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THE PATRIOT.

See last page for proceedings of the General Assembly up to Thursday, the 7th, inclusive.

Congress.

Monday, Dec. 4.—The members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in their respective halls and organized for business.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention, at an early day, to introduce a bill in relation to the government of our Territories.—Mr. Cameron gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill having for its object the taking of the seventh census.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.—The President's Message was read in both Houses, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. The reading of the Message in the Senate occupied two hours and a half; in the House, two hours and eight minutes. Notice was given of the introduction of several bills, in the House,—among them, one to reduce and render uniform the rates of postage.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Certain reports from the State and Treasury departments laid before the two Houses. Mr. Gurley elected chaplain to the House.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—The death of Dixon H. Lewis, Senator from Alabama, announced in both Houses, and the customary resolutions passed. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

Important European News.

France—England—Ireland—The Austrian Revolution—Terror in the streets of Vienna—Sanguinary Cruelty of the Emperor—Revolution in Prussia—Berlin in a state of siege.

The steamship Britannia has arrived at Boston with dates from Europe to November 18.

FRANCE.—The greatest anxiety prevails in regard to the election of President, which was to take place the 10th December. Prince Louis Napoleon and Gen. Cavaignac were the most prominent candidates—the chances believed to be in favor of the former.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is nothing important. The number of deaths by the cholera, since its first appearance, is 513.

IRELAND.—Poverty and starvation prevail to almost as great an extent as in 1846.

AUSTRIA.—The contest between the people and the Emperor has resulted for the present in favor of the latter.

The last news from Vienna announced its capitulation and the entrance of the imperial troops. The number of killed during the siege was six thousand—the greatest loss was on the side of the imperialists.

Marshal Welden had been appointed Governor of Vienna, and Prince Windischgratz is to command the army against Hungary. Some military executions have taken place. The poet Raiser is to be hanged. The principal leaders have not been taken. The Emperor has decided to reside at Prague.

In the face of the recent trouble in Berlin, the revolution before that city, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterized his success by the most atrocious and cold blooded murders. In Vienna the defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony, their houses rifled, and even women and children massacred. The students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are captured. If any thing were wanting to urge the people of Berlin, Frankfurt, Breslau and other places to revolt, Ferdinand of Austria has fearfully supplied it.

PRUSSIA.—The King and the Prussian Assembly are at issue and the military preparations have been made to quell any attempt that may be made by the populace to rise in favor of the latter.

At Berlin, the Burgher Guards refused to obey the king's commands to dissolve the National Assembly. A proclamation followed this act of disobedience, and the National Guard, 150,000 strong, under Wrangel, entered the city, and sent his chief of staff to wait upon the President, to communicate to him and the deputies shung en permanence, that his orders were to close the Hall of Assembly and cause it to be evacuated, which was done under the protest of the Assembly.

On the 10th ult., the King issued a proclamation dissolving the Burgher Guard, and the city was declared in a state of siege. No persons were allowed to form gatherings in the streets, no meetings were permitted, no placards allowed to be published, the clubs ordered to be closed, and all arms to be delivered up.

The constituent Assembly met in Schulzen's house at 3 o'clock, and re-elected Von Unruh as their President. The Burgher Guard also met and resolved not to yield or to give up their arms. Meanwhile, the period named for delivering up arms and dissolving the civic guards was delayed 24 hours, and would remain open until sunset on the 13th, when measures would be taken to compel them, should they not obey.

During the day the whole of the garrison were under arms, the Palace being occupied by two battalions of guards, while the force at the Arsenal had been increased, as likewise at the principal gates. Gen. Wrangel had his headquarters in the palace. The gates were closed, and the soldiers furnished with three days' provisions and a good supply of cartridges. The whole of the streets leading from Schulzen's

house were occupied by bodies of armed men ready for the fight. Towards evening the streets became somewhat clear, and it was evidently not the intention of the leaders of the movement to commence hostilities.

HUNGARY.—The accounts from Hungary are of the most warlike character. The combined forces, Windischgratz estimates at from one to two hundred thousand men, divided into three divisions, and have already crossed the frontier.—Jallachich's division is among the troops that have left. The Hungarian army is reported at 80,000 men.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[After congratulatory expressions on the peaceful enjoyment of our free institutions—gratified allusion to the progress of political freedom in Europe, and remarks on our present friendly relations with the governments of the old and new world, including that of Mexico, the President proceeds with the following speculation on—]

The Effects of the Mexican War.

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Before the late war with Mexico, European, and other foreign Powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed ten thousand men. Accustomed themselves to maintain in peace large standing armies for the protection of thrones against their own subjects, as well as against foreign enemies, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an army, well disciplined and of long service, to wage war successfully. They held in low repute our militia, and were far from regarding them as effective force, unless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invaded or our own soil.

The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen-soldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers equal to any emergency, can in a short period be brought into the field. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no necessity of resorting to draughts or conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriotically tendered their services, that the chief difficulty was in making selections and determining who should be disappointed and compelled to remain at home. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those drawn from the population of any other country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits; of farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers; and this, not only among the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire-arms; and a large proportion of them, especially in the Western and more newly-settled States, are expert marksmen. They are men who have a reputation to maintain at home by their good conduct in the field. They are intelligent, and there is an individuality of character which is found in the ranks of no other army. In battle, each private man, as well as every officer, fights not only for his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow citizens when he shall return to civil life.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience and ease, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valour and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which were charged with the general direction and conduct of the war. While too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought our battles, it would be unjust to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at home, who were charged with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper time, and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies so necessary to make it efficient, the commendation to which they are entitled. The credit due to this class of our officers is the greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provided than our army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's country, removed two thousand miles from the seat of the federal government, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance and extraordinary energy of these officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with all that was required for the most efficient service.

It is but an act of justice to declare, that the officers in charge of the several executive bureaus, all under the immediate eye and supervision of the Secretary of War, performed their respective duties with ability, energy, and efficiency. They have reaped less of the glory of the war, not having been personally exposed to its perils in battle, than their companions in arms; but without their forecast, efficient aid, and co-operation, those in the field would not have been provided with the ample means they possessed of achieving honors which they have won for both. When all these facts are considered, it may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our noble army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victorious upon every battle-field, however fearful the odds against them.

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been used for written on public law to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally attributed to belong to the monarchical and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory. The war with Great Britain, in 1812, was to a great extent confined within our own limits, and shed but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, evinces beyond all doubt that a popular representative government is equal to any emergency which is likely to arise in the affairs of a nation. The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government, or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element. While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war. Both branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy—acting independently as well as in co-operation with our troops—in the conquest of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due. Their vigilance, energy, and skill, rendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies from the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commerce was nowhere interrupted; and for this immunity from the evils of war, the country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the industry, foresight, and energy with which everything was directed and furnished to give efficiency to that branch of the service. The same vigilance existed in directing the operations of the navy, as of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two arms of the service. By the orders which were from time to time issued, our vessels of war on the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions to co-operate efficiently with the army. By this means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy. The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enable us to pursue uninterrupted our cherished policy of "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made to our territorial possessions, and their great importance and value.

Our Territorial Acquisitions.
Within less than four years the acquisition of Texas has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the 49th degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several Territories, according to a report carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand and sixty-one square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-three million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty acres; while the area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky mountains, contains two million fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles, or thirteen hundred and eighty-eight million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres. These estimates show that the territories recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico, and California, 800 hundred and 51,500 and 38 square miles, or five hundred and forty-five million twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; being an addition equal to more than one third of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

It is estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the Seacoast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, is upwards of four hundred miles; of the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of nine hundred and seventy miles; and of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of six hundred and fifty miles; making the whole extent of seacoast one thousand six hundred and twenty miles, and the whole extent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico two thousand and twenty miles. The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the northern limits of the United States, around the Capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be three thousand one hundred miles; so that the addition of seacoast, including Oregon, is very nearly two-thirds as great as all we possessed before; and excluding Oregon is an addition of one thousand three hundred and seventy miles; being nearly equal to one half the extent of coast which we possessed before these acquisitions. We have now three great maritime fronts—on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific—making in the whole an extent of seacoast exceeding five thousand

miles. This is the extent of the seacoast of the United States, not including bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore, and of the sea islands. If these be included, the shore line of coast, as estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in his report, would be thirty-three thousand and sixty-three miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive sea coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without endangering the peace of our southwestern frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi must have sought a market through these straits, running into and through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreign State and ourselves would have been imminent, while the embarrassments in the commercial interests between Texas as a foreign State and ourselves would have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maritime or military foreign power, as she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. They have been avoided by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to the United States. Texas, from her position, was a natural and almost indispensable part of our territories. Fortunately, she been restored to our country, and now constitutes one of the States of our confederacy. Upon an equal footing with the original States. "The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon make her one of our most populous States.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and without a seacoast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements in Texas and those on the Pacific coast. Upper California, irrespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the rest of the Union, the same that Louisiana did, when that fine territory was acquired from France forty-five years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commodious harbors on that coast for many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall be brought under the government of our laws, and its resources fully developed. From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China, of Asia and of the islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russian possessions bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the Californian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific, will probably be some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargoes to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the navies as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must become our great western naval depot.

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject. His report to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The experienced already made warrant the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the navy and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our military force in California. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity of the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be among the most productive in the world. The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labours of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labour commands a most exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, should be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all-engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessities of life. That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your present session, in California. Among other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that Territory. A branch mint of the United States at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, Chili, and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be received or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be received, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth, and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited, than the commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests of the eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefited by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

Organization of Territorial Governments.
The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution. But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico, must be brought under control of regularly organized governments. The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demands that Congress should at its present session organize territorial governments over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the thirteenth of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue of the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory force from that source of authority; and having been ceded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the sixth of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Since that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government, and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate on the subject. The views entertained by the Executive on this point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the seventh of October last, which was forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The small military force of the regular army, which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States. No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to the collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was invested by law.

In pursuance of the act of the fourteenth of August last, extending the benefit of our post-office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Acoria has been required to "stop and deliver" and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and

San Francisco." These mail steamers, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

The Question of Slavery in the New Territories.
It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions affords, how irrational would it be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strife, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigour and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional division. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self-governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us!

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possession of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages, and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the Constitution; but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now involved. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions in arms and fellow-citizens of the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers, and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service.

The whole people of the United States and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it could never exist; and in the remainder, the probabilities are it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded. In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest exponents of that instrument.

Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired Territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with it, the people of these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission into the Union. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, north or south, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress

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cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exercise it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if it were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the presence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line was extended further west in the acquisition of Texas. After an acquiescence of thirty years in the principle of compromise recognized and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if they were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirty-three degrees thirty minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have hitherto met. If this be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however widely they differ in opinion on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a principle of compromise, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly, the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri compromise line, by approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial Government of Oregon." From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of thirty-three degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories; or if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional questions which may arise, to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path—if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

[After recommending reconnoissances with a view to the erection of fortifications and naval stations on the coast of California and Oregon; a geological and mineralogical examination of those regions, and the extension of our revenue laws over them, &c., the President proceeds:]

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if these were attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience. By the division of power between the States and federal government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the centre. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

[The President recommends some further provisions for carrying out certain details of the treaty with Mexico; and an appropriation to stop the Indian war in Oregon, and to secure future peace with the Indians of that Territory, and those inhabiting northern Texas, New Mexico and California.]

Condition of the Finances.

[Value of Imports for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, \$154,977,576 Of which the amount exported was 21,125,010 Leaving in the country for domestic use, 133,852,566 Value of Exports for same period, \$154,632,131 Consisting of domestic productions, 132,904,121 " foreign articles (as above), 21,728,010 Receipts into the Treasury for same period, exclusive of loans, \$35,456,750 Of which there was derived from customs, 31,757,070 From sales of public lands, 3,328,612 Miscellaneous and incidental sources, 351,068 Expenditures during same period, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments for the public debt, \$43,511,970 Estimated Receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, including balance in Treasury on 1st of July last, \$57,909,000

Of which, it is estimated there will be derived from customs, 32,000,000 From sales of public lands, 3,000,000 Miscellaneous and incidental sources, 1,300,000 From loans already negotiated, 20,935,435 Expenditures for same period, on account of the public debt, the first instalment due to Mexico 30th May next, &c., \$54,193,275 Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, July 1st, 1849, of \$2,852,604

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, as required by law, the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are thirty-three million two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-three cents, including three million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighteen cents for the interest on the public debt, and three million five hundred and forty thousand dollars for the principal and interest due to Mexico on the thirtieth of May, 1850; leaving the sum of twenty-five million eight hundred and seventy-four thousand and fifty dollars and thirty-five cents; which, it is believed, will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The Tariff.

The operations of the tariff act of 1846 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system, which was effected by it. The receipts under it into the treasury for the first fiscal year after its enactment exceeded by the sum of five million forty-four thousand four hundred and three dollars and nine cents the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff act of 1842, ending the thirtieth of June, 1846. The total revenue realized from the commencement of its operation, on the first of December, 1846, until the close of the last quarter, on the thirtieth of September last, being twenty-two months, was fifty-six million six hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents—being a much larger sum than was ever before received from duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the taxes on the people have been diminished. They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws in the form of increased prices or bounties paid to favored classes and pursuits.

The predictions which were made, that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have not been verified. With an increased and increasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition.

Agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are prosperous; the prices of manufactured fabrics, and of other products, are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated, from the unprecedented revulsions, which, during the last and the present year, have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe. Severe commercial revulsions abroad have always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interests is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all former similar occasions.

It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revulsion in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously to any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward march to greatness, wealth and power.

Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to the national wealth and public prosperity. But notwithstanding these disturbances, the operations of the revenue system established by the tariff act of 1846, have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The Sub-Treasury.

The operations of the constitutional treasury established by the act of the sixth of August, 1846, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursements, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions. Whilst it has proved to be safe and useful to the Government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labour, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposit system. In the year 1847, there was a revulsion in the business of Great Britain of great extent and intensity, which was followed by failures in that kingdom unprecedented in number and amount of losses. This is believed to be the first instance when such disastrous bankruptcies, occurring in a country with which we have such extensive commerce, produced little or no injurious effect upon our trade or currency. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still prosperous and progressive.

During the present year, nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil war and revolutions, attended by numerous bankruptcies, by an unprecedented fall in their public securities, and an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our products must have been somewhat unfavourably affected by these causes, we have escaped a revulsion, our money market is comparatively easy, and public and private credit have advanced and improved.

It is confidently believed that we have been saved from their effect by the salutary operation of the constitutional treasury. It is certain, that if the twenty-four millions of specie imported into the country during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1847, had gone into the banks, as to a great extent it must have done, it would, in the absence of this system, have been made the basis of an extended bank paper issue, broken

bly to an amount not less than sixty or seventy millions of dollars, producing, as an inevitable consequence of an inflated currency, extravagant prices for a time, and wild speculation, which must have been followed, on the reflux to Europe, the succeeding year, of so much of that specie, by the prostration of the business of the country, the suspension of the banks, and most extensive bankruptcies. Occurring, as this would have done, at a period when the country was engaged in a foreign war; when considerable loans of specie were required for distant disbursement, and when the banks, the fiscal agents of the government, and the depositories of its money, were suspended, the public credit must have sunk, and many millions of dollars, as was the case during the war of 1812, must have been sacrificed in discounts upon loans, and upon the depreciated paper currency which the government would have been compelled to use.

Under the operations of the constitutional treasury not a dollar has been lost by the depreciation of the currency. The loans required to prosecute the war with Mexico were negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury above par, realizing a large premium to the government. The restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues by banks has saved the government from heavy losses, and thousands of our business men from bankruptcy and ruin. The wisdom of the system has been tested by the experience of the past two years, and it is the dictate of sound policy that it should remain undisturbed. The modifications in some of the details of this measure, involving none of its essential principles, heretofore recommended, are again presented for your favourable consideration.

[The President reiterates the recommendation in his message of July last of the adoption of measures for speedy payment of the public debt, which he says at that time amounted to \$65,778,150 41. And also repeats his recommendation for a branch mint in New York; a graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, and for the extension of pre-emption rights.]

The War Department.

The condition and operations of the army, and the state of other branches of the public service under the supervision of the War Department, are satisfactorily presented in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

On the return of peace, our forces were withdrawn from Mexico, and the volunteers that portion of the regular army engaged for the war were disbanded. Orders have been issued for stationing the forces of our permanent establishment at various positions in our extended country, where troops may be required. Owing to the remoteness of some of these positions, the detachments have not yet reached their destination. Notwithstanding the extension of the limits of our country and the forces required in the new territories, it is confidently believed that our present military establishment is sufficient for all exigencies, so long as our peaceful relations remain undisturbed.

Of the amount of military contributions collected in Mexico, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars were applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico. The further sum of three hundred and forty-six thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents has been paid into the treasury, and unexpended balances still remain in the hands of disbursing officers and those who were engaged in the collection of these moneys. After a proclamation of peace, no further disbursements were made of any unexpended moneys arising from this source. The balances on hand were directed to be paid into the treasury, and individual claims on the fund will remain unadjusted until Congress shall authorize their settlement and payment. These claims are not considerable in number or amount.

I recommend to your favourable consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in regard to legislation on this subject.

Our Indian relations are presented in a most favorable view in the report from the War Department. The wisdom of our policy in regard to the tribes within our limits is clearly manifested by their improved and rapidly improving condition.

A most important treaty with the Menomonees has been recently negotiated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in person, by which all their land in the State of Wisconsin—being about four millions of acres—has been ceded to the United States. This treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification at an early period of your present session.

Within the last four years, eight important treaties have been negotiated with different Indian tribes, and at a cost of one million, eight hundred and forty-two thousand dollars; Indian lands to the amount of more than eighteen million five hundred thousand acres, have been ceded to the United States; and provision has been made for settling in the country West of the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this large extent of the public domain. The title to all the Indian lands within the several States of our Union, with the exception of a few small reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast region opened for settlement and cultivation.

The Navy Department.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a satisfactory exhibit of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

A number of small vessels suitable for entering the mouths of rivers were judiciously purchased during the war, and gave great efficiency to the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. On the return of peace, when no longer valuable for naval purposes, and liable to constant deterioration, they were sold, and the money placed in the treasury.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed for the peace establishment. Adequate squadrons are maintained in the several quarters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the naval service was never in a condition of higher discipline or greater efficiency.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the marine corps. The reduction of the corps at the end of the war required that four officers of each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. A board of officers made the selection; and those designated were necessarily dismissed, but without any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be improved by reducing the number of landmen, and increasing the marines. Such a measure would justify an increase of the number of officers to the extent of the reduction by dismissal, and still the corps would have fewer officers than a corresponding number of men in the army.

The contracts for the transportation of the mail

in steamships convertible into war steamers, promise to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the government was launched in January, 1847. There are now seven; and in another year there will, probably, be not less than seventeen afloat. While this great national advantage is secured, our social and commercial intercourse is increased and promoted with Germany, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, with all the countries on the West Coast of our continent, especially with Oregon and California, and between the northern and southern sections of the United States. Considerable revenue may be expected from postages; but the connected line from New York to Chagres, and thence across the isthmus to Oregon, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence, not now to be estimated, on the interests of the manufacturers, commerce, navigation, and currency of the United States.

As an important part of the system, I recommend to your favorable consideration the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufactures of both.

The Post Office Department.

The Report of the Postmaster General will make known to you the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postages during the last fiscal year amounted to four million three hundred and seventy-one thousand and seventy-seven dollars, exceeding the annual average received for the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the third of March, 1845, by the sum of six thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars, and exceeding the amount received for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1847, by the sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of ninety-four thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of one hundred thousand five hundred dollars paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York, amounted to four million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845, by three hundred thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The mail routes, on the thirtieth day of June last, were one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and eight miles in extent—being an increase during the last year of nine thousand three hundred and ninety miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, forty-one million twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of two million one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty miles, whilst the expense was less than that of the previous year by four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been five million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten miles, whilst the expenses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars—making an increase of service at the rate of fifteen per cent, and a reduction in the expense of more than fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one, since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports, on the first of January next, and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana & Chagres; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near four hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the expenditures.

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still further increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that department sustain itself.

A well-digested cheap postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

[The remainder of the Message—which is of itself sufficient to fill more than eight columns of the Patriot, is devoted to an elaborate argument against what is designated the "American system," (comprising the subjects of a national bank, protective tariff, national debt, internal improvements, and distribution of the public lands) and in favor of the veto power of the President. As this portion of the Message contains no "information of the state of the Union," our readers will excuse us for deferring it for a time, in order to give place to other matters of public concern at this juncture pressing for admission into our columns.]

WAR AND NAVY ESTIMATES.—The estimates of the Secretary of War for the current year are as follows:

1. Army Proper,	\$4,132,286 00
2. Military Academy,	670,142 61
3. Fortifications and Works of Defence,	671,000 00
4. Armories, Arsenal, and Munitions of War,	893,581 00
5. Surveys of Light Houses, &c.,	15,700 00
6. Indian Department,	837,473 45
7. Penitentiaries, under various laws,	460,400 00
8. Artillery,	1,000 00
Total Army Estimates,	\$7,507,593 06
The estimates of the Navy Department are as follows:	
1. Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks,	\$2,618,002 58
2. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography,	377,560 00
3. Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,	3,575,900 00
4. Bureau of Provision and Clothing,	686,200 00
5. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery,	25,500 00
6. Miscellaneous,	1,105,708 00
7. Penitentiaries,	23,000 00
8. Marine Corps,	237,976 80
Total Navy Estimates,	\$8,659,850 38

General Assembly.

Friday, Dec. 8.

SENATE.
Mr. L. Livingston presented a preamble and resolution proposing to go into an election for Senator on Tuesday next. Lost 21 to 23. A large number of private and local bills were introduced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Military Committee reported adversely on several of the bills before them.

A number of bills were introduced; among them the following:

By Mr. Ellis, a bill for establishing a State Hospital for the Insane.

By Mr. Doak, a bill to secure an equitable distribution of the estates of deceased persons, where the same is insufficient to pay all the debts.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. Rogers of Northampton. (Democrat.) submitted the following:

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the Senate of the United States shall consist of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof; and whereas by the Constitution of this State the Legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons; and whereas the members of the Senate and Commons of the Legislature of this State derive their seats from the sovereign people of their districts and counties respectively; and whereas an election of a United States Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from and after the 4th of March next, devolves upon the present General Assembly, and whereas the said United States Senator, when elected, is the servant and representative of the whole people of the State, and whereas it is both right and expedient that the people of Yancy county should have a voice in the election of U. S. Senator; and whereas an election was held on yesterday, the 8th instant, in the said county of Yancy, for a member of the other branch of the Legislature, which member elect will probably take his seat by the 20th instant:

Therefore be it resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses shall go into an election of United States Senator, on the 20th instant at 12 o'clock.

After an intellectual motion by Mr. Woodfin to lay on the table, Mr. Gilmer offered the following amendment:

Resolved further, That in the election of United States Senator, the members of this Assembly should represent a majority of the people of the whole State, as clearly ascertained on the 7th of November last.

And Mr. Bower moved to amend the above as follows: Strike out the 7th of November, and insert the "3d of August last, in the election of members of this Legislature."

No vote was taken before the hour of 12, when the Senate repaired to the hall of the Commons, to participate in the duty of counting the votes for Governor. The following was the result reported: For Manly 42,536, Reid 11,672—Manly's majority, 30,864.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the several items of to-day, we note the following as most important:

The Speaker laid before the House sundry papers in relation to the contested election from Surry—Mr. Waugh contesting the right of Mr. Oglesby to hold his seat. Referred.

Mr. Sheek presented a bill to provide for amending the constitution of the State, (provides for equal suffrage.) Passed first reading, and was referred.

Mr. Mcbane, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to increase the revenue of the State, with amendments. Made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Monday, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Rogers's resolution, with the amendments, concerning the election of Senator, coming up—

The question was first taken on striking out "the 7th of November," and the Senate refused to strike out 25 to 20. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Gilmer,—that the representatives should respect the political opinions of the majority of the people of the whole State, as expressed on the 7th of November—and decided in the affirmative, 26 to 22.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted as amended, 31 to 17.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Shepard, Walker, Bethell, Hawkins and Gilmer, form the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as refers to the connection of the Raleigh and Gaston with the Charlotte and Western Railroad.

The engrossed bill for dividing the county of Stokes, passed its third reading, and has therefore become a law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several bills of an unimportant nature were introduced, and reports received from several Committees.

The two Houses voted three times for Judge of the Supreme Court, which resulted in the election of Judge Pearson; the joint vote, on the last ballot, being as follows: Pearson 83, Strange 74, Battle 6, Ellis and Bryan, who were not candidates, one each.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

No regular detail of proceedings received; but we learn there was an ineffectual balloting for Senator. The Standard of Wednesday gives the following result:

The full vote was as follows: For George E. Badger 82; for James J. McKay 18; for James B. Shepard 15; for Weldon N. Edwards 13; for Walter F. Leak 8; for James C. Dobbin 7; for Charles Fisher 6; for Thomas L. Clingman 6; for David S. Reid 4; for Abraham W. Venable 2; for Asa Biggs 2; for William Eaton, Jr. 1; for Kenneth Rayner 1—in all 168 votes.—1; for Kenneth Rayner necessary to a choice. Eighty-five votes being necessary to a choice, there was no election. All the Whigs but three voted for Mr. Badger. Messrs. Atkin and Farmer voted for Mr. Clingman, and Mr. William B. Shepard for Mr. Rayner. No person but Mr. Badger was nominated.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The New York Herald makes the following estimate of the aggregate popular vote of the United States:

Taylor	1,185,003
Cass	1,041,498
Van Buren	361,511
Scattering	8,620
Whole number of votes given	2,491,671
Taylor over Cass in popular vote	143,505
Taylor over Cass in electoral vote	38
Taylor less than Cass and V. Buren	118,089
Taylor less than all others	121,605
Polk over Clay in popular vote	35,702
Polk over Clay in electoral vote	65
Polk less than Clay and Birney	23,471

VIRGINIA—EAST AND WEST.—The Richmond Times and Compiler some time since gave the following comparative statistics of the Eastern and Western sections of Virginia:

"The white population of the Eastern division, or two Eastern districts, was, in 1830, 375,657; of the Western division, or two Western districts, 318,645—showing a majority of 57,012 in the East.

"In 1840, the Eastern white population was 369,394, and the Western 371,570—showing a majority of 2,176 in the West.

"In 1850, the Federal population of the East (that is, all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves) was 605,409; of the West, 357,047—showing a majority in the East of 248,362.

"In 1840, the Federal population of the East was 618,832; of the West, 411,360—showing a majority of 207,472 in the East.

"The numbers of white titheables in the two divisions may be best presented tabularly, thus:

	1830.	1840.	1846.
East	85,619	85,837	80,634
West	70,075	84,368	95,134
East majority	14,933	919	8,496
West majority			8,496

"The black titheables in the East, in 1846, (no other year is given,) amounted to 210,847; in the West, 25,751—showing a majority of 171,932 in the East.

Under the present system, notwithstanding this numerical superiority of free population in Western over Eastern Virginia, the representation of the latter amounts to 75, that of the former to only 59. Were it on the basis of population, the East, 66; or on the basis of the white titheables in 1846, there would be 70 Western and 64 Eastern members.

It is not at all wonderful that the Western inhabitants should complain of this partial state of things. North Carolina is in a similar situation.

"Sovereign," said Louis XV. to the commander of that name, "you are getting old; where do you wish to be interred?" "At the feet of your majesty, sire," replied Sovereign. This answer disconcerted the monarch, who remained for some time deeply immersed in thought.

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

PRESIDENT POLK'S MESSAGE.

It is by the Constitution of the United States made the duty of the President to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." President Polk, in his Message to Congress at its present session, has done this—and a good deal more. His showing of the "state of the Union" is mixed up with his own speculations and disquisitions on mooted points of national policy, spun out through a document of most egregious length.

The Message, altogether, would about fill our paper full, outside and inside. We have therefore abridged it—giving all those portions entire, or nearly so, which contain any information on the condition of the government and country.

We have allowed to his Excellency the full scope of his views of the effects of the Mexican war; of our territorial acquisitions; of the tariff of '46, and of the sub-treasury system.

He still couples his allusions to the Mexican war with the old asseveration, that it was necessary and unavoidable, repeated with a frequency which neither correct taste nor a clear conscience require. His observations on the effects of the war, as stated in two main particulars, are correct: that the astonishing success of our arms in Mexico has doubtless impressed upon other nations an abiding idea of our military strength, resources and courage; and that this same success in arms has demonstrated to our people and to the world, the practicability of sustaining a foreign war with the citizen-soldiers, or volunteers, of a republican government. Heaven grant, this latter development may not turn out a source of mischief to our country! His Excellency discreetly avoids comment upon the moral effect of the war on society at home, and attempts no estimate of the value of the thirty thousand lives which were sacrificed in its prosecution. Of course he has no compunctions to intimate as to the manner of acquiring dominion, of which this war has furnished the first lamentable precedent in the history of our government,—that being the result of purpose formed in the Executive mind, and put to execution, without the knowledge or consent of the people in the incipency thereof.

On the subject of our territorial acquisitions, the President glorifies exceedingly. His representations of their value are exaggerated,—assuming the descriptions of the new countries given by explorers in the service of the government, to be correct. We have no wish to depreciate the actual worth of those possessions: the Bay of San Francisco is a valuable acquisition for our navy; and nearly the whole Pacific coast, back to the mountains, is doubtless a fertile and delightful country;—but this is a small portion, in comparison with the immensity of desert and mountain, which spread their bleak and barren wastes over almost the whole interior of California and New Mexico. Aye, but there is a redeeming feature! The California gold fever seems to have seized his Excellency, and must have been in its hottest stage when he wrote his Message—judging from the style of his raving. If the symptoms continue, we think Dr. Benton ought to be sent for;—in the exercise of his skill in the veterinary art, he would probably recommend that his Excellency be "cut for the sinaples." Is the President a dupe in this matter? or is he merely winking at exaggerations which may give some present eclat to his new acquisitions? If his "golden opinions" are put forth in good faith, then one of two things must happen, we trust:—gold will become so plenty as to lose its current value—or Mr. Polk will become heartily ashamed of this part of his Message.

The question of the admission of slavery into the new territories is handled in good temper, and the author in the course of his remarks thereon, as befits his station, manifests a patriotic and unflinching devotion to the Union, as well as to the equality of the States. He insists that the question ought to be settled this winter, and alludes to three plans of settlement, either of which he thinks would be satisfactory to the great body of the people, North and South. He justly considers the question as being more abstract than practical in its bearing.

The tariff of '46, and the sub-treasury system, have each, of course, the full measure of his commendation.

The closing portion of the Message—which we have left out for another time—is devoted to a regular-built elaborate argument against the "American system," and in favor of the Presidential power of the veto. He assumes that the country is now, at the close of the Mexican war, in a state similar to that immediately succeeding the war of 1812; and fears the adoption of a

similar policy, in the erection of a national bank, the imposition of a protective tariff, the prosecution of internal improvements by the general government, &c. The power to do these things he contends is only derived from the constitution by construction—of which he expresses a very Democratic horror—forgetting, very conveniently, that the Constitution may be readily so construed by a Democrat as to give the President the power to make war!! His argument on the veto power is not original, but like that on the "American system," is well got up, and presents a fair embodiment of the reasoning on that side of the question.

ELECTION IN YANCEY.

CALVIN EDNEY, Whig, passed through this place last Thursday night as the member elect to the House of Commons from the county of Yancey, in place of Flemming, resigned.

We had learned from the Highland Messenger that Calvin Edney, Whig, and J. W. Garland and Jabez Jervis, Locos, were the candidates.

Nothing, now, but an inexcusable lack of unanimity among the whig members, will prevent the election of Mr. BADGER, or some other able citizen of the same politics, to the U. S. Senate.

MR. STEELE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Steele, of Richmond, which were taken up on the 7th, and after an ineffectual motion by Mr. STANLY to lay them upon the table, were made the order of the day for the 13th, (Wednesday last):

1. Resolved, That the territories of the U. S. belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

2. Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, to do any act whatever, that shall, directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired, or which may hereafter be acquired.

3. Resolved, That the enactment of any law, which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the United States, will make such discrimination, and would therefore, be a violation of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

4. Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and that in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State in order to be admitted into the Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican;—and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

On his motion to lay these resolutions on the table, Mr. Stanly made some sensible and judicious remarks against spending the valuable time of the Legislature in a worse than useless discussion of these abstractions of South Carolina origin. After alluding to the important subjects of State interest claiming the consideration of the Legislature, Mr. Stanly asked—

"Well, this being the condition of affairs, what does it become us to do? To devise the ways and means to relieve the State from her embarrassment?—or the ways and means of spending time in idle debate, to gratify the aspiring ambition of fifty young gentlemen, on both sides, under twenty-five years of age, who are panting for an opportunity of 'fleshing their maiden swords' in political controversy?"

Mr. Stanly asked what possible good could result from the introduction of this apple of discord, and said there was much in the resolutions he could not approve.

The Raleigh Register has an article on this matter, which we heartily commend to the public for the sound sense and correct judgment which it displays:

We have hitherto forbore from saying anything concerning the Resolutions introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. STEELE; but as the indications are, judging from the spirit manifested upon Mr. STANLY's motion, on Thursday last, to postpone indefinitely, that they are to be productive of some feeling, and perhaps difficulty, we can hesitate no longer.

As if the elements were not sufficiently disturbed by the questions at issue between the two political parties in the Legislature, to wit: the election of Public Officers, the decision of contested elections, and the manifold questions of State policy which legitimately pertain to our General Assembly, we were surprised that Mr. Steele, without consultation with his friends or any body, should suddenly thrust upon the Legislature this string of South Carolina abstractions, concerning the rights and duties of the General Government in the management of the Territories of the United States. The dogmas contained in these Resolutions are of little practical importance; for whether we are allowed or denied the right of conveying Slaves into these Territories, can never affect the Southern Slave owner; for we take it for granted that no one ever would think of taking a slave to California or New Mexico, for purposes of profit, though he might be ever so free to do so.

Political mountbanks at the North, as well as those

of the South, well know that such is the fact.—There is no use, therefore, in either quarter, to make declarations about rights. Wise and considerate people will not let such matters disturb the peace of the country. But especially the people of North Carolina do not send the members of this Legislature here, to dictate to Congress or the President of the United States. They do not wish to squander the public money for any such tom-folks. They are willing to leave the matters which they have entrusted to Congress, to be taken care of by that body, and they demand of this Legislature to go on and do what they were sent here to execute.

However undeniable we might deem the positions contained in these Resolutions, we protest against the phraseology in which these positions are set forth. There appears to us a manifest endeavor on the part of the concocter of these Resolutions, (said to be Mr. Calhoun), to proclaim (in rather a covert form, it is true) the once dangerous but now only absurd doctrine of Nullification. Why talk of the Territories being the property of "the States," and "the several States," and the injury done to "the States," and the equality of the States in common with this subject? The wrong complained of, is not an injury to South Carolina, or to any other particular State. It makes no assault upon their sovereignty, nor in any way interferes with their political existence, as States. But it is a wrong done to the citizens of the United States owning Slaves, as a Nation, whether they reside in a State or out of a State—as in the District of Columbia or in one of the Territories. We hope, therefore, if the public time must be spent in settling the affairs of the Nation, instead of those of the constituency of the Assembly, that this portion of them will be couched in language less covert and mystical, and a little more National in its character.

HOGS—HOGS.

A letter from a responsible source, dated Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. C., Dec. 9, says:—"Our village has been alive with Hogs for the last few days. Upwards of five thousand have passed within the last week, besides three thousand that had passed before."

Some droves have passed through this place lately, but their owners did not effect sales—concluding to "go further and fare worse."

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

By reference to the proceedings of the General Assembly, it will be seen that the following appointments have been made since our last publication.

On Thursday, the 7th, AUGUSTUS MOORE was elected Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Battle who had been temporarily appointed to the Supreme Court bench by the Governor.

On the same day DANIEL COLEMAN, (dem.) was elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit.

On Monday last, the Hon. RICHMOND M. PEARSON was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Daniel, deceased.

The vacancy on the Superior Court bench occasioned by the election and acceptance of Judge Pearson, is now to be filled.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electoral College of North Carolina convened in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg county, was appointed President of the College, and Edmund B. Freeman, of Raleigh, Secretary. The ballots for President and Vice President resulted, of course, in the unanimous choice of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Dr. Gilliam, of Cumberland, was appointed the Messenger to convey the vote to Washington. The proceedings of the College are said to have been conducted in a manner of grace and dignity worthy the occasion on which they were assembled.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 11.—In the Senate the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and on the question of printing the same a spirited debate sprang up, during which Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, declared that his State and the country had repudiated the free trade doctrines of the present administration.

Mr. Douglas obtained leave to introduce a bill for admitting California into the Union. [It is said that Mr. D. intends to include New Mexico with California—all as one State.]

Rev. Mr. Shier was elected Chaplain. In the House of Representatives the States were called on for petitions and resolutions, when many were introduced, unimportant in their character.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for November, received from Leonard Scott & Co's republication office, 79, Falmouth street, New York. Contents: Juvenile Criminals—Historical Foundation of the Church of Rome, (being a review of a work by Doctor Scheler entitled, "The Question: Was St. Peter ever at Rome? Historically considered?")—Milton's Life of Keats—Mr. Britton's Authorship of Julius Elucidated—Sir William Hamilton and Dr. Reid—Charles Lamb and his Friends—The Castleberg Papers—Germany: its State and Prospects.

See Leonard Scott & Co's advertisement of "British Periodical Literature," for a full notice of the valuable Reviews and Magazine which they republish in New York, in durable and elegant style.

GOREY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January 1849 has been upon our table a week or more. A specimen rich in embellishment, and the quality of literary reading which its patrons are to be entertained the ensuing year. The Lady's Book we believe has many pages more of reading matter than any magazine of the day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Johnson, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself in favor of a Southern Convention, for the purpose of—(we cannot gather precisely what)—but thinks the present time is unpropitious.

We are indebted to a friend at Raleigh for a pamphlet copy of Miss Lisa's Memorial soliciting a State hospital for the Protection and cure of the insane, submitted to the General Assembly of North Carolina.

THE PROPOSED, GASTON, RALEIGH, AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.

The Register contains Gov. Graham's Plan of the present State Road with the one proposed to Charlotte. Not having room for the Message, we will briefly state the plan. The N. C. Rail Road Company to be incorporated, on liberal terms for 99 years; capital \$2,000,000, with power to increase it to \$2,500,000, the State to subscribe one-half, and individuals the other. The State to put in the Gaston Road at \$500,000, as soon as \$500,000 are subscribed and secured by individuals. To induce the late stockholders and bondsmen to subscribe, the suits now pending against them shall be dismissed on their subscribing, or procuring \$500,000 of stock to the new company. After this sum shall have been expended, the State to pay the remainder of its subscription *pari passu* with the individual stockholders, by issue of 6 per cent. bonds. The Governor says:

From the Memorandum of Statistics herewith sent, it will be seen that the projected Road, by the direct route, would pass immediately through Counties, containing a population, according to the census of 1810, of 101,050 persons, and real estate valued in 1847 at \$9,000,000; that in the Counties within 25 miles thereof there is a population of 246,000, and real estate to the value of \$20,000,000, and in those within 50 miles, the population is 411,000, and the real estate valued at \$34,000,000. If to these we add the seven Counties west of the Blue Ridge, whose inhabitants, by means of this work, would be brought by three days' journey nearer to New York and to their own seat of Government, and Warren, Halifax and Northampton, situated on the present Road and therefore to be benefited by the extension Westward and Southward, we shall have a population of near 500,000 souls, owning Lands, valued at more than \$40,000,000: that is, largely over three-fifths of our whole population, the proprietors of two-thirds in value, of our entire real estate, who may be said to have a direct local and personal interest in its construction.

Yazetteville Observer.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.—The New Orleans Delta understands that General Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the Western Division of our army, and that it will take effect after the 1st of February next.

We have to repeat, that we cannot insert notices of Marriages, except on the authority of a responsible name.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1848.

Messrs. Editors: I avail myself of a leisure moment to post you up as well as I may be able, on matters pertaining to this city and the Legislature. There have been more life, bustle and excitement here for the last week or two than common among us. The hotels have all been crowded to a perfect jam for the week past. This influx upon us was caused by the meeting of the Electoral College and the Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

The former assembled in the Senate chamber, as required by law, and cast their votes, as expected, for Taylor and Fillmore; which, when announced, was received with deafening plaudits by the large and respectable body of Whigs there assembled.

As to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, I of course can know but little. I understand, however, that the fraternity have unanimously determined to establish a School of high order in some portion of our good old State. May they succeed in this their laudable undertaking, and all who aid them soon be gratified by seeing the proposed institution in successful operation. It is said they have the rise of a hundred pupils to make a beginning. Who among your citizens, under such auspices, established in your midst? If they wish it, I think I may assure them the skies are bright.

Soon after the meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, on last Monday, there was a motion made to go into an election for a Judge of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. J. Daniel. After two unsuccessful ballots, (Battle's name having been withdrawn after the first), the Hon. Richmond M. Pearson received a majority of one vote on the third, and was of course declared to be duly elected.

The bill dividing Surkes county passed its last reading in the Senate on Monday last by a very decided vote.

On Tuesday the Whigs succeeded in passing a joint order through both Houses to go into an election [for Senator] at 12, M. When the order passed it alighted at the Locos greatly—as it was purely accidental,—and their leaders, if they may be said to have any, thronged into the House by scores, called out their prominent men and engaged in earnest conversation with them till they were called upon to vote. The Whigs hoped and the Locos feared that an election would take place; but both were disappointed. Badger came within three votes of being elected. When this announcement was made by the tellers, it gratified the Locos, and mortified the Whigs beyond description—the more deeply when they knew that they had been defeated by their professed friends, Shepard, Atkin and Farmer, one of whom cast his vote for Mr. Rayner, and the other two for T. L. Clingman. The Locos voted for Shepard, Fisher, Edwards, Reid, Luke, Dobbin, McKay and some five or six others. These are the bright stars—a beautiful constellation in the pure sky of Lococoism. Many of them are promising youths, and may do well enough after they are weaned.

After the voting for Senator was over, there were some fifteen or twenty unimportant bills passed their third reading, when, at 2 o'clock, the two Houses adjourned, and have not assembled at the time of closing this note.

Yours truly,

THE TERRITORIES.—Notice is already given in the Senate of a bill to admit California into the Union as a State, and of bills to organize territorial governments in New Mexico, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

The people of California long ago avowed their determination not to permit slavery in that region; and now we see that a Convention of Delegates in New Mexico to form a State Constitution, has declared their unwillingness to have slaves brought there. A majority of the Convention were Mexicans. They protested against being regarded as a part of Texas.

A census of New Mexico shows 28,151 white inhabitants, and 4057 Indians.

The editor of the Arkansas Journal says: "Where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect to the 'Father of Rivers,' we shut."

For the Patriot. TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN N. CAROLINA.

At a special meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in North Carolina, held in Greensboro' Dec. 12th, 1848,—the following proceedings were had:

The multiplied evils from the use of intoxicating liquors, traced in experience, in crime, and misery, all other sources of human suffering. No remedy has been found but total abstinence,—cheap, safe, and efficacious.

No agency equals the sacred pledge, no organization the Sons of Temperance. Good men and true have no aim but to do churches, Christians, and patriots, to great distinction.

The Grand Division of North Carolina have procured the services of the Rev. SAMUEL PEARCE to visit all the counties in the State, organize Divisions where citizens desire them, and to promote the cause of temperance generally. The expenses are to be met by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause. One thing is earnestly asked,—that churches, ministers, schools, editors, magistrates and judges holding courts, and all professional men furnish our agent with facilities of imparting facts and information to the people; and that friends afford their cooperation to hasten his mission from place to place—that small beginnings may have great results, for the good of the whole people and for all future times.

1. Therefore Resolved, That the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, employ the Rev. Samuel Pearce as agent to organize Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and to promote the cause of temperance generally in North Carolina.

2. Resolved, That we rely upon the Divisions and friends of temperance to furnish the money to meet this pledge to the agent who agrees to devote his time and efforts to accomplish the work assigned him, for one year, commencing December 14th, 1848.

3. Resolved, That D. P. Weir, James Sloan, and Samuel W. Westbrook, be a committee of finance and correspondence with the agent and Divisions, to carry these resolutions into full operation and to report to the Grand Division.

4. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Communicator, and other papers favorable to the promotion of temperance are respectfully requested to publish the same. D. P. WEIR, G. W. P. JAMES SLOAN, G. S. pro tem.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

A plank road is being constructed from Camillus to Marcellus, N. Y., at a cost of \$1,500 per mile.—Planks three inches thick are used, and the road is graded eight feet each side of the planking. The extensive use of plank roads has raised the price of lumber.

A blind man, led by a dog, while wandering in the streets of Paris, had his dog seized by some one passing. Instantly opening his eyes, he gave chase and overtaking the thief, cudgelled him severely. After which he closed his eyes, and fell to begging again.

The State of Ohio, according to official returns made by assessors during the present year has, within its limits the large number of 1,707,777 hogs, the value of which is set down at \$23,294,493. This is an increase since last year of 113,458 hogs.

The waters of Lake Huron are so pure that the water at the surface and two hundred feet below indicate precisely the same temperature; the rays of the sun meeting no solid matter in suspension to arrest or sustain the heat.

A firm in Birmingham is now engaged in manufacturing magnificent glass doors, seventeen feet by ten. What a comfort for the jealous and a pleasure to the inquisitive!

In Windsor Park there are now between two and three hundred beautiful milk-white goats, all descended from a pair presented to the Queen, in 1843, by the Shah of Persia.

There will be four Phonographical Reporters in the Senate this session; Mr. Dyer for the Intelligence, and Messrs. Packard, Burr, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall for the Union.

"Tell your father," said John Randolph to a young friend, "that I recommend abstinence from novel reading and whiskey punch. Depend upon it, they will be both equally injurious to the brain."

By a curious misprint in a country paper, the Rev. Mr. Ellis, the husband of a well-known authoress, is described as "the husband of the 'Women of England.'"

An extensive mine of Cannel coal has lately been discovered on Coal River, about thirty miles from its junction with the Kanawha, in Western Virginia.

As among wise men, he is the wisest who thinks he knows the least, so among fools, he is the greatest who thinks he knows the most.

Is the cloisters of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, in North Germany, may be seen a rose tree said to be a thousand years old.

The apartments of the ex-queen in the Tuilleries are now used as an infantry barracks; the ancient saloon of the aides de camp.

There is in Aberdeen a street one mile long and one hundred feet wide, the houses on each side being of granite and four stories high.

Four hundred barrels of flour from the East Indies and two hundred from Russia, are among the late cargoes of merchants of London.

St. Louis, Mo., contains sixty thousand inhabitants. It has grown rapidly, the population having doubled in eight years.

The value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts in 1846, fifteen millions of dollars. In 1847, seventeen millions of dollars.

A bulbous root was found by Lord Lindsay in the hand of a mummy, some thousands years old. He planted it, and obtained a handsome onion.

The Moon is being thoroughly explored by means of Lord Rose's great Telescope. No evidences have been found to prove that it is inhabited.

It is said that Col. Fremont sent to Gen. Kearny just before his death, a conciliatory message, by the hand of Mrs. Fremont.

Over two thousand signatures have been obtained in Albany to a petition to Congress to abolish the use of rum and the cat in the Navy.

The sum given by the British Quakers, from Nov. 1846, to May, 1848, for the relief of the destitute Irish, amounted to £198,000.

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the pickpocket said when the constable called, "Stop thief!"

The first known coal mine in Portugal has first been discovered near Lisbon.

Sir Robert Peel is said to be one of the richest Commoners in England and his father was a weaver.

THE CHOLERA IS AT NEW YORK.—A vessel arrived from Havre on the 1st inst. with about 345 passengers, among whom the Asiatic Cholera, in a mild form, had broken out, and out of 19 cases seven had died. Subsequently 3 others have died. The fact has of course produced great alarm in New York. The vessel was detained at Quarantine, but it is said that some of the passengers had got up to the city.

P. S. 13 new cases, and 8 deaths, occurred on Thursday and Friday last, making 25 deaths in all. Four cases occurred at the Quarantine Ground of persons not passengers in the vessel, and one had occurred in Greenwich Street, New York. The person was promptly sent to the Quarantine Hospital.

The New York Express cautions the public against exaggerated reports.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.—It was stated last week, on the authority of the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, that explanations and a reconciliation had taken place between the Government and Major General Scott. "The correspondent of the Patriot now says 'that such is not the fact—that General Scott has not seen Mr. Polk or either of his cabinet members, save one, since he arrived in Washington. The excepted member is Mr. Walker, who, with his lady, called on General Scott, learning that he was confined to his room by indisposition, and kindly tendered their friendly offices to him.'"

SAW-FISH.—Mr. Geo. B. Bowditch of New Orleans, has presented to the National Institute, at Washington, the jaws, saw, part of the backbone, and an egg of a large female saw-fish, caught in the Mississippi river. It got entangled in a seine and ran into shallow water, where it was taken. The fish was 21 feet 3 inches long, and 8 feet 9 inches at the broadest part. In its jaws were found three red-fish, three sheepshead fish, and a large drum fish weighing 80 pounds, besides two or three barrels of other fish. Its liver yielded a pork barrel of pure oil.

THE PRESS.—The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer attributes to the Newspapers and their editors on the continent, the immediate production in a degree, of the momentous changes that have taken place there. He says: "The political journals of England, France and Germany, are under the direction of men of commanding talent, extensive learning, and a most intimate knowledge of the feelings, desires and necessities of the people, and the tendencies of the age."

NEW MEXICO.—The people of New Mexico have pronounced against the introduction of slavery among them; and we see by news in the St. Louis papers, that they not only say they do not desire its introduction, but petition Congress to protect them against its introduction. They have authorized the Hon. Thomas H. Benton and John M. Clayton to represent their interests in the Senate of the United States.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 12.—Cotton in demand at 5½ to 5½. Flour plenty and dull at \$3.75 to 4.50. Corn in demand at 40 to 45. Bacon 64 to 7. Wheat 75. Whiskey 25.

CHERAW, Dec. 12.—Cotton 4 to 5½. Bacon 6 to 7. Corn 37½ to 40. Flour \$1 to 4.50.

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms below and two above, together with 36 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, 20 acres of wood-land, &c. S. C. LINDSEY, 36ft.

CANDLES.—2,000 lbs Tallow Candles just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL, Dec. 12, 1848.

HERRINGS.—A lot of No. 1 Herrings just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL, Dec. 12, 1848.

FURNITURE.—A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber. Also one Cook-Stove and two Room Stoves, &c. Dec. 12, 1848. W. J. McCONNEL.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. TROS BROWN, A. M. Principal and Prof. of Ancient Languages.

DAVID B. GREETER, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

THE first session of this Institution, under its present organization, will commence on Thursday the 4th day of January next, and will close on the last Friday in May. The design of the instructors is to establish a permanent school of high order. That system will be pursued which the experience of many years has proved to be eminently effective in the development of mind and the formation of character. The course of instruction will be thorough, comprehensive and practical. Young gentlemen will be carried by a regular and systematic plan through the several departments of academic education, until they are prepared to enter, with credit to themselves, any class in the University or any other College in the State. Students not intending to pursue an extensive Collegiate Education, may take such a course of study as will qualify them for business and commercial pursuits. As everything which is worth learning, should be well learned, no study should be passed over superficially. Rigid accuracy in recitation, will be required from every pupil of the institution. Special attention will be given to English Language and Composition.

Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as radically defective, it will be our aim to cultivate, in just proportion, the entire nature of the pupil. The Bible will be a text book,—and its pure and elevated principles, its counsels and its instructions, will be mingled in our daily exercises. The government of the school will be based on Christian principles. Firmness united with kindness will mark all our decisions. Every student will be required, carefully to avoid everything that is low and profane, and to demonstrate himself on all occasions, by a noble and gentlemanly deportment. The Institution has two valuable Libraries belonging to it, which will afford a rare opportunity for acquiring that general knowledge of literature so essential to respectability and success in after life. A Philosophical Apparatus has also been secured which will enable us to afford inducements not often found in preparatory schools.

Greensboro' is a pleasant and healthy village,—distinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus affording to parents, who have children to educate, almost every facility that can be desired. It is hoped that this effort to re-educate a once flourishing school will have the co-operation of the community in which it is located, as no pains will be spared to render it worthy of entire confidence and a liberal patronage.

TUITION:

English Branches per session of 5 months, \$10 Languages, Mathematics, &c. 20 Payable in advance. No deduction will be made unless in cases of protracted sickness. It is desirable that a scholar who wishes to avail himself of the full benefits of this institution should be present at the opening of the session.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

Greensboro', N. C., Nov. 1848.

J. & R. LINDSAY have in Store, received from Fayetteville, a lot of SALT, which they offer at 33¢ a sack, and \$1.00, a bushel. Flour, Seed wanted and taken in exchange. Dec. 1848.

DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN. Having located in Greensboro', tenders his professional services to the public.

His office is in the new building, one door north of Rankin & McLean's store. July 1st, 1849. 12ft

2000 LBS. BACON.—20 Boxes fresh RASBINS—a quantity of first rate TURNIP SEED—just received and for sale by JOAB HIATT.

The General Assembly.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.
SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Commons, announcing various committees; and concurring in the proposition of the Senate for raising others.

Mr. Walker, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to which was referred the bill dividing Stokes County, with the accompanying memorial, reported said bill back to the Senate recommended its passage.

Mr. Woodfin presented a bill to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, West to the State of Georgia; which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Spight presented a bill authorizing Daniel Steele, a free man of color, to emancipate his wife and daughter; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The bill to incorporate the Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting company was taken up, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Halsey moved that a message be sent to the other House, proposing to vote again for Supreme Court Judge. The motion prevailed—Ayes 26; Noes 20.

A message was received from the House agreeing to the proposition, and the Senate then voted as follows: Strange 25; Pearson 15; Battle 10.

The report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances, recommending the rejection of the bill to add part of Gaston to Lincoln County, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Halsey, from the committee to superintend the election of Supreme Court Judge, reported the whole number of votes was 169. Of that number, Strange had 75; Pearson 65, and Battle 29. 85 being a majority, there was no election.

On motion of Mr. Walker, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into the election of Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit forthwith.

Mr. Worth withdrew the name of Hamilton C. Jones from the nomination.

A message was received from the House of Commons, agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to go into an election for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, adding the name of Joseph E. Caldwell to the nomination. The Senate then voted as follows: Coleman 25; Lillingston 17; Caldwell 6; Jones 5; and Ellis 1.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that Messrs. Carmichael and Spivey from the House branch of the committee to count the votes for Governor. Messrs. Halsey and Spight were appointed on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit and nominating Wm. S. Martin, of Pasquotank.

Mr. Washington nominated Wm. N. H. Smith of Hatteras. The Senate then voted as follows: Smith 25; Martin 24.

Mr. Lillingston moved to send a message to the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election of Superior Court Judge. Ayes 20, Noes 20. The Chair voted in the negative: so the proposition was lost.

Mr. Conner moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to elect Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit—agreed to.

Mr. Halsey, from the committee to Superintend the Election of Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit, reported the whole number of votes 168—84 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Smith received 86, and was therefore duly elected.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Superior Court Judge. Ayes 25; Noes 24.—The Speaker voted in the negative—so the Senate refused to concur.

The message also proposed to go into an election for Supreme Court Judge to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, which was not concurred in—Ayes 23; Noes 24.

Mr. Davidson moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election of Supreme Court Judge forthwith; on which motion, Mr. Gilmer demanded the Ayes and Noes; which were taken as follows: Ayes 24; Noes 25. So the motion was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dobbin presented a memorial praying for the emancipation of a slave. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to provide for a re-assessment of lands. Referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. Keene introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select committee of five from the Senate and ten from the House, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Medical Board for the State. Adopted.

Mr. Piggott introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the destruction of oysters. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the propriety of abolishing the Present system of Militia laws, &c. Rejected.

Mr. Mcbane, from the committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on the bill to amend the 17th section of the Revenue laws. Mr. Martin moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.—The motion did not prevail. The bill passed 2d reading.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into the election of Supreme Court Judge; concurred in. Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Scott and Reinhardt.

The Chair announced the committee to compare the vote for Governor, viz: Messrs. Carmichael and Spivey.

Mr. Rayner, from committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Charlotte and Danville Railroad Company. And on motion of the same gentleman, the bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ellis moved to make it the special order of the day for Tuesday next. The motion did not prevail.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into the election of Solicitor of 6th Judicial District, and informing the House of the withdrawal of Hamilton C. Jones. Concurred in.

Mr. Sherard nominated Mr. Ellis for this office, but afterwards withdrew this gentleman's name. Mr. Miller nominated Mr. Jos. Caldwell. The following gentlemen were appointed to superintend the election, Messrs. Sherard and Miller.

Mr. Scott from the committee to superintend the election of Supreme Court Judge, reported as follows: whole number of votes given 169, of which Pearson received 55, Battle 39, and Strange 75—no election.

The Chair then announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the Joint order, viz: the elec-

tion of Solicitor of 1st Judicial District—whereupon, Mr. Griggs nominated Henry F. Martin, of Pasquotank; to which, Mr. Biggs added the name of Wm. N. H. Smith, of Hatteras. Committee to superintend the election, Messrs. Biggs and Griggs.

A message was received from the Senate presenting a message from the Governor in relation to Rail Road from Raleigh to Charlotte, with proposition to print—concurred in.

Mr. Ferbee moved to send a message to the Senate, to go into the election of Superior Court Judge. Carried.

Mr. Miller, from committee to superintend the election of Solicitor of 6th District, reported as follows: for Coleman 72—Ellis 32—Caldwell 36—Lillingston (not a candidate) 20—Guion 7—Jones 1—no election.

Mr. Martin moved to send a message to the Senate, to vote to-morrow for Supreme Court Judge. Carried.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor of 6th District; which on motion of Mr. Stanley was laid on the table.

Mr. Biggs from the Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor of 1st District, reported that Smith had received 86 votes and Martin 80; Smith was duly elected.

Mr. Dancy from the Committee on Private Bills reported favorably to the bill to incorporate the Female College in the county of Anson.—The bill passed 2d reading.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in the proposition of the House to vote for Judge of the Superior Court—Also refusing to vote, on to-morrow, for Judge of Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Ballard the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

SENATE.

Mr. Walker, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill for the emancipation of John Good, without amendment; Also, the bill to lay off a new county to be called Watuga; which bills lie over.

Mr. Halsey, from the Joint Select committee appointed to make arrangements to count the votes for Governor, &c. made a report, fixing the 7th of December for the Joint action of the two Houses in relation thereto; which was concurred in, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons.

Mr. Gilmer presented the following Resolutions: Resolved by the Senate, That, in the case of the contested election pending before this body, between Messrs. Waddell and Berry, depositions may hereafter be taken, on three days notice, before any Justice of Peace in Orange County.

Resolved, further, That all depositions hereafter taken before a Justice of the Peace in said County, with ten days notice given under the Resolutions first adopted in this case, shall be read, if in other respects competent.

Under these Resolutions, a debate sprung up between Messrs. Ashe, Gilmer, Woodfin, and Bower, which was cut short, Mr. Bower not having concluded, by a message from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Halsey moved to lay the message upon the table; and the question being taken by Yeas and Nays resulted as follows: Yeas 25, Nays 24.

The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was therefore lost.

The question then being on concurring with the House of Commons,

Mr. Gilmer called for the Ayes and Noes.—They were taken as follows: Yeas 25, Nays 24.—The Senate then adjourned, to make way for the meeting of the Electoral College of the State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Courts moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Solicitor of 6th Judicial District: carried.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell introduced a memorial and bill for the establishment of a new County to be called Lafayette. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Gilmer presented a petition remonstrating against the establishment of said County.—Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell presented a petition protesting against taking a part of Burke and adding it to Catawba. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Thursday Dec. 7.

SENATE.

After sending one or two messages to the House of Commons, with bills, &c. the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions submitted by Mr. Gilmer in relation to taking evidence in the Contested Election case from Orange, (for which see proceedings of yesterday.)

The question being upon their adoption, a long and interesting debate ensued between Messrs. Bower, Thomas, of Davidson, Smith, Lillingston, Walker, Gilmer, Woodfin, and others consuming nearly the whole sitting, occasionally interrupted by points of order, messages from the House, &c. We took notes of this debate, and shall endeavor to write them out, as fully as we can, in time for next paper.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to go into an election of Circuit Court Judge, the name of Mr. Roberts being withdrawn from the nomination. Concurred in.

The Senate then voted as follows: Moore 25; Bragg 19; Ellis 4; Wright 6, and Reid 1.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to vote for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit. Concurred in.

The Senate voted as follows: Coleman 24; Caldwell 19; Jones 3; Lillingston 2; Ellis 2.—The three last not candidates.

A message was received from the House, proposing to vote for Supreme Court Judge. Concurred in.

And the Senate voted as follows: Strange 25; Pearson 19; Battle 6.

The Committee appointed to superintend the election for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, reported that Coleman having received 90 votes was duly elected.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr. Gilmer's resolutions, one or two amendments having been suggested.

Mr. Ashe called for a division of the question. And, being taken on the first resolution, it was adopted—Yeas 24; Nays, 22.

The second resolution was also adopted, Yeas 34; Nays 13.

Mr. Eborn, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of Supreme Court Judge, reported as follows: Strange 75; Pearson 65; Battle 29. No election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We are unable to make room for our Reporter's account of the House proceedings to-day. The most important matter, besides the elections, was, that Mr. Steele's Resolutions came up as the order of the day, and he moved that the consideration of them be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Stanley moved to lay them on the table.—Upon this motion there was short debate between Messrs. Stanley, Steele, Mcbane, Satterthwaite and Hayner, when the motion was lost.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Steele, as was carried. They will come up, therefore, as a matter of course, on Wednesday next.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—Under this startling caption the Muncy Luminary announces that the editor was much in want of funds. There are many other people in the same "highly important" predicament.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.
GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months.

The several departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental Education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Sciences; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers, of much experience.

Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number of pupils, the highest order of Education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade, in the large Cities.

The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study; valuable Libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study; great improvement, and whatever qualifies a Lady to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her are secured to Edgeworth pupils, to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, Board, &c. and the instruction in all Studies not extra, \$75. Music on Piano or Guitar \$20, Oil Painting \$20, either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, \$10, Drawing and Painting \$10.

Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills paid on the 1st of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May; when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed the course, receive Diplomas, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education.

Pupils, who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies.

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.

Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848.

BRENDRETH'S PILLS. These are the ones that receive the interest of a thousand per cent.—How? In a present payment of health, of vivacity for dullness, of brightness and clearness of perception, in place of cloudiness and confusion of mind.

Brendreth's Pills are a life preserver. Those who know their qualities feel secure in their health, and facilities being preserved to them to an indefinite period. They are equally good in all kinds of disease, no matter how called, because they cannot be used without taking out impurities from the blood, and perseverance will cause its perfect purification, and no disease can be present when the blood is pure.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. W. Smith, Alamance, Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has put in operation at the Bufile Mill 1 1/2 miles north of Greensboro, a 45 saw COTTON GIN. His toll for quantities under 100 lbs the 8th, larger quantities the 10th. He will also keep on hand Morehead's Best cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and wool rolls, which he will exchange for seed cotton at the highest market prices. I have put a stove in my wool room, which will enable me to card at all times as soon as it rains so as to fill the streams. My Saw Mill shall run night and day. I am determined to run the water through the saw gates at the sacrifice of prices. My Grist Mill has been running on merchant work for some time and at present, and as far as heard from given entire satisfaction. Any of the above business entrusted to me I will be replaced with good, or the money, that optionable with the owner. Lumber, Picked Cotton, Bale Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Wool Rolls, Flour and Meal, always on hand and in quantities to suit purchasers. Please come on and examine my stock.

L. D. ORRELL.
Oct 12, 1848.

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Patronize your own Mechanics. I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing ALL KINDS OF HATS from a superior German Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shapes and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all got up with special care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. Tho they may not have been emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Coster, 156, Broadway, New York; ye they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial Hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash. I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, corner and good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

HENRY T. WILBAR.
Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS. SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER GREENSBORO, N. C.

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

April, 1848.

Kirkpatrick's PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES. The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro.

SOLOMON HOPKINS.
July, 1848.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Guilford County, N. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of the College year 1848-9 will commence in this institution on the first Monday in January next. The Literary department will be supplied with seven or more competent and faithful Professors and Teachers. The Boarding department will be conducted under the immediate control of the President of the College. It is earnestly requested that all applicants for College classes be present at the very commencement of the Session. Particular attention is invited to the reduced rate of board in the Institution.

EXPENSES. Board and Tuition for each Session in advance. Board per Session at \$8 per month, : : : \$40 Tuition either in the Classical or Eng. depart'm't 20 French or Spanish, : : : 5 Painting and Drawing, : : : 5 Needle work and Sewing work, : : : 20 Music, : : : 20 Tuition in Preparatory department, : : : \$12 to 15 Primary department, : : : 8

The College uniform adopted by order of the Trustees, consists, in Summer, of a plain white dress, in winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres. Board of Trustees.
November, 1 48.

SERIES FOR 1849. THE HOME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS.

The editors of this widely-circulated and popular family newspaper, animated to renewed exertions by the extraordinary increase which has taken place in their subscription list during the past year, have re-organized their whole establishment upon a

NEW AND EXTENDED BASIS and have put such resources into operation for the coming year as will enable them, beyond all question, to render the HOME JOURNAL, decidedly the BEST WEEKLY PAPER OF THE AGE.

The first number of the new volume will be issued during the first week of January next. It will be printed on paper of the finest texture, (manufactured expressly for the purpose) and with new type. It will contain several original essays, of great and peculiar interest. Among them the proprietors have much pleasure in announcing an

ORIGINAL NOVEL from the pen of a highly gifted woman of the West, entitled a

SEQUEL TO THE WANDERING JEW. BY MARY F. FULLER.

This remarkable work abounds in interest of the startling description, and is one of the most attractive and delightful blendings of romance and reality that has ever issued from the American press.

The interest which is so vividly and universally felt in any portraiture of the manners and customs of a people, and the beauty of the work, who are given by Nature with unusual beauty, or who exercise great influence by uncommon personal grace, loveliness and accomplishment, has suggested to us the idea of portraying such idols of the present hour by description. We propose, that is to say, to give pen and ink portraits of

THE BELLES OF OUR TIME. BY N. F. WILLIS.

These verbal portraits will describe features, manners and customs of attraction and fascination; and as, of course, no names will be given, they will involve even less publicity than the engraved likenesses in a Book of Beauty, being subject to identification only by friends and acquaintances. We shall not confine ourselves to single nor to married ladies, but shall portray loveliness wherever we have seen it in this our American galaxy of women—the brightest, the safely and confidently any, after much observation of other countries, which the world can show. The portraits will appear, from time to time, in the progress of the coming volume.

As it is intended, hereafter, to give the subject of art more attention than it has heretofore received, a portion of the paper will be devoted to information and comments upon the works of American artists, and the progress of

ALL THE ART UNIONS. The universal demand for Dr. Culverwell's previous works, (printed during the past year in the HOME JOURNAL) has induced the editors to procure another series of papers from the same able pen, which will be republished in their columns under the title of

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK AND AVOID. These essays form a guide to health and long life, and the most valuable treatise of our time: they show all people of all ages, sexes and conditions, how to live—how to think—how to take exercise—how to control the passions and appetites and how to regulate their whole conduct from childhood to old age. Every man and woman should be familiar with these remarkable papers, which should be universally circulated for the benefit of the whole human race.

A series of **RARE AND CURIOUS DOCUMENTS,** giving a brief but complete history of the origin and discovery of all the useful inventions of the age, will also appear.

A series of **POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS,** the music by a number of distinguished composers, will also be published in the course of the coming volume, printed in the most accurate and beautiful manner. The cost of these, if purchased at the stores, would far exceed the price of the HOME JOURNAL for the whole year.

Besides these new and peculiar features, we shall continue what has become so popular with all classes of readers, our occasional translations of the best novels and piquant stories of George Sand, De Balzac, Dumas and others; and the sparkling wit, and amusing

ANECDOTE, NEWS AND GOSSIP of the Parisian Papers; and also Personal Sketches of public characters; the stirring scenes of the city we live in; a chronicle of the news for ladies; the fashions and fashionable gossip; the facts and outlines of news; the pick of English information and brilliancy; the wit, humor and pathos of the times; essays on life, literature, society and morals; and the usual variety of careful showings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc., etc.

In addition to our already copious and splendid list of **ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTORS,** we have made arrangements to receive the regular communications of many other authors of acknowledged eminence and marked ability.

We assure our readers that we shall spare neither toil, care, nor expense to render the new year of the HOME JOURNAL every way superior to all its predecessors in the richness of its contents, the beauty of its typographical appearance, and the vigor and interest of its general character.

As no more copies of the first numbers will be printed in this State, absolutely requires, and as new subscribers generally desire to begin with the beginning, it is advisable to subscribe without delay, to avoid any disappointment in the early and prompt receipt of the paper.

TERMS.—The HOME JOURNAL is published every Saturday at No. 107, Fulton-street, New York, at the very low price of two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, payable invariably in advance.

All letters, remittances and communications (post paid) to be addressed to

MORRIS & WILLIS, New York.

STRAYED FROM the subscriber on the 8th of Nov. last, a

SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, some white spots on back and shoulders, blind bridle. He was traced for in the month of October last, near Murfreesboro', Henderson county, N. C., and probably has gone back. Any information concerning said Horse, addressed to me at Blew's Creek, Stokes county, N. C., will be thankfully received and cheerfully paid for.

Dec. 5, 1848 35-37. **GEORGE BROOKS.**

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