication received from the county of Perqui-
mans, in regard to the contested election from
said county; which, with the accompanying pa-
pers, on motion of Mr. Stanly, were laid on the
table.

A motion to adjourn was then made and negat-
ived.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee appointed to
wait on the Governor, informed the House that
the Committee had performed their duty, and
that his Excellency designed sending a message
to the House forthwith; which message was re-
ceived through the hands of W. W. Morrison,
Esq., his private Secretary, and informed the
House of the resignation of Samuel Fleming,
Esq., member elect from Yancy.

And, on motion of Mr. Ellis, it was ordered
that a writ of Election issue to the Sheriff of Yancy,
directing an election to be held to fill the vacan-
cy on the 8th of Dec. next.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of New Hanover,
the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 11
o'clock.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 24.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and
after voting once for Speaker, with the same re-
sult as on former days, adjourned until Saturday
morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After reading the Journal,
Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to
elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the
Rules required that these committees should be
chosen by the members composing each Electoral
District.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House,
for the purpose of electing the Standing Commi-
tees, took a recess of one hour.

At the expiration of which time, the Speaker
called the House to order, and the following were
announced as

The Standing Committees.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Ballard, Nichol-
son, Martin, Allen, D. F. Caldwell, Brogren,
Russell, Walser, Shuford, Miller, Wilkings.
Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. T. J.
Person, Satterthwaite, Newsum, J. E. McMullen,
Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H.
White, Ellis, Hayes.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H.
Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen,
Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkins.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese,
Canada, Foy, Stockard, Wooten, Pegram, Og-
lesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner,
Dancy, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly,
J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferebee,
Stanly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Per-
son, Clement, Trull, T. R. Caldwell, Love, Ste-
venson.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the communication
relative to the Contested Election, in Perqui-
mans, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and
Elections.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow
morning, 11 o'clock.

HAZEL EYES.—Major Noah says that a hazel
eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which
gradually but surely expands, and emerges into
love as securely founded as the rock of Gibraltar.
A woman with a hazel eye never elopes from her
husband, never chafes at him, never sacrifices her
husband's comfort to her own, never finds fault,
never talks too much or too little, always is an
entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and lovely
creature. We never knew but one uninteresting
and unamiable woman with a hazel eye, and she
had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says,
like "the little end of nothing whittled down to a
point."

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The last Wilmington "Commercial" has the
following appropriate notice of a movement among
"the chivalry":

"WAR! WAR! WAR!—Look out for squalls!
The 'nation' of South Carolina is getting into a
war breeze. A Circular is sent out the country
inviting our distinguished men to join her in re-
sisting the anti-slavery power, with 'lives and
fortunes,' and the like. This is charming, com-
ing as it does, on the back of the utter abandon-
ment of Southern Rights by that State, in her vote
for Cass and Butler.

"The Circular is accompanied by the proceed-
ings of a meeting of 'Quattlebumps,' who modestly
call themselves the *Democratic Taylor party*. The
National Taylor party do not know ye, gentle-
men; cannot tell whence ye are, any more than
any one can tell where you will be a fortnight
hence.

"We will give the Circular and the Resolutions
of the meeting on Saturday, or as soon thereafter
as we have room—and at the same time will in-
form the parties of the views taken of their course,
by a distinguished gentleman of this State, resi-
dent here, to whom a Circular was addressed."

The election of General Taylor has inspired the
Democratic chivalry of our neighbor-State with
fresh zeal for "dissolution." The public meet-
ings alluded to above, and a portion of the press
of the State, second each other stoutly in their ef-
forts to make the good people of these United
States "unsatisfied with their own things." We
subjoin a specimen, from the "Palmetto State
Banner," which for violence of language we have
nowhere seen surpassed; though its sentiment
we believe finds several adherents. In a piece
headed "The Free Soil Victory," (alluding to
the triumph of Gen. Taylor,) appears the follow-
ing extract: will the reader reflect, as he goes a-
long, that it emanates from a State which stands
cheek by jowl with New Hampshire, Ohio, In-
diana, Michigan and Illinois, in the support of
Lewis Cass!!!

"Yes, Southern Whigs may rejoice, if they
can find heart to rejoice at their own overthrow,
and at the triumph of the foul spirit of Abolition
which is ere long to sever the bonds of the Union,
and perhaps drench the South in blood. Let
them exult in the glorious Whig victory which
has been achieved, but let them remember that it
has been achieved at the expense of the South and
of the Constitution, and at the imminent hazard
of our glorious Union. With an Abolitionist,
rank and file with his hellish Free Soil prin-
ciples, in the chair of the Vice President, and an
automaton in that of the President, with the Veto
power annihilated—an overwhelming Free Soil
majority in the House of Representatives—and a
Senate in which an Abolition Vice President
turns the scale against us, verily there be much
cause of congratulation at the South! Yes,
Whigs of the South—Whigs of South Carolina—
throw up your aristocratic beavers—lift up your
voices and make the welkin ring with your shouts
for the success of Millard Fillmore and Zachary
Taylor, and the universal Abolition Whig party!
Never before was an Abolitionist honored with a
seat in the Vice President's Chair—never before
was a mere Military Chieftain, without political
experience or principles, and with scarcely the
literary qualifications of an old field School Mas-
ter, elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this great
Union, simply because he has bowed the knee to
the great Moloch of Abolition, and avowed his
determination to violate his oath to support the
Constitution, by refusing to exercise one of the
most important duties imposed upon him by that
instrument."

The writer of this precious fanfare closes
with an appeal to the whole South "to gird up its
loins and prepare for the contest, even though
that contest be one of death and blood!" &c., &c.
But let no one conclude that every body in
South Carolina is run mad. "Ten righteous
would have saved a city once;" and South Caro-
lina, we may safely judge, has scores and hun-
dreds and thousands such within her borders—
when such men as Sims—who has, alas! been
suddenly snatched from time—lived and died
with exhortations to preserve the integrity of our
happy Union upon his tongue. The following
paragraphs are from the Charleston "Courier":

Col. A. D. Sims, Representative in Congress
from the 4th District of this State, addressed the
people at Georgetown, on Monday last.

The Georgetown Observer gives a short synop-
sis of his remarks stating that he took strong Demo-
cratic ground, and administered a wholesome re-
buke to that party in the State who are trying to
form a sectional or geographical political party,
and shewed conclusively that if they succeeded they
would only do so on the ruin of our unrivaled
government.

We think (says the Observer) it is time the
press and the public men of our State should speak
out plainly on the dangerous tendency of such
Resolutions as have passed large public meetings
recently held in this State. We are not prepared
to calculate the value of the Union, nor have we
forgotten the trying scenes from 1828 to '32. In
that contest South Carolina was placed in a posi-
tion which is now condemned by those who made
it. We shall resist any and all attempts to put
this State in such a place again, and we ardently
hope all who value the great blessings we enjoy,
will unite with us in resisting such movements.

Mr. Sims to address his constituency at Kings-
tree on Monday next.—*Charleston Cour.*

RELATIVE RANKS OF GENERALS.—An officer
of the war of 1812, who amuses himself with
such matters, has compiled the following:

Major Generals—Scott, Gaines, Jesup, Taylor,
(Butler, Patterson,) Worth, Twiggs, (Quintan),
Kearny, (dead) Wool, (Pillow, Shields,) Persifer
Smith, (Cadwalader, and Lane.)

Brigadier Generals—Brady, Brooke, Gibson,
Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Towson, (Marshall),
Churchill, Whiting, Bulknep, Pierce, Bankhead,
Totten, (Cushing,) Reiley, Harney, (Price,) Gar-
land, Clark, (Morgan Andrews Trousdale,) Childs.

Those in parenthesis are disbanded.—*Nation-
al Intelligencer.*

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.

In publishing the following extract from a letter
received yesterday afternoon from the Vice Pres-
ident elect, we plead guilty to trenching some-
what upon the inviolability of private correspon-
dence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fill-
more are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic
and national, and will every where be read with
so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified
and rendering a service in making it public:

"To me there is no manifestation
of popular sentiment which calls up such deep
feelings of gratitude as that generous vote of my
old friends and early constituents of the county
of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first
elected me to the Assembly, and from that day
to this they have stood by me through good and
through evil report, and sustained me under all
circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost un-
known in this country; and the last crowning
act of their continued kindness and confidence, a-
wakens the deepest emotions of a grateful heart.

I trust too, that you will not blame me for ex-
pressing the gratification and pride which I feel
in receiving so flattering a vote in my native
State. But these things are in a measure perso-
nal to myself, and therefore of little importance.
But the cordiality and unanimity with which
Whig ticket has been sustained every where,
North and South, East and West, is a just cause
of National felicity. It proves that the great
Whig party is truly a National party—that it oc-
cupies the safe and conservative ground which
secures to every section of the country all that it
has a right to claim under the guaranty of the
Constitution—that such rights are inviolate—and
as to all other questions of mere policy, where
Congress has the constitutional right to legislate,
the will of the people, as expressed through their
representatives in Congress, is to control, and that
will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interpo-
sition of the veto power. This simple rule, which
holds sacred all constitutional guaranties, and
leaves the law-making power where the Constitu-
tion placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at
once from all the embarrassing questions that a-
rise out of sectional differences of opinion and en-
ables it to act for the good of the country. When
the President ceases to control the law-making
power, his individual opinions of what the law
ought to be, becomes comparatively unimportant.
Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attacked
as a slaveholder and a pro-slavery man at the
North, cordially supported and triumphantly elec-
ted by men opposed to slavery in all its forms;
and though I have been charged, at the South,
in the most gross and wanton manner, with being
an abolitionist and an incendiary, yet the Whigs
of the South have cast these calumnies to the
winds, and, without asking or expecting any-
thing more than what the Constitution guaranties
to them on this subject, they have yielded to me
a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This
was particularly so in New Orleans, where the
attack was most violent.

Really these Southern Whigs are noble fel-
lows. Would you not lament to see the Union dis-
solved, if for no other cause than that it separated
us from such true, noble and high-minded asso-
ciates? But I regard this election as putting an
end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a Na-
tional party, occupying a middle ground, and
leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and
South, without destroying the fair fabric of our
Constitution. May it be perpetual."

THE FIRST RESULT OF TAKING NO PLEDGES.

The justice and appropriateness of the following
remarks of the New York Courier will strike ev-
ery reader:—

There is one feature connected with the elec-
tion of General Taylor, that must be as gratifying
as it is remarkable.—We hear nothing, or very
little, said about office. We have never known a
Presidential contest hitherto which was not fol-
lowed by a general scramble for spoils. As soon
as the result was known, every supposed avenue
to influence has heretofore been choked with ap-
plicants for office. Nothing of this sort is witnessed
now. None claim office as the reward of party
service. There is little speculation concerning
the changes that are always inevitable upon the
accession of a new administration. Every body
seems disposed to let things take their course—
probably for the sufficient reason that, even if they
were to try, they could not prevent it.

All men, of all parties, seem to have confidence
that Gen'l Taylor will act justly, prudently, and
with regard to the public good in dispensing the
patronage belonging to his office, and none seem
to suppose that they will improve their chances
by clamorous appeals on the ground of personal
or party service.

This is a most auspicious relief from what is
usually and justly felt to be one of the most de-
grading features of a Presidential election. We
trust that, in this respect the future will not belie
the past.

DISCOVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.—In the South-
western part of Franklin county, Miss., there is a plat-
form or floor of fine white, nearly polished, some
three feet under ground. It is about one hundred
and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide. It ex-
tends due North and South, and its surface is per-
fectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if
not superior to any work of modern times. The
land above it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it
was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring
from two to three feet in diameter. It is evi-
dently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who
reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of
its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor
is there any tradition among them giving any idea
of the object of the work, or the people who were
its builders. There are also a canal and well
connected with it, but they never have been ex-
plored. A subterranean passage may be under-
neath. Further exploration may throw some
light upon its origin.

SECRETARY WALKER.—According to the Un-
ion, Secretary Walker will, upon relinquishing
the charge of the Treasury department, resume
the practice of the law in the United States Su-
preme Court at Washington, and make his perma-
nent residence there.

From the Baltimore American.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.

The philosophy of physical life is better under-
stood, or at all events reduced to a better system
of practice, in some of the European countries
than in our town. The adaptation of dress, diet
and modes of life to the climate; the regulation of
pursuits and amusements; all those national or
local habits, in short, which are the result of long
experience through successive generations, may
be expected of course to attain a higher degree
of improvement in old countries than in commu-
nities of more recent origin.

If we claim to be in advance of England in
political attainments there may yet be much for
us to learn from her in other things. The follow-
ing passage from Mrs. Kirkland's Magazine per-
tains to a matter which none will consider trivial
who have regard for those best of earthly bless-
ings, health and a sound constitution:

Pretty children one sees in abundance every
where—and so nicely kept! It seems to us that
nobody knows so well how to care for the phy-
sique of children as the English. They feed them
with the simplest possible food, and are astonish-
ed when they hear that our young folks share the
rich, heavy, high-seasoned dishes of their parents.
Oatmeal porridge is considered a suitable break-
fast for infant royalty itself; and a simple dinner
at one o'clock, the proper thing for children whose
parents dine sumptuously at seven. Exercise is
considered one of the necessities of life; and a
daily walk or ride (not drive) in the fresh air, the
proper form of it. It might be superfluous to no-
tice any thing so obvious if it were not that so many
people in good circumstances with us, neglect this,
and keep their children immured in nurseries, or
cooped up in school rooms, with no thought of ex-
ercise in the open air, as a daily requisite. We
wish nothing so much for these benighted parents,
as that they should once become acquainted with
the habits and principles of a well ordered En-
glish nursery. A reform in that quarter is much
needed among us, and we know of no people so
well able to be our instructors as the English, who
have certainly brought the nursery system to great
perfection, both as respects the comfort and ad-
vantage of the parents and children.

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURES ON EUROPE.

Dr. Baird delivered the introductory lecture of
the course on Friday evening—the subject of
which was "The Governments and Rulers of Eu-
rope." He commenced by referring to his means
of information about Europe, stating that he had
visited it five times and travelled repeatedly
through all parts of it. We may add here that
Dr. B. is a man of very accurate observation and
remarkable memory—that his zeal in behalf of
great philanthropic objects, his intelligence and
refinement of manners, have introduced him to
the first circles of Europe, and placed him on
terms of cordial friendship with quite a number
of the crowned heads; while his earnest desire
for information and his strong Republican senti-
ments have led him to mingle freely with all classes.

He proceeded to speak of the reason of our
strong interest in Europe, from its civilization, ad-
vancement, emigration to this country, &c. Dur-
ing the last year a quarter of a million of her
people have come to our shores. Emigration will
probably increase until an equilibrium is induced.
The population of Europe is about 250,000,000;
one fourth that of the globe, while its area was
only one-fourteenth. There exists a great variety
in races, languages and costumes—of the latter
there are said to be 22 different ones in Switzer-
land alone. There is not this variety among the
upper classes; to see them you must go into the
retired provinces and among the peasants. They
are very interesting in a philosophical point of
view, as landmarks of the past, and as evidence
of great dissimilarity in the origin of the people.

Thirteen different languages are spoken in Eu-
rope, of which the English, French and German
are the chief. The Italian and Swedish rank
next, while the Spanish and Polish even are real-
ly rich in literature. They may all be classed
in three great families, Latin, Teutonic and Sla-
vonic; each spoken by about 75,000,000. The
religions of Europe correspond strikingly to this
division of languages. Those who speak the
languages comprised under the Latin, as the Ital-
ians, the French, Portuguese and Spaniards, are
mostly Catholics. Those who speak Teutonic
are chiefly Protestants; while those who use
the dialect of the Slavonic belonged to the Greek
Church.

There are 66 governments in Europe. How
many there will be in a few years, we cannot
tell, as things are going on now; 21 of those are
kingdoms, 19 of which are independent: Nor-
way being united to Sweden, and Hungary to
Austria. Norway is almost a republic and her
people are best fitted for this form of government
of any nation in Europe. There are 32 Duchies
—29 in Germany and 3 in Italy—almost all of
them are Protestant. We have not room to fol-
low the speaker through the account of these king-
doms or their rulers. He spoke of their great
numbers as being a hindrance to the progress of
Liberty. For example, the jealousies and colli-
sions between the petty governments of Germa-
ny will certainly overthrow the present scheme
of a government by a Diet, and the administration
of the Archduke John. Germany must be con-
solidated into one, or at farthest two governments.
This will come about in time, and the new one
is hardly likely to be anything else than a Re-
public. There are now nine Republics in Europe
of which France and Switzerland are the most
important.—*New York Tribune.*

In a late speech in the British House of
Commons, Sir William Molesworth said—

"For what purpose do we keep 9000 troops
in North America? [Hear, hear.] It is to pro-
tect the colonists against the United States? But
if they are loyal at heart they are strong enough
to protect themselves; if they are disloyal, three
9000 men will not keep them down. [Hear,
hear.] But suppose they were to separate from
us and join the United States, would they not be-
come more profitable as colonists than they are
at present? [Hear.] The United States of A-
merica are, in the strictest significance of the word

still colonies of Great Britain, [hear] as Carthage
was a colony of Tyre, and the cities of Ionia and
Sicily were colonies of Greece; for the word col-
ony does not necessarily imply dependency, but
merely a community of persons who have remov-
ed from one country and settled in another, for the
purpose of cultivating it. [Hear, hear.] Now
States are in every point of view more useful to
us than all our other colonies put together. [Hear,
hear.] In 1844 we exported to the United States
produce and manufactures to the value of £8,
000,000—an amount equal to the whole of our
real export trade to our colonial dominions, which
we govern at a cost of £4,000,000 a year, [hear
hear] and not one ship of war is required to pro-
tect our trade with the United States.

Foreign News by the Acadia.

**Battle between the People and the Imperial Forces
at Vienna—Defeat of the British at Montan
in India—Presidential Election in France,
&c.**

AUSTRIA.—The interrupted state of commu-
nication precludes correct details from the beleag-
uered city. Accounts to the 28th October thro'
Berlin, state that every inducement to surrender
having failed, Windischgratz commenced bom-
barding the city, which he and Jellachich still
completely surrounded with a large force, which
was daily increasing.

The water and gas pipes supplying the city
have been detached by the imperial troops after
a severe conflict to capture the works.

There was renewed reports of an advance of
Hungarians up the Danube to relieve the city;
but at each successive approach they retired

GOV. GRAHAM'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The recurrence of the regular Session of the Legislature, after the lapse of two more years, demands of us renewed expressions of gratitude and praise to an all-bounteous Providence, for the numerous manifestations of his beneficence, with which we have been favored. With rare exceptions, health has been enjoyed among our population in an unusual degree, the fruits of the earth have been yielded in abundance, not merely for the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the distresses of our famishing brethren, in other lands, and our Common Country has been restored to the blessings of Peace.

The Volunteer Regiment.

The Regiment of Volunteers, required for the War with Mexico, which was being levied at the last adjournment of the Legislature, was mustered into the service of the United States, and embarked for the seat of War, as early as practicable, after their arrival at Smithville. Being assigned to the column of the army commanded by Major General Taylor and reaching their destination after the memorable defeat of the enemy at Buena Vista, which overthrew and dispersed this force in that quarter, they did not have the good fortune to participate in those victories which have so signally illustrated our arms. They bore however their full share of the privations and hardships incident to camp life, and contributed more than their due proportion of victims to a climate more dreadful than the foe. Had opportunity been afforded them, to test their prowess in battle, I doubt not, under the discipline and lead of their gallant and able commander, they would have won laurels for themselves and brought home honors for their Country. Under the resolutions of the last Session making appropriations to that end, I drew from the Treasury, at sundry times, from January, till May, 1847, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, (\$11,230) for the use of the Regiment, for the disbursement of which, vouchers have been deposited in the office of the Comptroller of public accounts.

An act having been passed at the recent Session of Congress, to refund to the States any monies advanced for the comfort and transportation of their Volunteers, prior to being mustered into service, with interest on the same, I transmitted to the Secretary of War an account of the advances just stated, as well as of the transportation of a part of the Regiment over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on their way to the rendezvous, and desired its early adjustment. A strict construction having been placed on this act by the War Department and proof being demanded which requires the vouchers of disbursement to be exhibited before its accounting officers, it was deemed best to postpone the further prosecution of the claim until they shall have undergone the examination of your Committee of Finance.

The above sum is exclusive of an expenditure of \$23,024, under a separate Resolution of the General Assembly to purchase flags for the Regiment, which have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General, and are subject to your disposition.

Fiscal Affairs.

The Fiscal affairs of the State still continue to claim the first place in the consideration of the Legislature. The detailed operations of the Treasury, since the last Session, will be found in the Reports of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller of public accounts. While its resources have been sufficient to satisfy all just demands and to uphold the public credit, it will be perceived that but little progress has been made in extinguishing the State debt, and in making payments, by means obtained on loan, we have only exchanged one creditor for another. In my first message, to the last General Assembly, I stated, *in extenso*, the various liabilities of the Treasury, and traced the history of those arising from endowments for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. For a clear comprehension of the subject at present, it may be necessary to repeat that on account of her first suretyship for this Company, the State is responsible for the sum of \$500,000, of which the interest is to be paid semi-annually, and the principal "at such time after the 1st day of January, 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint;" that she undertook a second responsibility for the Company to the amount of \$250,000, with interest payable in like manner, and the principal in annual instalments of \$30,000 each from 1845, till 1854 and that four of these instalments have been already discharged, so that there remain of this class of bonds, outstanding the sum of \$166,500. But to aid the Treasury, in paying these instalments of principal, while sustaining the ordinary expenses of government, and the heavy drafts for interest on the aggregate of both these classes of debt there has been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear, within the last four years, the sum of \$90,000, besides the loan from the Literary Fund, hereinafter mentioned. Such are our responsibilities. The scrupulous regard for the public honor, which is justly the pride of the State requires them to be promptly met. To provide for this in the mode least burdensome to the people, is the appropriate duty of their Representatives. Unless and until something may be realized from re-sale of the Railroad or a recovery against its stockholders and bondsmen, our only reliance is upon some measure for an increase of the Revenue, which shall furnish the means of gradually curtailing the principal, while it keeps down the interest. The principal of the debt of \$500,000 does not press with any immediate force as we have already seen, and requires nothing at present but a provision for its interest. The Bank of Cape Fear is also bound by its Charter to lend to the State, at any time when called for, an amount not exceeding \$150,000 and no stipulation is made as to the time of payment. The residue therefore of \$166,500, is the only portion of the liability, having a fixed and early day for its liquidation. To meet the interest on the three descriptions of debt, and the principal as it may become due, of that last referred to, I recommend, that when the means in the Treasury are insufficient for these ends, the Treasurer be authorized to issue State Bonds redeemable in two years, to an amount equal to the deficiency. It is also worthy of your attentive inquiry, whether like bonds should not at once be issued in lieu of the debt of \$90,000, due the Bank of Cape Fear.—To the State it is a matter of indifference, whether she shall have the loan from the Bank, or from other capitalists. But in a community where Banking capital is limited, and with the freest use of their means, the Banks can afford no greater accommodation, than is required for the demands of business, it is a serious privation to commercial men to be without the facilities, which would be furnished by the loan of this amount among them.

The advantage of allowing the new loan a considerable time to run, (say ten years,) is that it would give us being taken immediately as per

if not at a premium. It is however contrary to all true principles of Finance, to contract a loan without also providing not only for the interest, but for the gradual redemption of the principal. If the foregoing suggestions be adopted, they will consolidate the Bank debt, and the residue of the smaller debt on account of the Railroad in a loan of \$250,000, redeemable in ten years. And if the present Legislature shall provide for the extinguishment of this amount of the public obligations within that period, and the punctual payment of interest on the whole, they will have accomplished as much, as may be at present needful, leaving to their successors, the adoption of measures for the repayment of the debt of \$500,000 "at any time after the 1st day of January, 1860," as originally stipulated. This arrangement will require a sinking fund of about \$25,000 annually for the redemption of the principal, besides about \$45,000, for interest. The latter sum, however, will gradually fall to \$30,000 as the debt is diminished. In other words it will require \$70,000 or thereabouts to be annually applied to the public debt, over and above the ordinary expenses of Government, now averaging about a like sum, making the whole amount wanted for each year \$110,000.

Revenue System.

In the Message to the last Legislature already referred to, our Revenue System was reviewed with reference to the demands on the Treasury, and an argument was submitted to demonstrate, that the State annually lost seven or eight thousand dollars, from failures to enlist lands for taxation, whereby they had escaped their contingent entirely or from under valuation, by means of which, it had been avoided in part; and that probably an equal sum was lost in the Poll tax from a like criminal negligence, in rendering lists of taxable persons. Accordingly, the Act of the last Session directed a new assessment, and a more vigilant supervision of the enlistment of lands. The result has been that the land Revenue of 1847, collected under the new Law, has exceeded that of 1846, under the old, by the sum of \$5,911.02. A table attached to the Report of the public Treasurer will show that the total number of acres taxed in 1846 was 23,308,558, and that in 1847 it rose to 24,359,075, and that the aggregate valuation of land and town property in 1846 was \$55,254,194, and that in 1847 it grew to \$66,430,821. With these material additions in quantity and valuation, the amount of taxes received from real estate, is yet lower by two or three thousand dollars, than ought to be obtained at the present rate. There has been, also, an increase in the year of \$166,178 in the poll tax. It appears now to be collected on 173,119 persons, against 165,310 in the previous year. I am yet satisfied however, from the statistics embodied in my former message, that even this number falls short, by at least 20,000, of the whole taxable population of the State. It therefore will call for your investigation, why a valuation on land of \$66,430,821, at six cents, on the one hundred dollars value, yields only \$37,921.21, and why, out of at least 195,000 taxable polls in the State, more than 20,000 yet escape taxation altogether. The important addition to the revenue on real property and polls of near \$7,500 by reason of the measures adopted at the last Session, has been the product of no new imposition on our constituents, but the mere consequence of a fair and equal contribution of those formerly existing. By a still closer scrutiny of the subject, especially in the department of the Poll tax, I apprehend that a plan may be devised to obtain a still further increment of five or six thousand dollars, from the same sources at existing rates.

But with all the aid derivable from such measures, the Treasury will need additional means to reduce our liabilities as proposed above. The Revenue collected, the present year, from all sources, amounts to \$96,604.69. By correcting the deficiencies just now exposed, it may be raised to exceed \$100,000, leaving a deficit of about \$40,000, to be supplied from other resources.—Of this it may be reasonably calculated, that \$12,000, per year may be derived, from collections on Cherokee bonds transferred to the Treasury, from the fund for Internal Improvement, under an Act of the last General Assembly. If two cents be added on the hundred dollars value of real estate, as was the law prior to 1821, and six cents on the poll, they would yield enough with the claim on the War department, before mentioned, and the debt secured by mortgage on the Weldon Toll Bridge to the Board of Internal Improvement, which is not yet collected, to make up the residue. It is however the peculiar province of the Legislature, to devise the ways and means to fulfil all our engagements, and preserve the public faith. And in suggesting those just named, which are simple, casual and certainly reliable, I desire to be understood as entertaining no preference for them, above any others, which the wisdom of the General Assembly shall approve. The duty of the Executive is performed in presenting with frankness the necessities of the Treasury, leaving the manner and time of relief to the proper constitutional department of the Government. It is of moment however that measures should be taken in due season to liquidate by degrees the State's liabilities, and the process hereby recommended is not more speedy than a wise policy demands.—If additional resources shall be realized from a sale of the Railroad or recoveries in the suits against the stockholders, they will come opportunely in furtherance of the measure for reduction now proposed, but the expectation of them does not justify its postponement at the present Session.

You will doubtless observe in the Report of the Comptroller, that there is no statement of any tax, received on the succession to estates, real and personal of deceased persons, by others than legal descendants, which was imposed by an act of last Session. Whether the unfruitfulness of this source of revenue thus far, has been owing to the failure to prescribe any specific time for its payment to the clerks and for its being accounted for by them, or to other causes, is a question for your investigation.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Act of the last Session, I caused an information in the nature of a Bill of Equity to be instituted in the proper Court of Wake County, against the stockholders and other obligors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to recover the indemnity stipulated in the event of any loss to the State, by reason of her suretyships for that Company. The great number of parties defendant and the changes of parties by transfers of interest, and by deaths, have delayed the progress of the cause to final decision. And as it embraces the main subject of controversy between the State and any of the defendants, the counsel for the State have not pressed for trial the actions at law against some of them, which had been previously pending.

My opinion of the legal responsibility of these parties, was presented at some length in the message of 1846 and remains unchanged. In consideration however of the circumstances of their case, I am led to the conclusion that it is a proper subject for adjustment by compromise, as d

that liberal terms should be allowed by the State. The transaction which occasioned it has been truly unfortunate for both parties. While on the one hand it has imposed a burden on the Treasury, which is heavily felt; on the other, the whole capital stock of (\$700,000) subscribed and paid to has been lost to the individual contributors and the property in the Road which it went to construct has been purchased in by the State, and affords the accommodation to the public which was the chief inducement with the Legislature in authorizing its construction. If in addition to the loss of the stock already sustained, they shall be subjected to an equal recovery on the responsibilities subsequently contracted on account of the Road, it will be a double grievance which many (I apprehend) will be unable to bear. A portion of them have no doubt sufficient means to meet it without material injury. But the large number, among whom are widows, orphans, clergy-men, mechanics, planters, with large families and moderate estates, have heretofore felt the deprivation of the means invested in this Road, as a calamity, and cannot suffer an exaction of a like amount now without ruin. I submit these observations (becoming, as I think, the candor and impartiality of a Chief Magistrate) with the less reserve from an absence of all interest at any time in this work, and of connection with any of the persons concerned which could occasion any improper bias. What may be fitting terms of accommodation can only be determined by the Legislature, and can be more readily negotiated by a conference of those interested, with a committee of your body, than in any other mode.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the past two years will be fully detailed in the Report of the Board of Commissioners.—The statement of its Treasurer, published in the newspapers, in analogy to the Report of the Comptroller, on the Public Finances, for the year ending the 1st of November 1847 shows its earnings to have been \$68,903.57 and disbursements \$65,457.68. For the following year, ending November 1st, 1848, the earnings were about \$57,000 and disbursements (exclusive of extraordinary repairs, rendered necessary by a conflagration, which destroyed the principal building of the Road at Raleigh) \$52,479.72. Add to this the amount of these repairs viz \$28,791.93 and the sum total of disbursements will be \$81,271.65. On the night of the 25th of February last, the machine shop and engine house at the depot in Raleigh with all their contents of a combustible nature having been destroyed by fire, and the four best locomotives of the road, as well as the stationary steam engine being seriously damaged, it became necessary to take immediate steps to repair the injury or to permit the Railroad with its appendages to go to destruction. Finding no power adequate to the exigency conferred on the commissioners of the road, I convened the Council of State, and submitted to them the alternative of either convoking the Legislature, special Session, to provide the needed means, or of mortgaging the Railroad property for the sum of \$25,000 (the amount of loss and damage occasioned by the fire, as estimated by its President) by virtue of the power conferred on the Governor and council, to make sale of the same. They advised the adoption of the latter, and an arrangement was made with the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to advance the sums required, at such times as they might be called for by the progress of the repairs, on bonds of the State, reciting on their face the consideration and a deed in trust on the Railroad and its appendant property to secure their payment. Accordingly, bonds dated in April, May, and July last, amounting in the whole to \$25,000 all payable the 1st January next, were negotiated and a deed in trust executed. Some provision is therefore necessary to take up these bonds. Designing to place the whole subject under the control of the Representatives of the people at the earliest convenient day, I did not propose any longer term of credit. If this however be desirable, it doubtless can be easily effected, by issuing State Bonds at five years for an equal sum and requiring the Railroad, if retained by the State, to pay the interest as it may accrue and gradually to extinguish the principal.

What course shall be adopted by the State in relation to retaining or disposing of this Road yet remains a question of great interest. Such has been the demand for repairs and improvements that it has yielded no dividends to the Treasury for the last two years. Two new Locomotives however have been purchased at a cost of more than \$7,000 each, and the other Engines refitted (except one wholly ruined by the fire before referred to) so that the motive power of the establishment is in better condition than at any time heretofore. New and superior iron has been also purchased, and laid down, for near ten miles from Gaston Southward, and the whole superstructure of the Road has been renewed for that distance. Very extensive renewals have also been made in the wood work of the line generally. But the process of repairing is now carried on under great disadvantage, for want of iron to relay a considerable part of the track, and the present earnings of the road are insufficient to procure it. The Northern half of the line, over which the heaviest trains pass, was originally laid with thin iron, which is much broken, and occasions a great waste of labor, in temporarily relaying with fragments, that are soon to be broken again, as well as constant damage to the Engines and Cars from the severe wear and tear to which it subjects them. A prudent economy often consists in a liberal expenditure. Any proprietor of this work, would find it his true interest to put it in complete repair, even if it were necessary to give lien on the property to raise the means. If therefore the road shall not be transferred to other hands during your sitting, it is obviously expedient and proper to purchase immediately from Railing sufficient to refit it for at least thirty miles. Fifty thousand dollars expended for this purpose might enable the State to receive as profits some fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five thousand of the fifty-five to seventy thousand, the present income of the road, a large part of which is now spent on the ineffectual repARATION above described. Its operations may go on, as at present without such aid, but they afford no prospect of profit. If a loan be contracted for this object on liberal terms, there can be little doubt of the ability of the road to pay it with interest. And in the event of a sale, it would enhance the price of the whole property by an amount certainly equal to the money thus laid out.

It would no doubt be preferable to convert this property into funds, for the relief of the Treasury, rather than to make any other disposition of it. To expose it at auction however, would be to sacrifice it, from the magnitude of the interest and the facility with which bidders could combine their capital and put down competition. After a committee of your body shall have made a thorough investigation of the affairs of the road, and to that end shall have examined on oath its officers and head-workmen, if deemed necessary, three modes of disposing of it will, as I conceive,

present themselves, to wit: 1st. A re-sale to the former stockholders by compromise of the sums now pending, if suitable terms be offered. 2nd. To retain it as a permanent property of the State after repairing it in the best manner. 3rd. To unite it with another work, through the interior of the State which will be more particularly noticed in the sequel. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company have regularly paid the interest on all their debts, and effected considerable improvement on their Road with the income of the last two years. A minute statement of the condition of their affairs will accompany the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement. I am gratified to observe a very handsome addition to their receipts, in the items of freight and way travel, showing that the local accommodation from this work is becoming much extended. They will, I presume, be unable to pay off the principal of their bonds, guaranteed by the State, and amounting to \$500,000, which will become due the 1st of January next. But so long as they continue to meet the accruing interest with their accustomed punctuality, there can be no objection to extending to them the State's credit, upon the same terms as heretofore or even for a longer period.

Internal Improvements.

In surveying our territory, with an eye to the present interests and wants of the people, I am more than ever impressed with our destitution of facilities for cheap and speedy transportation.—In this regard, however unpleasant may be the admission, I am forced to the conviction, that we labor under greater disadvantages than any State in the Union. And we never can be equal competitors with their citizens in our Agriculture, the predominant pursuit among us, until these disadvantages are in a great degree overcome. The man who is obliged to transport in wagons over no better roads than ours, a distance varying from sixty to two hundred and fifty miles, at the speed of twenty-five miles per day, can no more contend for profits with him who has the advantage of Railroads or good navigation, than can the Spinning Wheel with the Cotton Mill. Had we ever been in a more favorable situation in this respect, and had the impediments which now beset us been imposed by human power, no sacrifice would be esteemed too great to effect our deliverance and restore our prosperity. It is therefore a theme for the profoundest consideration of those enjoying the confidence of a constituency thus situated, and intending to require it by a faithful devotion their interests, what can be done, or ought to be undertaken, to remove these grievances and place their industry and labor on an equal footing with those of their fellow citizens in other States? It must be admitted that from geographical causes, the question was originally one of great difficulty of solution. And our former enterprises in Internal Improvement, having failed from causes not necessary to be now commented on, the State has of late years taken no action in constructing works of this kind, and many good citizens appear to have concluded, that further efforts were vain, as our doom to privation in this particular was fixed late. Meanwhile other States have pushed forward their improvements (some of them with a rash and extravagant hand, it is true, but in the main with the most beneficial results,) overcoming obstacles far greater than any which impedes us, and obtaining for themselves, still greater advantages over us in the competitions of the market. We are therefore impelled not only by the more obvious considerations which appealed to us in former times, but by a reasonable self defence, to abandon further hesitation and adopt at once a system of improvement, commensurate with the wants and interest of the State. Too much should not be undertaken at once, but what may be attempted, should be thoroughly completed.—As the commencement of such a system, and a basis, on which other works may be engrafted, to any desirable extent, as our means may from time to time permit, a Railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte by way of Salisbury, appears to me of the first moment. This scheme has not been much considered heretofore, and derives much of its importance from a kind of work now in progress from Charlotte to Columbia, South Carolina. Already from Raleigh Northward continuous lines of Railroad and Steamboat transportation stretch thro' the towns of Virginia and the great cities of the North, to Portland in Maine, and Buffalo on Lake Erie. Similar works also exist or are in progress, with a certainty of completion in the course of a year or two, extending from Charlotte Southward through Columbia to Charleston; and again from the former of these through Augusta, and the interior of Georgia, and Tennessee to Nashville, as well as to the Mississippi at Memphis, and to New Orleans, by way of Montgomery and Mobile. Through a part of North Carolina alone, a link is wanting, to complete the grand chain of communication, from one extremity of our Country to the other, and to furnish to the whole nation those facilities of intercourse which the inhabitants North and South of us, enjoy in their several sections. The connexion proposed therefore being as it were a bridge over a space now impassable by steam cars, having at either end the great highways of the North and South, with their numerous branches for a thousand miles in both directions, promises a remuneration for the outlay of its construction, from "through" transportation; and in a military and other point of view, would be of great national advantage. Had nature supplied us with navigable rivers like the Mississippi, flowing from Raleigh and Charlotte, respectively, to New York and New Orleans, or even to Charleston, all would at once perceive the benefit of the junction of the two, through the interior of the State, as did the genius of Clinton that arising from the union of the Hudson with the great Lakes. The parallel may not be yet perfect in the present state of Railroad conveyances, but is destined to be so at no distant day.

But the foregoing are merely incidental inducements to undertake this work. It is commended to us as a great North Carolina improvement, appealing to our interest and State pride, by arguments which it were almost criminal to overlook. Let it would open to the market of the world an extensive region of the State, reaching from the Capital almost to the Blue Ridge, of great fertility and capacity for indefinite improvement, by reason of its Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing resources, containing in the counties within twenty-five miles of the most direct route, more than 230,000 souls; and within fifty miles more than one half of our whole population, who are far removed from places of trade and dependent entirely on the common wagon and common road for all their transportation.—The occasion will not permit me to dwell on its numberless benefits in this regard, which will readily occur to any one who looks on the Map of the State with the eye of a statesman and patriot. 2nd. It would add incalculably to the business and value of one at least, (and ultimately of both,) of our present Railroads, in which the State has so deep an interest, and make them productive Stocks. 3rd. It would unite the middle and eastern with the western section of the

State, in a domestic trade, and exchange of productions too cumbersome for the present mode of conveyance, besides facilitating travel for health, and social intercourse. 4th. By running over the most practicable route from Raleigh to Salisbury, and thence turning southward to Charlotte, it would bisect the State for more than a hundred miles, bringing the most remote on either side within fifty miles of the Railroad, and would be in a favorable location for being extended still farther west, from the former places, and to connect advantageously by means of Turnpike roads with all the Northwestern part of our territory.

Whilst it would confer these benefits on the interior Country, now depressed and partially excluded from all profitable commerce, the objection has not been overlooked that it does not point immediately to the seaboard of our own State, and to an increase of the prosperity of our market towns. Let them however not despair. Its advantages will be afforded to them in due season. After the completion of the main track, a branch to Fayetteville or other point on the navigable water of the Cape Fear River will be of easy accomplishment. Its extension from Raleigh to Goldsboro' would be invited by the connexion thus to be formed, between Wilmington and the upper Country, and eventually it might realize that scheme of central Railroad consecrated by the patriotic labors of Caldwell, in an extension from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. Whether therefore we regard it as a single work, or as the groundwork of an extensive plan, the Road from Raleigh to Charlotte appears to be the important improvement which should first engage our attention and our energies. And accordingly I recommend it to the patronage of the Legislature, to the amount of one half or at least two fifths of the capital necessary for its construction. The distance is a boat one hundred and sixty miles by the mail route, and the cost of the Road and equipment over such route as may be selected, would probably not exceed \$1,600,000. As an inducement to aid this scheme, it presents an opportunity for disposing of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as has been intimated in the preceding remarks, on that topic. A Company might be organized to embrace the entire line from Gaston to Charlotte, and the Road now owned by the State transferred to them at a fair valuation in payment of her subscription for stock. Of the particulars of such an arrangement if favored by the Legislature, no delineation is here required. I have already treated of this subject with more minuteness than may be appropriate, in an address of this kind, because it has as yet attracted but little of the public attention, and from a deep impression of its utility in alleviating the condition of our industry and relieving the waning fortunes of our countrymen—while it gives an assured hope of profit on the capital invested.

I have remarked with much satisfaction that some enterprising persons among our fellow citizens, have commenced the Navigation of Neuse and Tar rivers with Steam Boats of a light class, and that a spirit is awakened among the people in the upper section of the Cape Fear to open that river for navigation to or above the confluence of its main branches. Every successful effort at objects of this nature is a public benefit, and deserves the fostering aid of the Legislature.

It has not been thought expedient to exercise the power conferred on the Board of Internal Improvement by the last General Assembly to sell the Club-Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and it expired by limitation with the opening of your Session.

Public Roads.

I beg again to impress on your attention the indispensable necessity of improving our public Roads. It is little creditable to our enterprise and intelligence, that although we are considerably taxed, in the frequent calls on our labor for this object, our method of maintaining the public highways has made no advance beyond that existing in England in the time of Philip and Mary. If Commissioners not exceeding two in each County, were elected by the County Courts with authority to inspect the chief public roads, and lay them off on the most favorable ground, and were clothed with authority to supervise and direct the hands assembled to work them, it would, doubtless, tend much to their improvement. These Courts should also be invested with power to make appropriations from the County funds to alter and improve the most difficult parts, and to make plank roads where necessary and practicable, with the means at their command. Indeed it is urged upon your inquiry, whether the recent improvement of the plank road, may not be introduced into extensive use in the State. The simplicity of their construction, involving little or no expense for engineering, the abundance and cheapness of timber, and their adaptation to the sand and swamp of the lower, and the clay soil of the upper Country, recommend them to us with much force.

Geological Survey.

A Geological survey of the State is more than ever demanded, in consequence of fresh discoveries of useful and valuable minerals in new situations, and the important results of like explorations in other States.

Lunatic Asylum.

We have been as yet without any provision for the melioration of the condition of our pauper Lunatics. Those of the poorer classes who have been visited with the loss of reason, have been abandoned to their fate, except in cases of furious madness, in which they have been committed to the common jails, as disturbers of the Peace. It is now ascertained that these diseases of mind, (the severest afflictions of Heaven on our race) are curable as those of the body: and most enlightened States have established hospitals where the poor thus afflicted are watched over during the eclipse of the understanding and supplied with useful remedies. A distinguished person of the gentler sex who has devoted much of her life to the pious duty of pleading the cause of the Lunatic, before States and communities, has recently traversed a considerable part of the State, in search of information respecting these unfortunate cases, and will, probably ask leave to present their case to you, at an early day. I cannot too earnestly commend the cause itself, or the disinterested benevolence of its advocate.

Cherokee Lands.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, for the sale of certain Cherokee Lands, which had been surrendered to the State, by the former purchasers, a Board of Commissioners was constituted who placed valuations on the several tracts, in conformity with the law, and they were exposed for sale by pre-emption and otherwise, on the terms therein prescribed. One hundred and twenty-seven tracts comprehending 20,528 acres, besides two town lots, were appropriated by pre-emptions at the aggregate price of \$36,763.32, the same lands having been sold at the former sale for \$98,690.46, and twenty three tracts embracing 2753 acres were disposed of at the improved valuations, for \$2,329.83, these having brought at the first sale \$5,677.33. One fourth of the pur-

chase money was required to be paid down, and the residue was secured in four equal annual instalments. The Agent of the State reports thirty-six tracts of surrendered land comprising 4939 acres, valued now at \$7,083.48, and formerly sold for \$11,889.24, as remaining unsold in either mode. The time allowed for the private sales, having only expired in August last, I have not appointed a public sale of the residue as authorized by the act. It seems to me, however, expedient to make a general sale not only of this residue, but of all the other surveyed lands in that region, whether acquired under the treaties of 1817, 1819 or 1835, for cash, and that those unsurveyed should either be surveyed and disposed of in a like manner or be opened to entry, as other public lands. The policy of holding them back for higher prices, has been tried long enough to prove it unwise.

Judges and Attorney General.

During its last winter term, the Supreme Court was deprived by death of the Honorable Joseph T. Daniel, an upright, useful and learned Judge who had administered justice acceptably from our Bench for more than thirty years. To fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, a temporary Commission was granted, with the advice of the Council of State, to the Honorable William H. Battle, of the Superior Court bench. And to supply the vacancy thus made, a like commission, with the advice of the Council, was granted to Augustus Moore, Esq. of Edenton. The Office of Attorney General, also becoming vacant, by the resignation of the Honorable Edward Stanly, in May last, his place was in like manner temporarily supplied by commissioning Bartholomew F. Moore, Esq. of Halifax. On you will devolve the duty of making permanent appointments to these several Offices.

County Courts.

I repeat the recommendation made to the last General Assembly, as confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, that all jurisdiction over Pleas, in the County Courts be abolished, and that provision be made for three terms of the Superior Court per year in each County. The change is urged upon us by the manifold reasons: 1st. that it would conduce to a more correct and speedy administration of justice. 2nd. It would impose a less amount of cost on the parties cast in legal controversies. 3rd. It would save time to those called out to attend Court by reducing the number of terms, from six to three in each year. 4th. It would effect a still greater saving in the County taxes, by dispensing with one half of the collections now made to pay Jurors, besides other expenses. 5th. It has been tried in other States, and found to realize the most sanguine expectations. The cost of the addition of two more Judges, which the alteration might require, would be as nothing compared to the maintenance of the present system.

Literary Fund.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund will acquaint you with the present state of the important interests committed to their charge. The loan office formerly connected with this Fund, has been discontinued by delivering over to the Public Treasurer the Bonds and Judgments, against individuals, held by it as directed by the last Legislature, on its executing the Bond of the State for the aggregate amount, viz: \$40,310.55, covenanting to repay the same to the Board on demand, and the interest which may accrue on the 1st of September in each year.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

A contract has been made, for suitable Buildings in Raleigh, for the education of Deaf mutes and Blind persons, according to the act of the last Session, and these edifices are partially finished. The school for the instruction of Deaf mutes is still in successful operation and contains at present twenty five pupils. There has been great intimation on the part of almost all the Counties sending pupils to the provisions of the Law, requiring them to contribute a part of their support, and thus far almost the whole expense of the school has fallen on the Literary Fund, to the curtailment of the distribution for Common Schools. This delinquency will require correction at the hands of the Legislature.

The Common Schools.

There was distributed among the several Counties for the support of Common Schools in the year ending the 1st of September, 1847, the sum of \$101,775.00, and in the subsequent year, the sum of \$2,543.14, the diminution in the latter being chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the amounts appropriated to the Building already noticed. The net annual income of this fund to be distributed for Common Schools will probably not be less than \$20,000; and it is worthy of serious inquiry whether as a pre-requisite to receiving a quota in such division, each County shall not be required to have levied at least one half of a like amount for the benefit of her schools, by local taxation. At present, the law is construed as not imperative on this point, but permissive; and in many of them, nothing is collected in aid of the general fund, and the School's last dollar goes for want of adequate support. If there be any doubt on this question, I presume there can be none as to the propriety of withholding the distributive share of each County until the Chairman of Superintendents shall have made satisfactory Reports, as to the disposition made of her previous receipts and the state of the Schools, and the educational interests within her limits. There is no sufficient accountability for the expenditure of the money, or the effect of its administration of the system. Where it operates well, it is rather owing to the public spirit and enlightened labors of its administrators than to any legal obligation upon them. Our misfortune however is that, in many situations we can obtain no knowledge of its operation at all. Not more than two thirds of the counties, at the utmost, have reported its condition in them, in any one year; and a considerable number have never given any indication of its existence in them, except in drawing their shares in the distributions made from the Treasury. If you shall not think proper to institute a rigid inquiry as to the disposition which has been made of the public funds in the several counties, it is highly expedient, in order to secure a more practical operation of the system, and to collect a mass of information for its improvement, that a committee of the Legislature shall summon before them such and so many of the most virtuous and intelligent persons, as they shall require, and take their examination, on oath, touching the merits of our present School laws, and their administration in the community. This mode of obtaining knowledge to enlighten the course of Legislation is not unfrequently in other Parliamentary Assemblies, and cannot but be of great utility on the subject under consideration. No concern of the State is now of greater importance, whether we regard the amount of monies expended or the object intended to be accomplished. I am yet of opinion that a school Commissioner to supervise the administration, visit the several Counties, and districts, advise as to its management, exact accountability from the County authorities, give publicity to their proceedings, and the due need of praise to the deserving, and censure to the delinquent, is indispensable to the success of these schools, at least until they are established on a better foundation than at present, and that the necessity of such an agent would be demonstrated by the investigation now proposed.

Miscellaneous.

Several interesting matters pertaining to the Swamp Lands, under the control of the Literary Board, will no doubt receive your attention in their report which will be laid before you without delay. The recent return of our volunteers to their proper-

