

The Greensborough Patriot.

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THE PATRIOT.

From the Fayetteville Observer.
Finances of North Carolina.

We have received a copy of the Report of the
Treasurer of North Carolina, embracing the Re-
ceipts and Expenditures from Nov. 1, 1846, to
Nov. 1, 1848, which we condense as follows:—

| PUBLIC FUND.—RECEIPTS. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1847. | 1848. |
| Tax on land, \$29,363 21 | \$31,375 05 |
| Town property, 2,036 08 | 3,520 87 |
| Polis, 33,002 00 | 31,499 27 |
| Stud Horses, 1,146 62 | 1,350 31 |
| Gates, 220 90 | 225 00 |
| Stores, 10,231 72 | 11,301 25 |
| Pedlars, 3,727 16 | 2,940 04 |
| Artificial Cur- cures, 592 20 | 676 80 |
| Natural dno, 14 10 | 197 40 |
| Billiard Tables, 470 00 | |
| Venders of Car- riages, 263 20 | 310 20 |
| Negro Traders, 131 60 | |
| \$81,731 18 \$80,644 40 | |
| \$1,731 18 | |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Bank of Cape Fear dividends, 1,129 00 | \$171,375 58 |
| Buncombe Turnpike Co. do, 2,679 14 | |
| State Loan, Bank of Cape Fear, 40,000 00 | |
| Bonds transferred by Literary Board, 41,537 71 | |
| Bonds transferred by Fund of Internal Improvement, 7,352 14 | |
| Interest on Bonds of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, 6,000 00 | |
| Cherokee Bonds, 20,848 37 | |
| Pre-emption sale of Cherokee Lands, 9,789 72 | |
| Tax on Bank Stock, 13,988 50 | |
| Tax on Attorney's Licences, 910 00 | |
| Sale of sundry articles by C. Hill, 137 30 | |
| Transferred balances of the Fund for Internal Improvement, 75,829 84 | |
| \$391,686 60 | |

EXPENDITURES, for 1847 and 1848.

| | |
|--|--|
| Paid Principal Raleigh and Gaston Bonds, \$60,000 00 | |
| Interest do, \$8,064 00 | |
| Judiciary, 54,030 60 | |
| Executive Department, 4,675 00 | |
| Treasurer's, 4,000 00 | |
| State, 1,600 00 | |
| Comptroller's, 2,000 00 | |
| Adj. General's, 400 00 | |
| Supt. Public Buildings, 530 00 | |
| Expenses Governor's Election, 1,230 00 | |
| Presidential, 20 00 | |
| Public Printing, 4,375 40 | |
| Senatorial Elections, 227 00 | |
| Council of State, 453 40 | |
| Public Library, 525 00 | |
| State Librarian, 225 00 | |
| Insolvent Polis, 113 20 | |
| Repairs State Capitol, 58 35 | |
| Stationery, 344 32 | |
| Enclosing Capitol, 11,570 00 | |
| Interest on State Loan, 9,526 68 | |
| Mexican War, 11,532 02 | |
| Fund Internal Improvements, 395 00 | |
| Repairs of Governor's House, 331 02 | |
| Postage, 22 75 | |
| Old Treasury Notes Burnt, 40,630 40 | |
| General Assembly 1845-6, 705 00 | |
| Congressional Elections, 2,570 21 | |
| Sheriffs for Settling Taxes, 6,572 90 | |
| Contingencies, 3,681 16 | |
| Int. on Bonds from Lit. Fund, 122,151 49 | |
| Balance due Treasury, Nov. 1, 1846, \$228,751 67 | |
| Deduct Receipts as above, 391,686 60 | |
| Leaves balance due Treasury, Nov. 1, 1848, 37,068 07 | |

LITERARY FUND.—RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|--|
| Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1846, \$127,310 03 | |
| Bank Dividends, 2,045 50 | |
| Bank of State of N. C., 63,864 00 | |
| Bank of Cape Fear, 116,809 50 | |
| 6,075 00 | |

Navigation Dividends.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Roanoke Nav. Co., 4,125 00 | |
| Cape Fear do, 1,950 00 | |
| 6,075 00 | |

Principal on Loans by Lit. Bd.

| | |
|--|--|
| Interest do, 1,139 50 | |
| Principal on Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 8,500 00 | |
| Principal on Bonds of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 2,600 00 | |
| Interest on Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 18,831 60 | |
| Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 16,200 00 | |
| Tavern Tax, 6,655 44 | |
| Auction Tax, 750 79 | |
| Educating Deaf and Dumb, 1,433 75 | |
| Int. on amount of Bonds transferred, 3,681 16 | |
| \$358,218 31 | |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|--|
| Paid for support of Com. Schools, 47, 96,511 31 | |
| Do. do. do. 48, 101,530 04 | |
| Expenses of Literary Board, includ- ing Printing, 1,944 02 | |
| Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 8,500 00 | |
| Swamp Lands, 3,521 25 | |
| Educating Deaf and Dumb, 7,999 00 | |
| Loan to Floral College, 2,000 00 | |
| \$223,005 62 | |

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1848.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| \$130,212 69 | |
| \$488,231 00 | |

From the North State Whig. The Homestead Bill.

The papers inform us that our representative, Mr. Hayman, has introduced a homestead bill in the House of Commons. A measure of that sort has been a favorite one with many persons, and it may gratify the curiosity of some of our readers, to state briefly what are understood to be the principal features of the present bill, and without pretending to express the views of any one person in particular, the considerations which are generally advanced for and against the measure.

The bill, as it is understood, provides:—

1. That any person may file a petition in a Court of record, and have commissioners appointed to lay off to him a piece of land not exceeding fifty acres in quantity, and not situated within any incorporated town. The commissioners are to return to Court a plat and an exact description of the premises, which is registered in a book with an index kept in the Register's office for public inspection.

2. The land thus laid off is exempted from execution upon debts contracted after the date of the registration.

3. But not from those upon convictions for crimes, damages for slander or malicious and wilful wrongs in general.

Those who favor such a measure have generally argued that it would tend to encourage industry and promote the improvement of the country. There is a large class of persons, they say, now deterred from all exertion to improve their situation, and who continue to drag out a miserable existence useless alike to themselves and the community, living from hand to mouth, homeless vagrants, wretched themselves and tending to their children the same life of ignorance and degradation with their concomitant vices and crimes, because they owe debts—created perhaps by the fraud of the creditors—or of not entirely so much in all probability enlarged and perpetuated by advantages taken of their necessities. Perhaps the debts are the result of misfortune—or of sickness which interrupted labor, or were sureties debts left unpaid by the failure of the principal. It is material however how the debts were created: it is sufficient that they exist and that their practical result is so to depress the condition of the debtor as to paralyze his efforts at self-advancement and destroy his ability to the public as a citizen and a unit in the community. The condition of these men excites our compassion and is a public injury; it is in the latter light only that it can be regarded in making laws.

Now, what effect will it have to hold out to them the prospect of redemption from their present desperate abyss—a home which, when they pay their existing debts, shall be capable of acquisition and impregnable to future pecuniary accidents? Will not hope arise from their ashes in their bosoms and stimulate their industry and frugality until they conquer their present difficulties and are regenerated into useful men? How else can this hope, now extinguished in despair, be revived? And will it not be better for both creditor and debtor?

There is a still larger class of debtors who cultivate small patches of land by the uncertain tenure of the sufferance of their creditors, who entirely command their petty trade, and suck them of every thing above a wretched subsistence; without capital or the possibility of accumulating it under present disadvantages, and without useful credit, they are just able to keep the creditor at bay by occasional sops during their lives; at death the game is up—the exhausted land is taken and barely pays the cost of the process—somebody buys it because it is going for nothing, and it falls into the class of depopulated and abandoned "old fields."

These two wretched classes are continually increasing in North Carolina; they are outward sores which betoken an unhealthy state of the body politic. A consideration of them explains the mystery which the Governor notices in his message, of the fearful number of insolvents who pay no poll tax, or are not listed for taxation.

Were these men assured that they could acquire a little domain which should be theirs and their children's forever, is it not probable that their industry, now relaxed, would be stimulated to new efforts—that they would gradually abandon the habits of improvidence which are the incidents of their present position, and bring greater skill and care to the improvement of their lands?

Why is it that the population of North Carolina has not doubled in fifty years? that emigration still continues so active, and that of those who in their new homes prove themselves to be both energetic and skillful?

The answer is found in the condition of those who remain.

If we look to the example of other countries, what country is so highly improved as England? All the resources of skill and capital are applied to its cultivation; an English cottage is a by-word for a home of taste and comfort, yet in England all land is absolutely exempt from sale under execution.

On the other side it is urged that the measure will destroy the credit of those who avail themselves of it, and that persons whose lands have been exempted may sometimes fraudulently be re-credited from those who are genuine creditors.

In the first part of this objection it is answered that it is admitted that those engaged in trade credit is indispensable, and should be encouraged by giving to the creditor every convenient security for the certainty and punctuality of payment—that to those engaged in other occupations credit for articles to be productively used in their respective occupations is also highly useful; but that credit for articles of unproductive consumption in many and perhaps most cases of the class upon which this law would operate, is injurious. This last sort of credit is the only sort this law would impair. The man whose land had been exempted under the act could still borrow money upon a mortgage of it—he could not subject it for a bill in a grocery. A debt of the first class would be made deliberately, soberly and generally prudently, and his credit for that sort of debt would be increased in proportion as his credit in the grocery was impaired. It is too much credit for unproductive consumption which ruins most men.

To the second part of this objection which alleges the possibility of fraud upon persons ignorant of the exemption, it is replied that the danger of a merchant's trusting one whose property had been exempted, is the responsibility that it has

not been, is no greater than of his trusting a man on the supposition that he has means which he has not, and is by no means so great as that of his trusting a man who has property which he afterwards transfers to other creditors by a deed in trust. The fact of the exemption in each particular case will be as notorious as man's insolvency, and unlike that can be ascertained at any time from the register's books. Those who acquiesce in our present system of deeds in trust, under which fraud is the general rule, cannot complain of the possibility of fraud under this law.

If we look again to experience, in what country has credit more flourished than in England, and where has it been more useful? Yet in England, as was said before, all land is exempt from sale under execution.

A bankrupt law for the trader, a homestead law for the farmer, are two of the sources of England's unparalleled prosperity. It will be noted that this law particularly guards debts contracted before the registration of the exemption.

The third feature in Mr. Hayman's bill is probably to be entirely novel, and will be highly commended to all as an improvement on all former bills of this sort. The homestead exempt from debt is liable for crimes and for malicious wrongs; thus operating as a premium for good conduct to those who are commonly considered turbulent and lawless, and a strong security for the public peace and a powerful inducement to a correct and orderly life.

From the Raleigh Standard. The Mecklenburg Declaration.

A few days since, in the Senate, Mr. Shepard submitted a Report from the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of North Carolina, accompanied by the copy of a highly interesting letter from Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at London, to the Hon. David L. Swain, of this State. The letter is as follows:—

60 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, 4th July, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I hold it of good augury, that your letter of the 13th of June reached me by the Herman, just in time to be answered this morning.

You may be sure that I have spared no pains to discover in the British State Paper Office a copy of the Resolutions of the Committee of Mecklenburg, and with entire success. A glance at the Map will show you that, in those days, the traffic of that part of North Carolina took a southerly direction, and people in Charleston, and sometimes even in Savannah, knew what was going on in "Charlotte Town," before Governor Martin. The first account of "the extraordinary Resolutions by the people in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County," was sent over to England, by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper, thus transmitted is still preserved, and is the number 408 of the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday June 13, 1775. I read the Resolves you may be sure, with reverence, and immediately obtained a copy of them; thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do not send you the copy as it is identically the same with the paper which you enclosed to me; but I forward to you a transcript of the entire letter of Sir James Wright. The newspaper seems to have reached him after he had finished his despatch, for the paragraph relating to it is added in his own hand writing, the former part of the letter being written by a Secretary or Clerk.

I have read a great many papers relating to the Regulators; and am having copies made of a large number. Your own State ought to have them all, and the expense would be for the State insignificant, if it does not send an Agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all North Carolina papers. The Regulators are, on many accounts, important. Their complaints were well founded, and were so acknowledged, though their oppressors were only nominally punished. They form the connecting link between resistance to the Stamp Act, and the movement of 1775; and they also played a glorious part in taking possession of the Mississippi valley, towards which they were carried irresistibly by their love of independence. It is a mistake, if any have supposed, that the Regulators were cowed down by their defeat at the Alamance. Like the mammoth, they shook the bolt from their brow and crossed the mountains. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and to be of use to you or your State.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

D. L. SWAIN, Esq.,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The letter letter establishes the fact beyond all question, that *Independence* was first proclaimed in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, in May, 1775.

The letter of Sir James Wright, referred to by Mr. Bancroft, closes as follows:—"By the enclosed paper, your Lordship will see the extraordinary Resolutions of the people of Charlotte Town, in Mecklenburg County, and I should not be surprised if the same should be done every where else."

The following compliment from James to In-
vix is honorable to both. It is in the chapter of his novel "Thirty Years Since," in which he dedicates the book to our countryman:—

"It is long since we first met—long since we last parted—and it may be long, long ere we meet again. Nevertheless, Heaven send you, wherever you are, and send you forward on your voyage, with a calm sea and a swelling sail! In all the many that I have known, and among the few that I have loved and esteemed, there is not now a living man that can compete with you in that delightful conversation where the heart pours forth its life, and where fancy and feeling mingle together, and flow on in one ever sparkling stream. The dim Atlantic, whose very name sounds like that of eternity, may roll between us till death close the eyes of one or the other; but till the things of this world pass away, you shall not be forgotten."

Put that right back where you took it from, and then read when her lovely smile is in your mind.

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

At a meeting under a Commission of Bankruptcy, at Andover, England, in July, 1826, between Mr. Fleet and Mr. Mann, Solicitors of that place, some disagreement arose, which ended in a challenge: to which the following poetic answer was returned. The lines are couched with so much piquancy and force, and possess such a rich vein of poetic humor, that they deserve reprint.

To Kingston Field, Esq.
I am honored this day, Sir, with challenges two,
The first from friend Langdon, the second from you;
As the one is to fight, and the other to prize,
I accept his engagement, and yours must decline.

Now, in giving this preference, I trust you'll admit I have acted with prudence, and done what was fit. Since, encountering him, and my weapon a knife, There's some little chance of preserving my life. Whilst a bullet from you, Sir, might take it away, And the maxim you know is to live while you may.

If, however, you still should suppose I ill-treat you, By sternly rejecting the challenge to meet you, Bear witness a moment and I will adduce Three powerful reasons by way of excuse.

In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived, I myself am in consequence the party aggrieved; And therefore, good Sir, if a challenge must be, Play wait till that challenge be tendered by me.

Again, Sir, I think by far the more sinful, To stand and see that, than to sit for a skinn; From whence you'll conclude, as I believe you indeed, That fighting composes no part of my creed, And my courage (which, though it was never disputed, Is not, I imagine, too deeply rooted). Would prefer that its fruit, Sir, while'er it may yield, Should appear at the Fante, and not in the Field!

And lastly, my life, be it never forgot, Possesses a value which yours, Sir, does not. So I mean to preserve it as long as I can, Being justly entitled to a Family Mass.

With three or four children, I scarce know how many! Whilst you, Sir, have not, or ought not to have any. Besides, that the contest would be too unequal, I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel; For when you must acknowledge it would not be meet, That our small Mass of War should engage a whole Fleet!

Mr. Fleet was a beecher, or, at all events, a single man.

CLIMATE IN CALIFORNIA.

Dan Marble, who has a peculiarly unknown even to newspaper editors, of getting hold of the latest news, has the very latest that it is possible to get from the new El Dorado, and which of course tends still further to enhance the attractions of that wonderful region.

Marble was in Boston the other day, and strutting along the wharves, when he met a tall, gaunt looking figure, whose sun burnt countenance, and tattered parti-colored garments, originally of the most outlandish fashion, had that picturesque quality about them derived only from the long-continued exposure to the atmosphere, which fancy sketchesers delight to present on canvass.

Dan, who never permits the lack of an introduction to interfere when he desires to form an acquaintance, hailed the stranger—"Halloo! my friend, where are you from?"

"Jes' from Californy, stranger."

"Ah, indeed! and you can tell us then whether it's true about that gold?" somewhat anxiously interrogated Dan in reply.

"True as you live! and a darned sight more—for no man out of Californy really does live."

"Then why did you come back?"

"Back! why to get my family. Fact is, stranger, a man there gets so powerful rich that he becomes covetous of himself—and if he isn't very careful, will cut his own throat to rob himself. The rest of all evil, you know—there's a leech too much of it, and I left for a while partly on that account."

"Oh, you did, eh?"

"Yes—and between you and me—that's the only way a man can die in that blessed land."

"Heavily climate, I suppose?"

"Heavily! it isn't anything else. Why, stranger, you can choose there any climate you like—hot or cold—and that without traveling more than 15 minutes. Jest think of that the next cold mornin' when you get out of bed. There's a mountain there—the Sawyer Nayavady, they call it—with a valley on each side of it—the one hot and the other cold. Well, get on the top of that mountain with a double-barrelled gun, and you can without movin', kill either summer or winter game, just as you will."

"What! have you ever tried it?"

"Tried it! often—and should have done pretty well, but for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail while pointing on the summer side. He did not get entirely out of the winter side, you see. True as you live!"

Marble stopped.

Stance Jennings, an ingenious English writer, gives the most philosophical account of the lapse of time that I have seen. With slight modification, it is one too, on which we all tender substantially similar testimony. Whether we be temperate or intemperate, lazy or industrious, old or young, we all testify to this, that time runs faster as we advance in life.

"Every year," says Jennings, "as we grow older, appears shorter, than the preceding, and the reason of it is this: all our ideas of time must be derived from that portion of it in which we have already existed, and that must be the standard by which we measure it. As this standard, therefore, extends itself by our living longer, so every period must appear shorter in proportion to it. Thus when we have lived ten years, one year is the tenth part of our whole existence; but when we have lived eighty, it is then but the eightieth part of the same term."

If it be true, then, that our pace becomes more rapid in proportion as we approach the end of our existence, how constantly are we admonished that not a moment should be lost in preparing for it!—*National Intelligencer.*

THE WAY TO PREVENT WAR.—It does not need

a peace congress to tell men that war is terrible and peace judicious; the whole object of later wars has been to secure peace. If, then, peace is broken, depend upon it that the interaction is the work of influences larger than those within the scope of non-resistance meetings. Peace or war is determined, not by the resolve of any one nation, still less of any one council, but by the state of the people, the relations of classes within kingdoms, the social condition, the degree of education, the drift of the literature, the bearing of the arts, the tendency to physical or to intellectual activity, the pressure of institutions, of wants or prejudices, and a hundred other agencies. The resolve of a nation is not a simple act of freewill, brought about by cool judgment on well-sifted arguments, but is the product of the hundred elements which go to form the multitudinous mind of the nation and to impart its bent. The true peace training of a nation is that which makes it enlightened, independent, and strong, so that it can be neither deluded, frightened, nor forced into war.

A COMPLIMENT TO AN EDITOR.—At a complimentary dinner given by some citizens of Washington, last week, to a portion of the two houses of Congress, Senator Benton alluded to the regretted absence of J. Gales, Esq., principal Editor of the National Intelligencer—who he had personally known for about the time of a generation—whose paper he had been against, but never against the man, and which paper, in the midst of party conflict, had ever treated him with civility. Mr. B. then gave—

"Joseph Gales—A man of head and of heart—head to grasp the affairs of a nation, heart that would fill the universe with its kindness."

An Editorial Convention of Western Editors is proposed at Indianapolis, Ind., to devise measures of a uniform standard of prices for subscription and advertising, the exclusion of obscenity and profanity from their columns, the restraint of low personal abuse, and the encouragement of Western literature.

It is a singular fact, that when the cholera, on its first visit, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, ran over Europe, it went entirely around Saxony, without a person being affected; and now on its second appearance, it is said to be doing the same.

A tract distributor states, in the New York Express, that three houses in that city were occupied as follows: 10 rooms in one house by 51 persons; 21 rooms in another by 81 persons; 14 rooms in another by 61 persons.

Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State of New York, and Vice President when, as a daughter, a scholar at the State Normal School, Albany, who is qualifying herself to be a teacher of Common Schools.

Dr. Julius Smith, whose efforts to introduce the cultivation of the Tea plant in the Southern states have at roused general attention, has fixed upon Greenville, Alabama, as the field of his operations.

The Electrifying Machine of Benjⁿ Franklin, after a lapse of near 50 years, has been found in an old curiosity shop in Paris, in an excellent state of preservation.

General Assembly.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The supplemental bill on the division of Stokes county, and the engrossed bill to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville, with other bills of less importance, passed their third reading.

The order of the day, being the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company, was taken up and discussed.

The main objects of the bill are—1st, to extend the credit of the State to said company, by enabling them to raise \$500,000, for the purpose of laying down the rail with better iron; and 2d, that one half of the Stock of the State in this road may be transferred to the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The joint vote for Judge, in place of Moore resigned, stood for Bayle 123; scattering 32.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the engrossed bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Court—passed its 1st reading.

The order of the day, the bill providing for amendments to the Constitution, was next taken up.

Mr. Hicks offered an amendment, that in the arrangement of the Senatorial Districts, the white population should only be considered.

Mr. Keene moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and addressed the House in opposition to it, denouncing it as a question fraught with the most evil.

Mr. Hicks spoke briefly in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Barringer inquired of Mr. Keene if he voted for the Hon. D. S. Reid, in the August elections.

Mr. Keene replied that he did, but because his opinions and those of the Hon. D. S. Reid accorded on other political questions.

The question was then taken on the motion for indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. Rayner then took the floor, and was speaking when the Speaker announced a recess.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bill was debated at length by Messrs. J. W. Warr, Thompson, Ashe, Gilmer, Graves, Smith and Lillington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Keene moved to take up and consider the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Rail Road. Before this question was taken, the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day, the bill providing for the amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Rayner was entitled to the floor, but gave way for Mr. Smith, who moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. Carried.

Mr. Rayner then moved to strike out all of the original bills, and the amendments, and insert the

substitute offered by him; and on this question, addressed the House briefly.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered the following amendments:—

1st. Amend the preamble by inserting after the word "State," in the 7th line, the following to wit: and gives to the minority of the people, a majority of the Representatives.

2d. Insert in the 14th line of Section 13th, after the word "Assembly," the following: to wit: and shall so provide that the members of the Senate and House of Commons shall hereafter be appointed among the several Counties of this State, according to the white population.

On these amendments, Mr. Caldwell addressed the House. After which there was a discussion on the bill, between Messrs.

Messrs. Thigpen, Hayes, Keen, Stanley, Satterthwaite, Taylor, of Nash, Steele, Dobbin, Caldwell, of Burke, addressed the House at different stages in the proceedings.

Mr. Biggs moved to postpone the Resolutions until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Blaw addressed the House and insisted on his amendment being put. Mr. Keen replied to Mr. Blaw. Mr. Coffield spoke against remaining in the House any longer, and that no good could be accomplished by remaining, and therefore he moved for an adjournment.

Mr. Dobbin moved to postpone the Resolutions until to-morrow half after 10 o'clock. In favor of this question Messrs. Dobbin and Stanley addressed the House. Mr. Miller spoke in opposition to it. The motion of Mr. Dobbin prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the House adjourned.

Friday, June 12.

SENATE.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company; which passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to lay off the 8th Judicial Circuit, postponed indefinitely, 34 to 12.

The resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan the Graceland Female College \$7000, passed its 2nd and 3rd readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Polk, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, to wit: the resolutions on the power of Congress over the territories of the United States, the pending question being the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaw yesterday. Mr. Blaw withdrew and amendment upon which Mr. Stanley moved to amend the 4th resolution, by substituting for it the following: "That the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said territories, will be an act of gross injustice and wrong." This amendment was rejected 50 to 49.

Mr. Cherry then moved the following as a substitute for the fourth resolution: "That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, will be an exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof; and will be an act of gross injustice and wrong."

Pending the consideration of this amendment the hour arrived for taking up the special order, the engrossed bill to provide for a turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line; which was read the second time and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill providing for an amendment of the Constitution of the State relative to suffrage—the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. T. R. Caldwell to the amendment offered by Mr. Rayner; which was rejected, 70 to 30.

Mr. J. M. Leach submitted an amendment apporportioning the members of the Commons according to the white population and the members of the Senate according to the federal basis.

Mr. Kelly moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed; which was negatived.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Leach was rejected, 65 to 41.

Mr. D. C. Caldwell moved an amendment, which was rejected.

The question on Mr. Rayner's substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Sheek, was decided to the negative, 50 to 51.

Mr. Cannady moved an amendment submitting to the people at the next election for members of Assembly, to decide whether an amendment shall be introduced allowing the voters for Commons to vote also for Senators; which was negatived, 67 to 40.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Rayner's amendment; which was negatived.

Mr. J. M. Leach then moved to amend as moved by him heretofore; which was negatived.

Mr. F. J. Person, the indefinite postponement of the bill; which was negatived 84 to 21.

Mr. Mebane moved an amendment, which was negatived, providing that Senators shall be elected according to federal population.

Mr. Love moved an amendment, which was negatived.

The bill providing an amendment to the Constitution on the right of suffrage, then passed its second reading, 75 to 26—more than three-fifths of the House voting in the affirmative.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.

The bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road passed its 3rd reading, 22 to 10, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplemental to a bill of the present session to establish an Asylum for the Insane in North Carolina, was read the 2nd time. Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "west of Raleigh," before the words "within three," in the 11th line of the bill. The amendment was rejected, 31 to 10.

Mr. Gilmer moved to fill the blanks with the words "Lexington" and "Davidson," which was carried, 34 to 8. The bill, as amended, then passed second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several private bills were introduced, and in evening session several bills of the same nature passed 3d reading.

The House took up the resolutions on the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States, on the subject of slavery—being the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Satterthwaite moved that they be laid upon the table, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the proposition of the Senate to adjourn on the 20th. Negatived.

Mr. Cherry then withdrew his amendment; upon which Mr. Stanley submitted an amendment, proposing to strike out the 4th resolution and insert a substitute, declaring any act of Congress excluding slavery from the Territories, "will be an act of gross injustice and wrong; and that all efforts of the abolitionists to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia or the States, deserve our severest reprobation, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union."

And further resolved, That the enactment of any law of Congress which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said territories, will be an exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof; and will be an act of gross injustice and wrong."

States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said Territories, will be the exercise of power contrary to the meaning and spirit of the Constitution and never contemplated by the framers thereof."

Mr. Massey called for a division of the question, which was ordered, and pending the question to strike out, after some time spent in debate—Mr. McClees moved to recommit the resolutions to the select committee. Before the question was taken, the House took a recess.

Monday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard presented the resolutions on slavery, now pending in the House, which passed their first reading, and were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Common School bill was debated, and amended all to pieces, and laid upon the table for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Committee to whom was referred the memorial from citizens of Guilford concerning tax on dogs, reported a bill carrying out the prayer of the petitioners. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to the bill supplemental to the bill for the improvement of Deep and Cape Fear Rivers above Fayetteville. Mr. McClanahan addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. The vote on the bill was 49 in the affirmative, to 54 in the negative.

The Charlotte and Danville road bill was taken up and postponed for the present.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company was then taken up, to which Mr. Barringer offered a substitute, being the bill introduced by Mr. Ashe, in the Senate. Messrs. Caldwell, of Burke, and Barringer spoke briefly in support of the substitute; and Mr. Mebane in favor of the original bill. Mr. Jones, of Rowan addressed the House in support of the substitute.

Mr. Williams moved to lay the bill on the table and make it the order of the day for to-morrow 3 o'clock. Carried.

The bill to establish a new county, (out of Orange,) by the name of Alamance, passed its 3d reading, with an amendment to leave it to the people of Orange.

The bill to establish a Medical Board was debated, amended in several particulars, and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Jones, of Orange.)

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Governor Hamilton Fish has been induced to resign, and has sent in his message to the Legislature.

From this document we learn that the credit of the State is in excellent condition. The public debt amounts to \$23,622,304. The revenue for the fiscal year amounts to \$3,833,959, all but \$699,889 of which is derived from the canals.

The outgoing and expenditures of the treasury (the necessary expenses of the Government being \$200,000) were about half a million less, and this balance is applicable to the Erie Canal enlargements, &c. The canal tolls were \$200,000 less this year than in 1847, when the unusual exportation of produce increased them.

A State Agricultural School is recommended for the promotion of agricultural science; also, Boards of Supervisors to relieve the Legislature of much local business; also, a modification of the criminal code, with a view to reliance rather on certainty than severity of punishment.

The school districts reported during the year were 10,651; number of children taught 775,723, being an increase of 27,346. Money paid for teachers' wages, \$139,007; paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, \$186,674; total, \$315,682. Amount expended for district libraries, \$81,024.

The Mexican war is introduced, and the army complimented for its gallantry, and thence the Governor runs into the question of slavery in the acquired Territories which, he adds, the people of New York will never consent to.

Speech of Mr. D. F. Caldwell,

OF GUILFORD.

On the Bill to Increase the Revenue of the State, delivered in the House of Commons, Dec. 1843.

Mr. Speaker:—Being a new member, and one of the humblest that is honored with a seat in this House; and never having before attempted to make a speech in a deliberative body, or one of any other character possessing much intelligence as the one by which I am now surrounded, I assure you that it is with reluctance—great and unfeigned reluctance—that I rise to claim its indulgence for a few moments. In fact, such is my embarrassment, were I now left free to consult my own wishes, instead of what I believe honestly to be my duty on this occasion, I should suddenly seal my lips, and at once resume my seat, leaving the bill I have heretofore had the honor to introduce to stand or fall upon its own merits. But I had given it the aid of a silent vote, after this I cannot do, and subdue that "still, small voice" within me that speaks too plain to be misunderstood or disregarded. In other words, Mr. Speaker, I feel bound, under the strongest obligations, both to myself, my friends and constituents, to do all that I possibly can in the way of debating, and to use all honorable means to get this bill passed through both Houses, before the present Session of the Legislature shall have terminated.

And here, Mr. Speaker, before I attempt to enter into the merits of the bill, I deem it but prudent to remark to my friends, as well as to my opponents, to encourage them to hear me with some degree of patience and composure, while I shall proceed to lay before them my arguments in the best way I may be able, that it is my purpose, on this occasion, to be as brief as I possibly can to make myself thoroughly understood by those who may be kind enough to give me their attention. I am aware that such promises as the one I have just made, are too frequently given as a kind of encouraging preface to a long, dull, and prosy speech that is intended to be delivered after they have been given to the audience. This, however, I assure my friends, shall not be the case this time, if I have power to prevent it. The promise I have just given them has been given in good faith on my part, and one that I feel bound in honor to redeem, in spirit and to the very letter, as regards length at any rate. And to give them still greater assurance of this fact, I shall proceed at once to notice some of the objections that I have heard urged against its passage by gentlemen on this floor and elsewhere. For I do not wish to conceal the fact, if I could, that there is some diversity of opinion among gentlemen as regards the propriety of passing the bill now under consideration.

I have heard no one, however, on the ground either of injustice or expediency, or any thing of the kind; but many, if not all, who do oppose it, do so on the ground that it will be unpopular with the people; and this opposition, though it is founded in fear, and rests upon mere supposition of their own, is nevertheless urged with a fierce and bitter spirit.

But I am not surprised or disappointed in the least degree on finding opposition to this measure. No, sir, in the least. I looked for it expected it, from the fact that all bills or propositions of this kind have heretofore invariably shared the same fate, and passed the same fiery ordeal that now awaits this. Sir, every demagogue in this House—yes within the bounds of the State, will oppose it; and in one grand effort, by the way of instruction, they will throw their whole weight, strength and influence at once, as it were, in a mass against it, embodied in a few days that will leap from the lips of their wise and patriotic Representatives, on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, let us not be deceived in this matter. I wish to mislead no one by disguise or sophistry of any kind, even were I vain enough for a moment to suppose that I could. I care not how closely this measure may be scrutinized—I rather court a thorough investigation for it from all; and then, upon its merits, let us vote.

And if we believe the taxes proposed to be levied in this bill are just, equitable, and right, then let us become the law of the land, whether it be popular or unpopular, that is not a question for an honest representative, here or elsewhere to ask or determine. Is it necessary? Is it right? These are the questions he should ask himself; and upon these he should vote, and leave the consequences and results all to the future. Time is the friend of Truth and the advocate of Justice, and trusts fairly all measures, popular or unpopular—two words that express two things that I would to God had never been known in this land and to our people.

For my word for it, Mr. Speaker, this thing of fishing for popularity, and to become popular, by going against what our conscience, heart, and judgment tell us is right, because it is unpopular, has done more to bring a slumber of death upon us as a State, and caused more good and great men to make shipwreck of themselves and their country, than all things else put together.

The doctrine of "Vox Populi, Vox Dei" is, in a general way, good sound Republican doctrine, but it will not always do to preach it. There are seasons when it is neither prudent, wise, or patriotic to give way to the crowd, or pay any regard to the vociferous shouts of the indignant multitude. Yes, sir, there are times when it will not do for the true friend of his country to march by the music of the hollow and deceitful chimes of the public voice. Every honest man should do what in his heart he believes to be right, instead of yielding a ready and passive obedience to the voice of the multitude, as I think did when the stubborn and self-righteous Jews clamored for the innocent blood of the Son of God.

The idea that a representative, of any character, is bound to stand ready to be turned by the public voice as the weathercock is turned by the breezes of Heaven, is an odious offensive to me, and one that I honestly believe has done more to prostrate North Carolina, and fill the Union with repudiators and demagogues, than any doctrine that has ever been broached in this country. I will be more definite, Mr. Speaker, and assert here, in my place, what I verily believe to be true, that it has, from time to time, stocked our Legislature with vacillating and time-serving politicians—yes, it has given the demagogues the stamp, and they have held it so long, and prated so loud and often, at the cross roads, taverns, and all other public places, that they have poisoned and corrupted the minds of the people to such a degree, that they have come well nigh making politicians and demagogues of us all. I would not be harsh, abusive, or disrespectful; and use the language I have, on this occasion, because I believe it to be true; and the more readily, because I have been styled an accomplished demagogue by a certain order of gentlemen on this floor—on what grounds I know not, unless it be that I have had the temerity and hardihood to introduce the bill now under consideration. If this be an act of a demagogue, then, sir, I plead guilty to the "foul impeachment;" but I deny it; and will examine this question hereafter, if my time will permit.

I am aware that this bill is somewhat of a novelty to many gentlemen in this Hall; yet, sir, it is one that I wish many others, think it calculated to do much and great good if passed into a law, and fairly and faithfully enforced. While its enemies affect to look upon it as a perfect humbug and me as a great demagogue for having introduced it here, as I have observed—others, more charitably disposed, have refrained from using any such harsh expressions, yet have gone so far as to express their regret that I should ever have thought of introducing it into this body. The former of these gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, do not understand me or my motives; or it is evident that they would never have styled me a demagogue; and the latter do not understand me as well as I could wish they did, or they would not have been so much astonished at the course I have pursued in this matter.

True, sir, as I have remarked, the bill is somewhat of an oddity in the way of legislation in this State, and I am an odd fellow, in more respects than one; and often take whims, and follow out my own fancies, to an extent that often proves unprofitable, and sometimes disastrous, some, and mortifies others, of my best friends, which I regret to believe is the case at this time. But I am not a candidate for fame, public reputation, or applause, of any kind. It matters very little to me what this or that man, or set of men, think or say concerning any of my movements—or, seriously not enough to cause me to stop for a moment in my course to try and get one to alter his views or change his opinion as to myself. Believing that I am right, Mr. Speaker, I shall go ahead, leaving all at perfect liberty to form and express any opinion they may think proper concerning me and the course I have taken in this as well as all other matters pertaining to the public. They may, if they like, continue to whisper round in a private way, that I am an unprincipled demagogue who desires to raise up a feud of quarrel between the different classes of society, that I may become popular among the people, and the gainer thereby. This charge may have affected my equanimity for a moment, but it never has, or will, alter my determination, so long as I have my judgment, and conscience—truth to sanction the course I have taken, and shall continue to pursue. No, Sir; I repeat, I care not what devils or men may say or impute to me,—and all the poisonous venom and slang that can be thrown from that devilish little instrument, the tongue, cannot stop me for a moment, or turn me to the right or to the left from the path I have chalked out and laid down in my own mind to pursue. But, as that charge of demagoguery has been made against me for introducing this bill, let us, as I have promised, examine it, for a moment, and see if this charge has a good foundation to rest upon.

The revenue of North Carolina has always been raised as it were by a direct tax on land, polls, and merchandise, with a few other articles of small importance. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that this tax on property has never yet been onerous or oppressive to any portion or class of citizens; yet we find it has been increasing gradually from year to year; and has, at this session, to be increased still farther than we have yet done.

If, we do not levy a tax on other articles of property, salaries, privileges, and incomes—and, for one, I am free to confess that I greatly prefer to do the latter for several reasons, some of which I will here give. And to be brief, as I have promised to be, I shall commence by stating, at once, that I believe it to be nothing but equity and right among men to make each contribute to the support of government in proportion to his ability, and the privileges he enjoys under that government, instead of collecting it, altogether, from land, polls, and merchandise, as is now the case in our State.

This is pursuing a different policy from any other State in this Union, and one that I honestly believe to be wrong if not oppressive. Is it right, either in practice or in theory, to call upon those whomake the least and work the hardest for what they receive to pay all the taxes necessary to defray the expenses of the government, under which they live, at all times and under all circumstances? It matters not what misnomers may come, they and they only have the taxes to pay. The Earth may become iron and the Heavens brass,—the early and the latter rain may cease to fall, and the invigorating dews of Heaven may no longer descend—the olive and vine may no longer yield their fruit—the herd each after its kind may have all perished from their stalls, and the mirth of the land may be dried up and gone, and famine, with all its power may have visited the earth—the soil may have alluded the bitterest toil—he may have made nothing for the support of his family, and his children may be crying for bread before him, and they may die for hunger—yet the tax that is due to the State has to come even should it take the last particle of his property, notwithstanding all this—while the note-shaver and speculator are protected in their rights, and permitted by the laws of our State, to go on in this time of dearth and force collections—demand specie for all their claims—shave, oppress, and speculate upon the misfortunes and necessities of honest and industrious men, widows and orphans, with the law and all its train of officers to aid them in their inglorious undertaking, without being called upon to pay one copper to enforce the law or keep the government in operation. A case of this kind, should it ever happen, I suppose all would admit would be what we would call a hard case; and yet it has practically occurred time after time among us, without causing any one to try to redress the evil.

Well, this presents a different view of the subject from any I have ever taken before, (says a friend by my side) under such circumstances, our laws operate hardly. Then let us see if they operate any better under more prosperous circumstances; if they do why then we have not so much to complain of, for Heaven smiles downer than it frowns upon us and our land. So, fully to illustrate the bearing of our laws, and to show what ample protection they give to the farmer and home industry, we will take a poor industrious young man, who has just commenced in life; and we will suppose, what is frequently the case, that he has given his bonds for a tract of land valued as it stands in a wilderness at \$500. He commences work; he fells the forest; he erects his cabin; and then takes up his abode for life, as a citizen of the State, and a fixed tenant of the soil—identified with her and her interests to the last degree. He is a patriot, and he loves the Old North and all her institutions, as ardently and devotedly as his fathers have done. The Spring has dawned upon the land—the swelling of buds, and the singing of birds have come, and with a joyous heart, the youthful yeoman goes forth to his field, and there from sun to sun he turns the glebe; he sows, he digs and tills till harvest comes, and then with joy he reaps his field, cleans his grain, and takes it to market. He sells it for \$100 for cash, and returns home; and the next day, the debts he has had to contract during the year have left in his pocket the sum of \$35; of which sum, it will require \$30 to pay the interest on what he owes, and the balance to pay his taxes.

Thus thousands of our farmers go on from year to year, without being able to make any headway at all, unless it be by opening and improving their land; and to hold inducements to them to improve the lands, we have assessors appointed by the County Court to visit them from time to time, and tempt the farmer himself, to value his lands and tenements—the treasury is empty, and the face in debt, and money must be had; and as it is our policy to tax comparatively nothing in North Carolina but lands and polls, it is necessary always to keep this species of property valued at its full worth, no matter what discovery or improvements may be made by the owner through a long life of laborious industry. Not only so, sir, but we find that this tax on land and polls is not a fixed and certain tax by any means, but various, just as misfortunes or necessity may require. For example, suppose every bridge and public improvement in the County should be destroyed by flood or fire—the value fixed on each tract of land by the last assessment is taken by the Magistrates, and on each \$100 worth of its value, the tax is increased, with that on polls, till all deficiencies in the County treasury are made good. Thus we see, by leaving it discretionary with the Magistrates, who, by the bye, are perfectly independent of the people, to raise the tax on property to any extent that they, in their wisdom, may think proper, taken in connection with the fact that regular assessments are to be made on all lands by persons appointed by them—that it is utterly out of the question for any one who invests his money in such property to spend any labor or money in improving his farm, without having to pay a tax on the last dime he earned and spent. Yes, sir, he may go on from one year's end to the other—he may never grow weary, lag or faint, till he has made some wilderness sprout, or waste place of the old North State bud and blossom as the rose; and all the encouragement he receives from the Legislature of this State for thus identifying himself with us, and spending his labor and his all in improving the soil, is that he shall be taxed on all he has done or can do in this way—and to know that that tax will not be fixed or made permanent, but left to the magistrates, who are perfectly independent in this matter, to say how much shall be collected, and what for. But here, Mr. Speaker, I may be misunderstood. Let me remark, that I have no disposition to complain of the amount of taxes now levied on land and polls, for I do not in all candor think either onerous or oppressive. But do comprehend—I object to the principle, and despise the policy that will tax no other property than that which has been earned by hard labor, and no other capital but that which is called in to aid and assist manual labor. And this is exactly what North Carolina does contrary to the good example set her by all her sister States. Yes, sir, there is no other State in this Union that levies and collects so unjust and unequal a tax as North Carolina, to replenish their County and State Treasury. They all pursue a different policy, and the very one for which I have been here denounced as a demagogue for trying to carry out, and thereby equalize the taxes as far as I am able, by calling on capitalists and all others to pay taxes somewhat in proportion to their ability to do so. And now, for the purpose of showing that we have quite pro-

ceeded than ever for passing such a law, I will here read a list of articles taxed in one or more of the Southern States, and in those that are nearest to us. Sir, if the gentlemen who are in doubt as to the policy of this bill so much, and look upon it as a perfect humbug, and a bill if passed, that would outrage every thing like justice and humanity, will turn at their leisure to the 262d page of the American Almanac, for the year 1849, they will find that the tax of Virginia is collected on the following articles and property:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| On land, slaves and carriage horses | \$569 962 67 |
| Law processes | 25 337 61 |
| Seals | 4 672 11 |
| Business in Register's office | 527 63 |
| The great seal of the State | 47 50 |
| Dividends | 4 953 15 |
| 6576 gold watches, \$1 each | 9 374 10 |
| 43122 silver silver levers at 50 cents each | 21 060 10 |
| 12361 silver watches, at 25 cents | 3 090 25 |
| 26114 metal clocks | 6 545 54 |
| 30674 wooden clocks, at 12 1/2 " | 4 562 25 |
| 12 65 carriages, at 1 1/2 per cent. | 21 413 05 |
| 85 stags | 231 83 |
| 20899 carriages | 1 434 56 |
| 3 45 pigs | 1 903 71 |
| 3018 pianos | 7 601 54 |
| Gold and silver plate | 2 448 82 |
| Money lent | 12 361 58 |
| Licenses over 400 dollars | 4 800 20 |
| Attorneys | 5 160 00 |
| Physicians | 7 545 00 |
| Dentists | 310 40 |
| Suages | 100 50 |
| Ferries | 287 64 |
| Newspapers | 380 00 |
| Collateral inheritances | 691 83 |
| Licenses to merchants | 10 164 91 |
| Licenses to pedlars | 3 351 18 |
| Eating houses | 19 911 69 |
| Houses of private entertainment | 3 574 34 |
| Venders of lottery tickets | 20 000 00 |
| Exhibitions of shows | 8 54 00 |
| Insurance offices | 2 501 67 |
| Billiard tables | 3 184 60 |
| Ten pin alleys | 710 65 |

This is a part and but a part of the articles upon which there is a tax levied and collected in the Old Dominion. I have called the attention of gentlemen to this State as I shall now do to Mississippi, because they are both Southern States, and are situated in every respect about as we are in the old North State. But their manner of doing business is somewhat different in the way of levying taxes, as the statement I have and shall now read will plainly show. In the State of Mississippi they collect in the way of taxes—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| On land and town lots | \$164 456 87 |
| Money loaned | 4 944 06 |
| Merchandise | \$2 069 92 |
| Bank stock | 13 71 69 |
| Auctions | 917 98 |
| 2327 pleasure carriages | 5 256 84 |
| 7219 watches | 3 256 84 |
| 13130 clocks | 1 639 47 |
| 32 ten pin alleys | 350 00 |
| Two race tracks | 100 00 |
| 184 horse kitchens | 184 60 |
| 1624 jetties | 2 348 00 |
| 1 cattle over twenty head, 185521 | 1 951 21 |
| 4907 carriages, saddle and race horses | 3 478 43 |
| Gold and silver plate | 753 09 |
| 616 29 | 616 29 |
| 100 toll bridges and ferries | 174 10 |

This, Mr. Speaker, is also but a partial statement of the taxes paid in the State last named, and though heavier than those of Virginia, when compared with the taxes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or any other State of this Union, is barely an average tax. If any gentleman feels disposed to call in question this fact, let him but examine a little into this matter, and he will find my statement to be true. Sir, I wish members of this House to think of this thing, and ponder over it—yes let them examine the list of taxable property in the other twenty-nine States of this confederacy, and then that of old North Carolina. It will need no comment then from me or any one else to force conviction home to every honest mind, that I am right in trying to get some of these articles taxed in this State. I know of no good reason why a man that has his thousands loaned out at interest should not pay a tax upon it, as well as the man who has a similar amount vested in agriculture, manufacturing or merchandize. Certainly his profits are as great; come in as regular, and give him as much standing in the community as if his money was invested in real estate. Then why not tax it with all the other articles mentioned in the bill now before us for consideration? All other States do not only tax them, but many more; it is nothing but equity, just and right, between man and man that it should be done. And has

not wealth and capital so much influence among the people and at the ballot box, the articles proposed to be taxed in the bill, with many others, would have been taxed long ago as they are in other States. And until it is done here, we can neither prosper as a State nor thrive as a people.

I say this without the least hesitation, because I find that those States that have levied such a tax, are the most prosperous and thriving States in this Union. Their citizens can with pride hold up their heads wherever they may go, in this or any other land, and boast, as the citizens of every State in this glorious Republic should be able to do, of having monuments erected to their brave and generous dead; colleges, academies and free schools; turnpikes, rail roads and canals, with fine and costly asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind and insane. There, sir, are but a few of the many advantages that they as States and as people possess and enjoy, over and above us. And here in North Carolina it is our own fault that it is not now in power to enjoy and boast of the same honors and comforts that they can. The many advantages that they now possess and enjoy over us, is not owing to anything that nature has done for them more than she has for us. No, sir, a bountiful Heaven has smiled upon us and blessed us far above most of the States of this Union, by giving us decidedly the advantage, both in climate, soil and productions; so much so, that Wm. Emory, Esq., in one of his letters to the Secretary of Colonial Affairs in London, uses language to this effect: "I have visited most of the Colonies in person, and must say, that I believe, from what I have seen, North Carolina to be the garden spot of them all, if not the paradise of the New World."

And what goes far to strengthen and corroborate this statement of Mr. Emory, is the fact, that we find many persons who were settled and well fixed up, to use a Yankee expression, in other States or Colonies, actually sold off their land and other property, and emigrated directly from New England, that might land now—to N. Carolina, a brighter than. That was a proud day for North Carolina. Our patriotic and enterprising forefathers then lived and ruled the destinies of the Old North State. She was then the banner State of the Union. She had a reputation and a name. Thus blessed and honored, the people, as the history of the country shows, flew to her borders, and crowded in as doves to the windows, glorifying in that, that they were free men and had a free hold on her soil. And yet with these facts before us, what do we see and what are we doing? North Carolina, lingering and languishing, far, far behind every other State in this Confederacy, is everything like agriculture, arts, literature and science. Yes, sir, behind even the States that came into the Union, as it were but yesterday.

We occupy this position, and sink thus, not because we have a barren soil and unfruitful climate as I have tried to demonstrate,—but because we are destitute of public spirit, energy, and enterprise as a State. Or to be still more explicit, if possible, had we gone on like our sister States have done, to borrow money and construct all the necessary improvements to develop our natural resources, and given the people of our State a way to market, and then levied an equal and just tax on all alike, to defray the interest and gradually liquidate the debt, as the statement I shall now read will show the other States have done—we, to-day, would have been as prosperous as they are or ever will be. The first column after the names of the State, contains the Federal population of the State. The 2d, the debt of the State; the 3d, what it is per head for each individual of the State; 4th, amount of real and personal property taxed in the same; and the 5th, the annual revenue from the same; and the 6th and last one, the length of rail roads and canals belonging to each and all of the States in the Union. I do not pretend to say that the table I have prepared is correct to a fraction, or a hair, but it is as nearly so as I could make it, without going to great trouble—not being able to find any work or works that contained all the different statements for the same year. But I trust and believe it will be found accurate enough to convince all of the propriety of passing the bill under consideration. And buoyant with this hope, and for the purpose of redeeming my promise, I will conclude these disjointed sentences and imperfect remarks, by reading the statement I have just alluded to without a word of comment, leaving it for those who have patience enough left to hear them, to draw what inference they may deem proper from them:

Statement of the Federal Population, State Debt, Debt per Head for each Inhabitant, Value of real and personal property taxed, Annual Revenue, and number of miles of Railroad and Canal in each of the several States.

| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Fed. Population. | State Debt. | Per Head. | Property. | Revenue. | Rd & Can. |
| Pennsylvania | 1,724,033 | \$40,108,976 | \$25 80 | \$850,000,000 | \$3,977,025 80 | 1928</ |

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Saturday, Jan. 6.
Senate not in session. Nothing of importance done in the House.

Monday, Jan. 8.
SENATE. The most interesting item of to-day's business was the presentation of an abolition petition by Mr. Hale, from certain "women of the United States." The question of reception laid on the table 25 to 16.

HOUSE. In discussion of a motion to reconsider the bill to compensate Mr. Pacheco for a slave lost in the Florida war.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

SENATE. Among the petitions was one presented by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, praying an appropriation to send free people of color to Liberia. Mr. U. moved its reference to the Judiciary committee, to inquire into the power of Congress, &c. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the bill introduced some time since by Mr. Douglass, for the admission of California and New Mexico as a State into the Union, made a long and very able report thereon concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to pass the bill, entitled a bill, for the admission of California into the Union as a State.

A majority of the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is proper to organize territorial governments for that portion of the territory of California which lies west of the Sierra Nevada or California Mountains and for the territory of New Mexico, lying west of the western boundary of the State of Texas.

HOUSE. Engaged on the Indian and general appropriation bills.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

SENATE. A resolution previously submitted by Mr. Underwood, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of appropriating public money for transporting free persons of color to Liberia, came up.

Mr. Dayton interposed some objection.

Mr. Underwood entertained no disposition to shrink from any responsibility—but to make a decisive issue.

Mr. Metcalf suggested that Kentucky being about to form a new constitution the question came up most opportunistically. It might be deemed to favor emancipation; and by holding out the hope of getting rid of those set free, that cause would be encouraged. He therefore appealed to the north to favor the proposition.

Mr. Hale denied that the north were aggressive, and only pursued the course of conscience and the right of petition.

Mr. Douglass opposed the making it obligatory upon the committee to report, because it was composed of four members from slaveholding States; and himself standing alone. Who could doubt the character of a report, from such a committee? And, if made, would open a new issue for sectional dissension; and, he feared, enlist new enemies to the Colonization Society—a system he recognized as conservative in the highest degree.

Mr. Mason opposed entering into the subject, as calculated to produce no practical good. He believed the constitution granted no power to use the public money for any such purposes.

Mr. Jeff. Davis zealously defended the rights of the South.

Mr. Butler said, as a member of the judiciary committee, he would consider it degrading to himself and the country, to act upon such a proposition, and he could not act in committee upon it.

Mr. Berrien explained the petition out of which the proposition grew, and said it resolved itself into the simple question, whether a certain amount of money should be set apart (annually) for the encouragement of emancipation, gradual transportation of free negroes—and, as such, he should oppose it.

Mr. Niles denied the power of the Government to appropriate money.

Mr. Dickinson moved an indefinite postponement of the subject—with a view to its final defeat, which prevailed—27 to 23.

HOUSE. The roll was called and after several other motions had been disposed of, the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution had been adopted, some time since was resumed. [The resolution, it will be recollected, instructs the committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill prohibiting the slave trade there.]

The motion to reconsider was then by yeas and nays decided in the affirmative 119 to 61.

Mr. Smith of Indiana then moved to amend the resolution thus recommended, by striking out the preamble and all after the word Resolved, and inserting instructions to the committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves from any of the States into the District of Columbia for sale here or elsewhere, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the whole subject on table; and on this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was decided in the negative—94 to 110.

Mr. Meade moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Smith, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Smith moved to modify his substitute for the original resolution, so as to instruct the Committee to bring in a bill,—but, before any action was had on this motion or on the substitute, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

SENATE. Occupied chiefly on private bills.

HOUSE. The general appropriation bill under consideration, the question being on an amendment requiring mileage to be computed by the nearest post routes.

Friday, Jan. 12.
Nothing of special interest transpired in the Senate. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Hilliard gave notice that at some early day he would ask leave to introduce a bill enabling the people of California to form a constitution and to admit her as a State into the Union, on the same footing as the original States, and also providing for the extension of the boundaries of Texas, so as to include New Mexico.

No business of importance transacted.

Saturday, Jan. 13.
HOUSE. The Pacheco slave case under discussion.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1840.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have, as usual, searched diligently for the important portions of our legislative proceedings, in order to the proper edification of our readers. Leaving out the most piddling and fishy parts of the detail, we have copied the best to be found, and the reader must decide for himself on its importance.

There has been nothing of any account perfected since our last, except that the bill to establish Watauga county has become a law.

For a comprehensive and satisfactory notice of the internal improvement measures, their fate and prospects in the General Assembly, we refer the reader to our Raleigh letter this week. A sickening state of affairs is presented in this respect. While all around us is life, activity, prosperity—North Carolina is still left to languish in all her departments of agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, trade and commerce. Why, it is a thousand fold better to create a great State debt, that would redound to the benefit of hundreds of thousands of individual citizens, than to live on at this "poor dying rate"—paying nothing, earning nothing, doing nothing—merely vegetating—without one stroke for the future, for posterity, for honor among our cotemporary States in the glorious Progress of the nineteenth century.

A proposition was some days ago introduced into the Senate for calling an extra session next fall, and a similar proposition in the House for a session in June, for the purpose of considering these subjects. Would the present members, as a body, be any better prepared for action then than now? Neither proposition was acted upon.

A strange disposition, capricious and capricious, appears to be manifested by the Assembly. While they refuse to carry out a great central work, based on Gov. Graham's recommendation, the prospect is that they will also refuse to grant a charter for the Charlotte and Danville road.

It will be seen that the bill to assist the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, has passed the Senate.

The bill to lay off a new county by the name of Alamance, (with a proviso, if a majority of the people of Orange vote for the division,) has passed the House.

The equal suffrage bill has passed its second reading in the House, 75 to 26—a test vote.

The Salisbury turnpike bill is still before the Commons, and will probably pass.

The common school bill is on the table, under the reforming hand of the Senate.

A bill to establish a Medical Board passed the House on Monday; but we learn by the editorials of Wednesday's Star and Standard, that the vote was reconsidered the next day, (Tuesday,) and the bill indefinitely postponed. The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was also reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The Standard mentions that in the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Shepard made a powerful speech in favor of the slavery resolutions introduced by him the day before. "On the fourth Resolution, denying to Congress the constitutional power to legislate on the question of Slavery, the vote was, forty-four in the affirmative, and two in the negative—Messrs. Albright any Daniel; and Messrs. Gilmer and Thompson of Bertie declining to vote. The other Resolutions passed unanimously. On motion of Mr. Bethell, the rules were suspended, and the Resolutions were read a third time and passed."

SINKS OF TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—We find in the Washington News the following extract from the report to the annual meeting of the National Division, in June, 1848:

Number of Divisions in the United States 2,651
Members initiated during the past year 88,237

Whole number of members 149,372
Whole amount of receipts of subordinate Divisions in the United States \$475,987 57

Whole amount of benefits paid out 140,058 39
" cash on hand 208,066 68

Number of deaths 772

NEW SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.—JACKSON MORTON (Whig) was elected by the Legislature of Florida, on the 1st of this month, to serve for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Senator WILKINSON, whose term of office will then expire.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTING THE COMMON SCHOOL MONEY.

When the bill to consolidate the several acts relating to Common Schools was before the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment providing that the distribution of the Literary Fund shall hereafter be made according to white population, (instead of federal population, as at present.) The amendment was opposed by Mr. Smith, of Herford, and supported by Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe. It will be with a feeling of mortification and deep regret that the inhabitants of the western part of the State, (where North Carolina's strength of souls and sinews lies,) will refer to the large majority by which the Senate refused to change the present most inequitable mode of distribution. These Senators, representatives of the Property of the State, who have by this and kindred acts withheld justice from the children of the people, deserve to be marked for future consideration, when they shall again ask for popular favors; while those who have stood up for the popular rights and the just claims of the white children of the State, deserve our thanks and our grateful remembrance in time to come.

We have heretofore illustrated the monstrous inequality of the present mode of distribution, and consider the present a proper time and occasion again to call the public attention to a few illustrative examples.

The federal population of Rowan and New Hanover, for instance, is precisely equal; consequently each of these counties receives precisely the same amount of school money. But look at the difference in the numbers of their white population! The white population of Rowan exceeds that of New Hanover two thousand two hundred and seventy-four; and the number of white children between the ages of 5 and 20 years (the class for whose benefit the Literary Fund was intended) in Rowan exceeds the number in New Hanover eleven hundred and fifty.

Pasquotank and Ashe have each nearly the same federal population, and receive nearly equal amounts of money—the former having a little the advantage. Yet the white population of Ashe exceeds that of Pasquotank two thousand three hundred and sixty-two, and the number of school children in Ashe exceeds the number in Pasquotank one thousand and seventy-four.

Halifax and Rutherford (as was in 1810) are nearly on the same footing in federal population and receipts of school money. Yet the white population of Rutherford, as it is put down in the census table, exceeds that of Halifax two thousand two hundred and forty-two, and exceeds in white school children four thousand three hundred and seventeen.

Guilford county has a federal population of 18,117. The three counties of Carteret, Hyde and Onslow together have a federal population of 18,050, uniting them to an aggregate amount only some six or seven dollars less than Guilford. Yet these three counties have only 5,014 white children, while Guilford has 6,112—or one thousand and sixty-eight children more to educate with the same amount of money.

Guilford county does not receive as much under the present mode by more than five hundred dollars a year as she would if distribution were made according to white population.

These illustrations are based upon the census of 1840: the inequality has been increasing ever since.

There is absolutely no excuse for this state of things. It is both absurd and unjust. The people of the East, it is true, pay the largest amount of State tax; but the Literary Fund has been raised without the payment of one cent of popular tax. Neither the East nor the West has any peculiar claims to it on that score. If any portion or class has any peculiar claim to it, surely it must be the white children of the State. The original intention, as expressed by the act of 1825 creating the Literary Fund, was that the proceeds should be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the free white population of each. This wise intention was only changed by an unrighteous use of power among those who represent a minority of the people. We find sycophants to that power in the West as well as in the East. Among the latter there is the excuse of self interest. Among the former there is no excuse at all. These things will not continue forever.

P. S. Since the above was written we have been informed by our Raleigh correspondent that the measure was defeated in the House of Commons by only one vote. The House of Commons is not quite the House of the People, (as it will be under a new constitution securing free suffrage and equal representation,) or this one vote would not have been in the way of this just proposition.

THE IMPORTS LEVIED IN MEXICO.
The message of the President, in reply to the inquiry of the House, upon the matter of the impost or duties levied and collected, contends for two principles:

First. That, after Congress has declared war upon any nation, the manner of conducting the war is devolved on the President; and under that authority, he has a right to levy contributions for the expenses of the war, not only on the people who inhabit the enemy's country, but on the people of all other nations, including those of our own, who go there for trade.

Secondly. That the money, so levied and collected, he has a right to apply as he may deem proper.

This power is recognized and defended by some of Mr. Polk's partisans; others cannot swallow it. The matter is before a select committee.

The jury in the Kentucky Slave case, in which several citizens of Marshall, Michigan, were defendants in a prosecution for receiving fugitives from the hands of their owners or agents, which has just closed at Detroit, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1,000 and costs.

THEM RESOLUTIONS.

Mixed by the manner in which the legislative report was made out, it was stated in our last issue that the resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin, in lieu of those introduced by Mr. Steele, were adopted by the House of Commons. This was a mistake, as all may see who will look at the proceedings of the House, and perceive the "noise and confusion" yet daily and nightly made by said resolutions, to the detriment of our domestic interests.

It is matter of regret that these resolutions have assumed a party character, and that the Democrats of the House, with singular pertinacity, insist upon the only point which prevents unanimity. Party is dearer to them than "the South," or they would not try to force gentlemen to vote for a constitutional position which their judgment and conscience cannot assent to.

Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, spoke our sentiments, last Saturday, as reported in the Raleigh papers:

The Resolutions were then read the third time, when Mr. Barringer moved their indefinite postponement, and addressed the House as follows:

In making this motion, Mr. Speaker, I conscientiously believe that I am discharging a high public duty to the people of North Carolina.

From their first introduction into this Hall to the present moment, these Resolutions have proved a fire-brand in our midst. They have greatly delayed the public business, and have caused nothing but bitterness and acrimony of feeling. For myself, I am not opposed to their passage. I voted for them on their second reading and may vote for them again, if this motion does not prevail. But, sir, these Resolutions have assumed a party character, and their passage under existing circumstances, can do no good under the sun. Gentlemen on both sides of this Hall may incline party as much as they please; may talk eternally about patriotism and the rights of the South; but, sir, it is manifest now, (if we have not before seen it) that party and nothing but party lies at the bottom of this whole proceeding. Yes, sir, the pride of party, the triumph of party, and the thirst for party vengeance, smother beneath all your patriotism!

The rights of the South have nothing to do with it. It is a waste of the public time for party purposes. And the union which stands up here to convince me, or this House to the contrary, is himself blind to the truth.

Sir, the age of virtuous politics is past—We are deep in that of cold pretence; Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere And we too wise to trust them.

For one, sir, I have had no part nor lot in this business. I have opposed the discussion of political questions on this floor. Our constituents did not send me here for that purpose. We and they have had enough of party strife here and elsewhere! I deprecate it on this floor, as the blighting curse to all our hopes of elevating the character of our State. It has already proven to North Carolina the source of "woe unnumbered."

Look at the state of things now before us—Measures of the very last importance to the welfare of our people, have been lying on your table for weeks wholly unconsidered. Why sit to make way for this miserable party struggle?

Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore not interfered—I have not moved or spoken on this subject, but now I can no longer hold my tongue. I would, God, sir, the solemn witness in this Hall on Thursday night last, could be shrouded from our remembrance, and went out from the annals of the State! If this discussion is continued, they may be repeated. To prevent their recurrence, and in order that we may proceed with the public business, I make this motion: My sole desire is to get rid of this perplexing question. I call, sir, for the yeas and nays—the country can then see who delays the work of legislation, and who does not.

Mr. Barringer withdrew temporarily, his motion to indefinitely postpone, in order to allow Mr. Steele to offer a substitute for the 4th resolution, [noticed in the proceedings.]

MR. CALDWELL'S SPEECH.
We have the pleasure this week of laying before our readers the speech of our Guilford Congressman, Mr. D. F. Caldwell, on his bill to increase the State revenues. This effort is marked by originality, independence of thought, and an amount of valuable statistical information; and does Mr. C. a high degree of credit, which has been awarded to him from several respectable sources. "The Raleigh Times" accompanies the publication of the speech with the following complimentary notice:

"We ask attention to the speech of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, on the bill to increase the revenue of the State, which may be found on our fourth page to-day. The subject will be new to most of our readers; and from the ability with which it is handled, as well as the mass of deeply interesting information which it contains, will amply repay a careful perusal. It will be found that our State has hitherto neglected to avail herself of many sources of revenue, which are highly productive elsewhere; and that our present taxes may be nearly doubled, by means which will hardly operate at all upon the mass of the laboring population, but which may be raised altogether upon luxuries and extravagance. The views presented are well worthy of the consideration of the Statesmen of North Carolina."

HENRY CLAY—THE SENATE.
The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says,—"The desire is expressed, very generally, in the Whig press of the Union, that Mr. CLAY shall go back to the Senate. We have not the shadow of a doubt that the Legislature of Kentucky will gratify this desire of our political friends, if there is the slightest evidence before the body that it is agreeable to Mr. Clay. We repeat what we have heretofore said, that we have no knowledge of Mr. Clay's views in reference to this matter; but judging from the character of the man, we do not for a moment doubt, that, if the Legislature should think his services important in the Senate at this juncture, he would not withhold them."

In allusion to an objection to Mr. Clay, from a Democratic source, the Observer remarks—"This country can get along without any one man. But we want it to get along in the best way, and if genius and patriotism can be brought into the public service we go for it."

MISSOURI SENATOR.—David R. Atchison, the present incumbent, has been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 24 of March next.

DEATH OF MR. SEVIER.—Mr. Sevier, ex-Senator from Arkansas, and late Minister to Mexico, is reported by telegraph to have died the 19th inst.

A Negri Exhibition was presented in Boston last Monday. Herr Driesbach made his appearance in an elegant sleigh, with his pet tiger by his side. He seemed to enjoy the sleighing highly, and leaped upon his master, licking his face and showing other signs of affection.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived in Boston the 12th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 30th December—ten days later than previous dispatches. The higher rates for cotton still held their own.

FRANCE.—Marrast, Vice President of the National Assembly, performed the act of proclaiming Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of France until May, 1852, and the Republic one and indivisible. The President-elect then ascended the Tribune, took the oath, and read a short address which was couched in taste, full terms, and marked by patriotic and republican sentiments. After reading the address, the President turned to Cavaignac and shook him cordially by the hand. The Chamber was delighted. President Bonaparte has sent his relative, Napoleon Bonaparte, to the various Courts to announce his election. Odillon Barrot is empowered to form the new Ministry.

ROME.—The Pope still continues at Gaeta—a Provisional Government has been established. An endeavor has been made to induce the Pope to return to Rome, but he refuses, unless on condition that the National Guard shall be disbanded, and the journals suppressed.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.
The question of Emancipation has come up before the people of Kentucky, as a preliminary to the selection of men to represent them in the approaching Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. The Frankfort "Yeoman," in assuming a stand against the propriety of Emancipation, remarks that there will be a powerful party arrayed in its favor, and that the issue of the contest is extremely doubtful. The Lexington "Atlas," while regretting the discussion, has these remarks in reference to the question:

"It already commands a place in the columns of several of the most respectable journals in the Commonwealth. It is the subject of daily conversation in the office, the counting-room and at the farmer's fireside. Men of all classes and all conditions begin to look to and weigh this question—to interchange views and opinions upon it—to determine for themselves what is best for the country—to fix upon that line of conduct which shall most certainly secure the peace, the happiness, and prosperity of our most glorious Commonwealth. Say therefore what we will, of the importance of quiet and repose to the public mind, it is evident that the people are already turning to the consideration of this question—its magnitude, and the necessity for a thorough examination of it, seem to have overcome the desire for repose. In other words, the question is upon us; we cannot do better than to look it full in the face, and prepare to meet it."

A correspondent of the Lexington "Observer," in the course of an argument in favor of "the unity of race, and that the white race, for Kentucky," suggests the following plan, to be incorporated in the new constitution. We believe the plan is substantially the same as that sketched by Judge Underwood in a speech in Congress last session:

Sec. 1. Those who are slaves in this State, at the adoption of this constitution and descendants of the females of them and none others, shall hereafter be accounted slaves, and shall not be subject to be manumitted, except in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The descendants of female slaves who may be born in this State after the adoption of this constitution shall be free, as they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-five years; Provided, they are in the State, at, or after their arrival at that age.

Sec. 3. Those persons, the descendants of female slaves, who may go free, under the foregoing provision, shall be placed under the public authority, and held to service till the proceeds of their labour or hire, will be sufficient to transport them to Liberia, or any other place, out of this State, which they may prefer, and to which they shall be removed.

The writer (says the Raleigh Register,) anticipates that the effect of this scheme, will be to cause the greater portion of the Slaves to be removed to the South; and the issue of those that remain, will be transported to Africa or to some other Colony. On the other hand, we perceive that the newspapers of Georgia and Tennessee are warning their people of this project of the Kentuckians; and suggesting counter legislation, to prevent an undue influx of Slaves from this source. We presume that North Carolina will have no objection to enact similar prohibition against the introduction of slaves from Virginia or Maryland, since she has already a reputation as "a great place to go away from."

However, a thorough system of internal improvement might make a great place to come to. The Garden of Eden would be deserted by the people of this day and generation, if it possessed no facilities of getting to market. There would be no necessity for a "flaming sword" and the vigils of cherubim to guard it; even the smiles of woman, in this fallen, degenerate age, will not turn a desert into fruitful fields, half like a steam engine, or a cotton factory.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, late Rector of Trinity School, near Raleigh, has been appointed by the Trustees to succeed Professor J. DeBerniere Hooper, (resigned,) as Professor of Latin Literature in the University of North Carolina.

BANK OF THE STATE.—At the late annual meeting of the stockholders, George W. Mordecai, esq., was elected President of this institution, in place of the Hon. Duncan Cameron, who declined a reelection.

VOTE OF PARIS.—The Presidential vote of the city and suburbs of Paris stood as follows: for Napoleon 180,577, Cavaignac 80,147, Ledru Robin 25,020, Raspail 15,154, Lamartine 3,621.

OHIO.—The scenes in the Legislature are more and more disgraceful. Mr. Whitman, Loco, from a committee to count the votes for Governor, declared Weller elected, by rejecting the vote of a county whose returns had not the county seal attached. The Presiding Officer declared that Ford had a majority of votes, and was elected. Great confusion ensued, which lasted up to our last accounts, (Wednesday last.) Oaths, threats, of violence, and even blows, in the House, are said to be the order of the day.

Fayetteville Observer, 16th.
A Negri Exhibition was presented in Boston last Monday. Herr Driesbach made his appearance in an elegant sleigh, with his pet tiger by his side. He seemed to enjoy the sleighing highly, and leaped upon his master, licking his face and showing other signs of affection.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17, 1840.

Messrs. Editors. I know of nothing that has passed in either branch of the Legislature that would be of interest to you or your readers. The policy of a large majority of the members seems to be, to do nothing and to make a total sacrifice of what has been done, rather than go on to complete the work to Charlotte. Mr. Ashe's amendment to the original bill is now before the two Houses. It proposes to commence the Road at the point where the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad crosses the Neuse, and then continue it on by the way of Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte—the State taking two millions of the stock. This amount is asked from the State, so as to ensure its completion with good Tiron, if undertaken at all.

There has also been a bill introduced by Col. Joyner, to resuscitate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, by proposing to give one-half of the Road to the old stockholders, and release them from all their obligations to the State, or any company they may be able to form, if they will repay the whole of the Road with good Tiron from Gaston to this place.

If these plans could be faithfully carried out, I have no doubt, on my own part, that they would effect a great revolution in the State, and cause thousands to be rewarded for their labor, whose now dormant to poverty so long as things remain as they now are. But these are only speculations of mine. None need be alarmed at the amount proposed to be expended; it will not be done. The members all like their seats and per diem too well to risk such a vote. It would more than probably redeem the State, and give new life and vigor to the industry and enterprise of the country; yet in giving this vote and doing this good they might lose their place and seats; and thus thought unnerves these gentlemen so far that they cannot for their lives say "yes."

But to satisfy you that there is no chance for either of these bills to pass, and of the great horror which the Locos manifest for them, I will mention one fact that I think will serve the purpose as well as a long argument upon the subject. The two members from Wayne county, where the proposed Road would terminate and connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad and Neuse river,—go their full length against the Road and all other schemes of internal improvement; and as they go, so many others of the same stripe, both Whigs and Democrats.

There has nothing been done yet but pass a few private acts, with the exception of an act to authorize the erection of a lunatic hospital. And such is the squabble as to where it shall be located, that I should not be surprised if the supplemental bill, providing for the location, be indefinitely postponed.

The bill providing for the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the Literary Fund came up in the House last night, and was debated with great zeal and ability, by both sides to a late hour. The West succeeded in carrying every thing their own way until the last question; they were then defeated by one vote—the Onchan members all voting with the East. This failure would have been quite mortifying, if the same bill had not been previously killed in the Senate by a very large vote.

I think it doubtful whether your members, with their friends in Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan and elsewhere will be able to get a charter for continuing the Danville Road to Charlotte. There are many very bitter opponents to it, and yet they cannot get their eastern friends to go for what is called here the Central Road.

I cannot give you any information as to when the Assembly will adjourn. Several Whig members have already left, and will continue to leave day after day, giving the Locos a majority of some three or four members on joint ballot.

THE CHOLERA.
NEW ORLEANS.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated 5th instant, says that the cholera has so far subsided in that city as to induce the Board of Health to announce it as no longer an epidemic. In the preceding forty-eight hours, however, there had been altogether ninety-one deaths, of which forty-eight were from cholera. The weather continued pleasant.

The Cholera first made its appearance in New Orleans on the 13th of December; and from that date to the 31st of the same month, inclusive, the total number of deaths by that disease was 502—being an average of 41 deaths per day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The cold weather has had the effect of driving the Cholera entirely out of the city, and the trade, to some extent, has been resumed.

VIG-NEO, Jan. 10.—The city is now entirely free from Cholera. No new cases or deaths either yesterday or to-day. The city is considered healthy. The weather is very cold, with a strong and piercing northwest wind.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—The deaths in this city, by Cholera, average ten per day. Considerable alarm exists among our citizens, a number of whom are leaving the city.

The President has given the usual notice for a meeting of the Senate on the 5th of March, to act upon the Cabinet appointments of his successor.

DIED.—In this place, on the 12th, STEPHEN PARKER, in the 4th year of his age. The deceased had endured much bodily affliction from his youth. He was an indolent man, and had for many years filled the office of County Register to the entire satisfaction of the public.

REMOVED.
TWO Hillsboro' street, one d or below T. Caldwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cakes, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage given me by the public, and I hope to merit a continuance of the same. No pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may favor me with their custom.

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