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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the
State of North Carolina:

In communicating my regular Message to the
General Assembly, a fit occasion is presented for
congratulating its members upon the blessings
which a kind Providence has bestowed upon the
people of the State, and especially upon their ex-
emption, to a considerable extent, from the dis-
asters and calamities which have visited other
States and Nations, with such sad and devastating
consequences. It is also a subject of congratulation
that the spirit of progress and improvement,
which, at present, animates our people, presents a
bright prospect for the destiny of our beloved
State.

Agriculture, in North Carolina, has undergone
an important improvement, which has increased
the reward of the husbandman, and imparted an
additional interest to this great pursuit; the amount
of crime committed, it is believed, will
compare favorably with that of any other State;
the laws have been executed as faithfully, and justice
administered as impartially as in any other State;
the faith of the State has been scrupulously
preserved, and her credit stands deservedly
high, both at home and abroad. Improvements
are being extended to afford the Farmer and Me-
chanic a cheap and expeditious mode of transpor-
tation for the surplus products of their labor, and
for the supplies they are to receive in return; a
University, of the highest rank, aided by numer-
ous Colleges and Academies, of a high order; and
a system of Common Schools, which will soon be
second to that of no other State, are rapidly ex-
tending the facilities of mental improvement to
every class of our citizens; the Geological exami-
nations are almost daily disclosing valuable ad-
ditions to the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the
State; and, added to all these, we have a popula-
tion that is unsurpassed in the essential elements
of true greatness. But, notwithstanding this
glorious condition of things, there are many sub-
jects intimately connected with the welfare and
prosperity of the people of the State, which re-
quire the action of the General Assembly.

In a government like ours, where the voice of
the people to a great extent, controls public mea-
sures, Education is not only a subject in which
every good citizen feels a deep interest, but it be-
comes one of great public importance, and de-
mands the fostering care of the State. Hence
that clause in the constitution which declares—

"That a school or schools shall be established
by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction
of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid
by the public, as may enable them to instruct at
low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly
encouraged and promoted in one or more Univer-
sities."

The University of the State is in successful
operation, sustaining the high reputation it has
long and deservedly enjoyed; and, at each Com-
mencement, sends forth a number of Graduates
to engage in the various pursuits of life. This
institution is every year educating, gratuitously,
no inconsiderable number of meritorious young
gentlemen, who have not the means for their pur-
pose. It would be difficult to estimate the ben-
eficial influence the University has exerted in
North Carolina, and in other States of the Union.

Our Common Schools have been in operation
but for a comparatively short period, and are
progressing as well, perhaps, as we have a right
to expect, when we consider the many difficulties
that have to be encountered in the commence-
ment of such a system. There are doubtless
still many defects in the management of these
Schools, which time and experience will enable
us to correct. The system, however, is doing
invaluable good, and its beneficial influence will
be more strikingly obvious to the generation
which succeeds us. There is no subject more
worthy of favorable consideration than Common
Schools. The greatness of a State depends upon
her people. In a few years, those who now
direct public affairs will pass from the state of
action, and the welfare and destiny of the State
and the Republic will be committed to the charge
of a new generation. If that generation shall be
found wanting in wisdom and virtue, what is to
be the fate of the monuments of greatness erected
by its ancestors? The education of the masses
of the people is the best security for the rights of
persons and of property; and, in a free govern-
ment, where intelligence and virtue are the true
passports to fame and distinction, it places the
poor and obscure upon an equality with the rich
and powerful, and will prove the best means of
perpetuating the blessings of liberty.

During the last year, there was distributed,
from the Literary Fund, for Common Schools in
the various counties of the State, the sum of one
hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred
and two dollars, fourteen cents, (\$128,102 14);
and, during the present year, the sum of one hun-
dred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty
dollars, eight cents, (\$180,850 08), has been dis-
tributed for the same object. It is believed that
nearly the same amount has been collected by
taxation, in the counties, for the support of Com-
mon Schools.

The report of the General Superintendent of
Common Schools, for the past year, gives an ac-
count, in detail, of the labors and observations of
that officer. It states many gratifying facts, and
presents various suggestions in regard to the im-
provement of the schools. It is herewith trans-
mitted. His report for the present year will be
communicated in due time.

It is desirable that the principal of the Literary
Fund should be increased, to permanently secure
a larger distribution for the support of Common
Schools.

The Swamp Lands are an uncertain source of
income, and their successful management requires
a degree of personal attention, that it would be ex-
tremely inconvenient for the Executive to bestow.
The titles of large tracts of the land are in dis-
pute, and it is believed, that trespasses, materially
impairing their value, have been committed on
them, for years. When counsel are instructed to
bring suits, a difficulty arises in procuring the in-
formation necessary to their successful prosecution.
The lands, in many instances, are inaccessible,
except to persons who have experience in their
exploration. Further legislation is necessary
to protect the public interest in these lands.—
It is believed that public policy demands that
provision should be made for the appointment of
an efficient Agent, to be paid a reasonable salary,
whose duty it should be, under the instructions of
the Literary Board, to procure facts to enable the
Board to protect its interest in the Swamp
Lands.

The Institution for the education of the Deaf
and Dumb and Blind, is in successful operation
and affords great facilities for imparting instruction
to these unfortunate classes of our population, who
by the knowledge they receive are prepared to be-
come intelligent and useful members of society. The
Institution is under the management of a Board
of Directors who perform a good deal of labor
without receiving any compensation. I respect-
fully recommend that provision be made to pay
the members of Board, a reasonable sum for their
services, and that the Executive or some other
State officer, be associated with the Board in the
management of the institution.

The President and Directors of the Literary
Fund will, in due time, submit a Report, showing
the condition of the Fund, and the proceedings of
the Board in relation to other subjects committed
to their management.

Under the existing provisions of the Constitu-
tion of this State, a freehold of fifty acres of land
is one of the indispensable qualifications required
of a voter for a Senator of the General Assembly.
This requirement is unjust, and ought to be re-
moved. The question of Free Suffrage has been so
much discussed, and its importance has become
so well understood, that it does not require a length-
y discussion on this occasion. The proposition
that no man ought to vote for a Representative in
one branch of the Legislature, without his own fifty
acres of land, is so palpably wrong, that the time
will come when the fact that it ever had a place
in the Constitution, will be regarded with
profound astonishment. No system of free gov-
ernment can be based upon the supposition that
the people are politically corrupt, and incapable of
exercising the right of suffrage.

This feature of the Constitution disfranchises,
in one branch of the Legislature, at least fifty
thousand of the free white men of the State.
These men are as ready as any portion of our popu-
lation, to contribute their means for the support of
government, and to sacrifice their lives in defense
of the honor and liberty of their country. They
constitute an intelligent, industrious, and meritor-
ious part of our citizens, and may safely be en-
trusted with political equality. The larger num-
ber of them, are possessed of estates of more value
than the ordinary freehold of fifty acres of land,
and are engaged in the various honorable pursuits
of life. Every candid mind must admit that fifty
acres of land does not endow its owner with
knowledge, nor does it impart to him virtue or
patriotism, when he goes to the ballot-box.

Free Suffrage will not deprive the land-holder
of any right he now enjoys, but it will give the
non-landholder a great privilege, which is now
unjustly withheld from him. The people at their
elections have repeatedly declared, by large ma-
jorities in favor of this question of Constitutional
reform, and they are in favor of effecting it by the
Legislative mode.

The Constitution prescribes two modes for
future amendments: One is by a three-fifths and
a two-thirds vote of each House of two consecu-
tive Legislatures, and subsequent ratification by
the voters of the State; the other is by a two-thirds
vote of each branch of the Legislature. The former
mode is preferable for obtaining Free Suffrage,
because it is safe, economical, and practicable,
while the latter is the very reverse. The
Constitution requires amendments by the Legisla-
ture, to be submitted to the voters of the State
for ratification; but there is no such injunction
imposed in regard to amendments by a Convention.

I earnestly recommend that an amendment to
the Constitution, giving every qualified voter for
the Commons the right also to vote for Senator,
be passed by the requisite majorities of the two
Houses of the General Assembly, to be subse-
quently submitted to the action of the General As-
sembly, and subsequently to the people of the State
for ratification.

The justice of Free Suffrage is so manifest, that
even among freeholders themselves, there is an
overwhelming majority who are in favor of its
adoption. The elective franchise is the dearest
right of an American citizen, and it is the exer-
cise of this invaluable privilege, that distin-
guishes free governments from despotisms. It is
hoped the odious distinction between voters will
be erased from our Constitution, and that we
shall, in fact, become a people of "equal rights
and equal privileges."

The opinions I have heretofore expressed, in
opposition to altering the basis of representation,
remain unchanged.

The election of Judges and Justices of the
Peace by the people, and for terms less than four
years, are also questions of reform, which I recom-
mend to the favorable consideration of the Gen-
eral Assembly.

Agriculture is the great interest of the State,
and upon its success depends the prosperity of all
other industrial pursuits. This important interest
has been too much neglected. The Agricultural
survey of the State will no doubt be attended
with highly beneficial results. The same may be
said of the act passed by the last Legislature to
encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures,
and the Mechanic Arts. It is the paramount
duty of every well regulated government, to ex-
tend due encouragement to those engaged in the
cultivation of the soil. There is no pursuit more
honorable or better calculated to promote the
happiness of man, and none more important to the
preservation of republican institutions. A new
impulse has been given to this branch of industry,
that is perceptible in every part of the State. The

tide of emigration which has hitherto drained
North Carolina of her wealth and population, has
already been stayed, and the enterprise and capital
of other portions of the country are now at-
tracted within her limits, affording evidences of
prosperity, and contributing towards her advance-
ment to the high position she is destined to oc-
cupy.

Intimately connected with the prosperity of
Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining, stands
the subject of Internal Improvements. Com-
merce in this age is an essential element, without
which the great industrial pursuits must languish.
That which is comparatively valueless in one part
of the world, often becomes a vast mine of wealth
when conveyed to another. The value of com-
merce does not consist in the profitable exchange
of commodities alone; but it enables us to avail
ourselves of the improvements and knowledge of
every part of the globe. The geographical position
of the State is such that her immense stores
of wealth could be of little advantage in the scale
of commerce, were it not for inland improvement.

To the full development of our resources, there
are presented many obstacles, which appear al-
most insurmountable; yet we ought to remember
that these are more than compensated by the
great advantages we enjoy. When we reflect
that others have overcome greater obstacles, there
is no cause to despair. For when we consider
health, comfort, salubrity of climate, and capacity
for Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Mining,
North Carolina is not surpassed by any State in
the Union. A judicious system of Internal Im-
provements by the State has ever been regarded
as a subject of great importance, and entitled to
the favorable consideration of the General As-
sembly. The improvements already completed,
as well as those in the course of construction,
have been productive of very important advan-
tages; but they are still far from affording facili-
ties adequate to the wants of the people. There
never was a time when there existed a stronger
necessity for self-reliance. The North during
the last twenty-five years, in the way of pro-
tection and other unjust exactions, has extorted
from North Carolina more money than would
have been required to improve all our rivers and
construct all our railroads. The farmers and
other classes need cheap transportation and con-
venient markets where they can carry their prop-
erty with safety. They need commercial and
manufacturing towns and cities at home, with
shipping to do their own importing and export-
ing, without continuing longer to pay tribute to
the North. They need intercommunication with
in their own State, that they may understand and
appreciate the wants of each other.

These desirable objects can be accomplished
by inland improvements. They, however, are
not the work of a day, nor of a year, but time and
a large expenditure of money will be required for
their completion. What can be done with safety
ought to be done now, and the rest left to time.
In embarking in Internal Improvements, a due
regard should be had to the means and resources
of the State, as well as to the necessity and prac-
ticability of the works themselves. Wild and
visionary schemes should be avoided, and the
credit of the State should be inviolably main-
tained. The works should at least promise ad-
vantages to the people corresponding with the
amount to be expended. The particular objects
of improvement which it is expedient to pro-
ceed at this time, is a question submitted to the
prudence and discretion of the General Assembly.

Since the re-organization of the Raleigh and
Gaston Railroad Company, the road under the
charge of that Company has been thoroughly re-
paired, and the connecting link between that road
and the Wilmington and Raleigh, and the Sea-
board and Roanoke Railroads has been completed.
This road affords increased facilities for transpor-
tation and travel to an important portion of the
State. It is represented to be in a very prosper-
ous condition, and is now paying a very hand-
some dividend to the State.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad con-
tinues to afford great facilities to the public, and
pays good dividends, which go to increase the in-
come to the Literary Fund. This road too is re-
presented as being in a very prosperous condition.

The North Carolina Railroad is progressing
with the usual expedition of such works, and a
considerable portion of the road has been laid
down. This important enterprise when com-
pleted, promises great advantages to a large portion
of the State.

The Board of Internal Improvement have, from
time to time, as it became necessary, ordered the
Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State
to pay her subscription to this Road. Up to this
time, the sum of one million six hundred and
thirty thousand dollars (1,630,000) of the bonds
authorized by law to be issued for this purpose,
have been sold by the Public Treasurer. The
State has realized no inconsiderable sum for pre-
mium obtained on these bonds, a fact affording
the highest evidence of her credit and standing.
The report of the President and Directors of this
company will be communicated in due time.

The Charter of the North Carolina Railroad
Company provides for the representation of the
stock of the State in the meetings of the Stock-
holders, but does not point out the mode by which
such representation shall be appointed. At the
last session of the General Assembly, an Act
was passed proposing certain amendments to the
Charter, one of which authorized the Executive
to make the appointment; and with that proposi-
tion there was incorporated another which, in all
probability, would have placed the State, which
owns two-thirds of the stock, in a minority in the
meetings of the Stockholders. This act was, in
my opinion, very properly rejected by the indi-
vidual Stockholders themselves. At each meet-
ing I appointed a representative for the State, but
I am unofficially informed that such appoint-
ment has not been recognised as sufficient, and the
consequence has been that the State has been
unrepresented in their meetings. The right of
representation is provided for in the Charter, and
its exercise does not depend upon the assent of
the individual Stockholders. Therefore, to make
this question perfectly clear, it is only necessary
to provide, by law, the manner in which such
representative shall be appointed.

In all cases where the State makes a subscrip-
tion to a corporation, she ought to retain the
right to be represented in proportion to her stock.
The construction of the Wilmington and Man-
chester Railroad has been proceeded with much

energy and enterprise, and the improvement is
affording important advantages to a portion of the
State. As far as I have been informed, the Com-
pany having this road in charge has not officially
acted on the amendment proposed to its Charter
by the last General Assembly. It is believed,
however, that the amendment will not be accept-
ed.

The State's subscription to the New River
Navigation Company has been paid. The report
of the President and Directors in relation to the
valuable improvement under the charge of that
Company, is herewith transmitted.

The subscription authorized by the act of the
last session of the Legislature to be made to the
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Com-
pany has been paid upon a compliance with the
conditions prescribed. The improvement under
the charge of this Company is a desirable object,
and when completed will afford important com-
mercial advantages.

The appropriation for the improvement of Tar
River has been paid to the Commissioners ap-
pointed to superintend that work. It is believed
that the appropriation will be found insufficient to com-
plete this desirable improvement.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road has
been extended. This valuable improvement has
paid good dividends and affords great facilities to
the public. The report of the President and Di-
rectors of the Company having that road in charge
is herewith transmitted.

The Western Turnpike has also been extended
and is a work affording great convenience to the
portion of the State in which it is located.

The Stock of the McDowell and Yancey Turn-
pike has been subscribed, and a part of the State's
subscription has been paid.

The Reports of the Cape Fear Navigation Com-
pany, and the Western Plank Road Company, are
herewith transmitted. Also the Report of the
President of the Petersburg, and of the Green-
ville and Roanoke Railroad Companies; and the
Report of the President and Directors of the
Roanoke Navigation Company.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act passed
at the last Session of the General Assembly, to
incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina, and
North Carolina and Western Railroad Companies,
arrangements were made with the President and
Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Com-
pany, for the Survey of a Railroad route from
Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro, and also for
the Survey of a route from Salisbury to the Ten-
nessee line. In pursuance of these arrangements,
Col. Walter Gwynn was appointed Chief Engineer
to superintend their execution. The Surveys of
both of these important improvements have been
made. The able Report of the Survey of the
Eastern Route has been made, and is herewith
transmitted. The Report of the Western Route
will be transmitted when finished.

The attention of the General Assembly is re-
spectfully invited to the subject of common public
highways. Good roads are very important in every
community. The present mode of assessing the
labor, to construct and repair the common high-
ways, is unjust and unequal. The labor perform-
ed is a tax. It frequently occurs under the ex-
isting law, that persons possessed of large estates,
contribute little or no labor in repairing roads,
while heavy exactions are made of others whose
means are limited. This is wrong. Persons
ought to contribute in proportion to the value of
their estates.

The amount of public debt, on the 31st of Oc-
tober, 1854, was two million, eight hundred
and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and
seventy dollars, thirty one cents, (\$2,896,270 31).
This does not include two hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars, (\$250,000) of the Bonds of the
Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which
were endorsed by the State, because the Company
regularly meets the interest, and from time to
time, is paying a portion of the principal of the
debt.

The Report of the Public Treasurer, showing
the condition of the finances of the State, will, in
due time, be communicated.

The Report of the Comptroller, for the fiscal
year ending October 31st, 1853, is herewith trans-
mitted.

In regard to our Revenue system, I repeat the
recommendation contained in my message at the
commencement of the last session of the General
Assembly. No more money should be collected from
the people than is necessary to defray the economi-
cal expenses of a good government. Taxation
is indispensable; but it is one of the first duties
of the statesman to endeavor to equalize the bur-
den, as well as the benefits of the system. Of
late years, the demands upon the Treasury have
increased, and our financial system has assumed a
more important aspect. The tax for county pur-
poses is collected entirely on land and polls; and
the amount paid into the Public Treasury, on these
two items, is small, when compared with the
tax paid for county purposes. An examination
into the existing revenue laws will show that they
operate unequally. In many cases, the discrimi-
nation made between objects of taxation is strik-
ingly unjust.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax on
the estate of each person should be in proportion
to its value, subject to such exceptions as circum-
stances and fundamental principles may justify.
Inasmuch as property, on the one hand, ought not
to be made the test of public privilege, neither,
on the other hand, ought the absence of property
to exempt the person from bearing a just share of
the public burden. Therefore, a capitation tax
is imposed. Slaves are regarded, to some extent,
as both persons and property. The following wise
provision of our State Constitution, which ought
not to be departed from, defines the power of leg-
islation on this subject:

1. "Capitation tax shall be equal throughout
the State, upon all individuals subject to the same."
2. "All free males over the age of twenty-one
years, and under the age of forty-five years, and
all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under
the age of fifty years shall be subject to capitation
tax; and no other person shall be subject to such
tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall
prevent exemptions of taxable polls, as heretofore
prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form
an exception in framing an *ad valorem* system of
taxation. White males alone are subject to a
poll tax, while a poll tax is imposed on both male
and female slaves, and the period of taxation be-
gins nine years earlier, and continues five years

longer on the latter. Thus, it will appear, that,
by taxing both sexes, the amount of revenue col-
lected from the tax on slaves is double the amount
collected on white polls, in proportion to the en-
tire population of the two races; and the difference
in the duration of the period for which they are
taxed, is equivalent to one hundred per cent more.
It is, therefore, obvious, that, in proportion to the
whole number of each race, the poll tax paid on
slaves is three times as much as that paid on the
white population. So it will be found that this
provision of the Constitution has imposed a tax on
slaves, in the two fold character of persons and
property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be
imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects
of taxation, they should bear a fair and just rela-
tion to each other in a system of revenue. It is
believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's
estate, real and personal, including money, whether
at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, ac-
cording to value. This would require every per-
son to contribute in proportion to the value of his
or her estate, and would equalize the public bur-
den between the various classes, upon principles
of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain
the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of
protection his estate requires from government,
than by resorting to the actual value of such es-
tate. This system need not interfere with tax-
ing certain employments and the income of cer-
tain professions, as is now done. Such persons
as do not possess personal estate of the value of
one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150) ought to be
exempt from property tax, and an exemption of
a like amount might be made in favor of all others.
It is believed that a system of revenue based on
these principles, is demanded by public policy.

In conformity to an Act passed at the last ses-
sion of the General Assembly, I appointed the
Hon. Thomas Ruffin one of the Commissioners to
revise and digest the public statute laws of the
State, but he declined to accept, and the duties
of the commission were completed by Messrs.
Moore and Biggs, who have bestowed upon the
subject much labor and investigation. The re-
sult will in due time be communicated to the
General Assembly. This subject will require
careful examination, and must necessarily pro-
tract the length of the session.

The Charters of two of the principal Banks of the
State, will soon expire, and it becomes the duty
of the General Assembly, either to recharter them
or to establish others to supply the deficiency in
the paper circulation, that would result from
closing the business of these institutions. The
amount of banking capital, best adapted to the
convenience and substantial prosperity of the
State, is a difficult question to determine. It is
believed, however, that the amount at present
employed, is not adequate to the wants of the
public. Banks or branches, are needed at some
places where, at present, there are none, and at
other places where they already exist, an increase
of capital, and in some cases, an addition to the
number of Banks, would seem to be demanded.
Undue contractions and expansions of the amount
of the paper currency ought, as far as possible, to
be avoided. The circulation of notes of a less de-
nomination than three or five dollars, should be
prohibited; and wholesome restrictions imposed,
to protect the public against the evils of a depre-
ciated currency.

A well regulated Judiciary system is necessary
to the security of the rights of persons and of prop-
erty. North Carolina has been pre-eminently
blessed in the wholesome administration of jus-
tice in her courts. This has doubtless been more
the result of the integrity and wisdom of her
Judges, than of the perfection of the system itself.
It is believed that the Supreme Court ought to
consist of four Judges, instead of three. With
the present number, when the court is divided,
and the majority are for overruling the decision
of the court below, counting the Judge who tried
the case, the weight of authority, as far as the
number of judges is concerned, is equal on both
sides. Yet, in such cases, the decision below is
reversed, and important legal questions finally
adjudicated. If the court consisted of four
Judges, then on an equal division of the court,
the decision below would stand. To adjudicate
the question and reverse the decision below,
would require the concurrence of three of the
Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is believed that public convenience requires
that two additional Judicial Circuits should be
formed, and the corresponding number of Judges
and Solicitors appointed.

The Attorney General is at present required to
perform the duties of Solicitor of the circuit. He
to be relieved of these duties, and a Solicitor ap-
pointed to perform them. The Attorney Gen-
eral, for the time being, should reside in Raleigh;
and in addition to attending the Supreme Court,
as now required, he should attend to the busi-
ness of the Public Boards in all the Courts. I
would also suggest that it be made the duty of
that officer to superintend the enrolment of all
bills and resolutions passed by the General As-
sembly; and when requested, to give written
opinions to the heads of the Departments.

It is important to collect the statistics of Crime
in this State. This might be easily done, by
making it the duty of the clerks of County and
Superior Courts to make annual returns to the
Attorney General or Executive, to be compiled
for the use of the General Assembly.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the
Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the
Superior Courts of Law and Equity, has resign-
ed. With the consent of the Council of State,
the Hon. Samuel J. Person was appointed to fill
his place. It becomes the duty of the General
Assembly to supply the vacancy.

The Lunatic Asylum is advancing towards its
completion. This institution will soon be open to
the reception of patients. The Commissioners
appointed to superintend the construction of the
buildings deserve great credit for the manner in
which they have discharged their duties. With-
out compensation, they have performed much la-
bor, and incurred heavy responsibilities.

The establishment of a Scientific and Military
School is a subject of importance, to which I beg
leave to call the attention of the General As-
sembly.

The training of the Militia, and additional
encouragement to the formation of Volunteer
Companies, are subjects worthy of consideration.

The report of the State Geologist, giving a de-
tailed account of the progress of the work com-

mitted to his charge, will be transmitted at an
early day.

It is but justice to state, that the Public Treas-
urer, the Secretary of State, and Comptroller of
Public Accounts, have performed the duties of
their respective offices, with ability, industry and
fidelity.

A Circular from the Secretary of State of the
United States, is herewith transmitted. I am not
prepared to endorse the recommendation contained
therein.

Herewith is transmitted the proceedings of a
public meeting held in Philadelphia, in relation
to a Monument, in that City, in commemoration
of the Declaration of Independence, and in honor
of the signers thereof, which I have been request-
ed to lay before the General Assembly.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of
erecting, on the Capitol Square, in the City of
Raleigh, two small but neat and appropriate Monu-
ments: one to the Memory of the officers and
Soldiers of the Revolution; and the other to the
Memory of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declara-
tion of Independence.

The bright prospect of our State affairs, I re-
peat to say, is somewhat clouded by the reckless
spirit of fanaticism, which threatens the violation
of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union.
The conviction is growing deeper every day,
and the Abolitionists of the North are determined
that the South shall not repose in the quiet enjoy-
ment of her domestic institutions. The politicians
and clergy who lead these fanatics, are not purer
or wiser than were the contemporaries of the
framers of the Federal Constitution. Then the
Statesmen and Divines were content to take the
Bible and Constitution as the "touch-stones" of
their faith, and the North and the South could
meet in a spirit of harmony, and unite in a com-
mon effort to secure the blessings of civil and reli-
gious liberty. But how changed is the picture
of the present day! Now these "higher
law" men disregard the compromises of the Con-
stitution, and are mischievously endeavoring to
violate the rights of our property, and destroy
our domestic peace and security. This is a ques-
tion of paramount importance; and I recommend
the General Assembly to declare, firmly and de-
cidedly, that we shall require the compromises of
the Constitution to be observed in good faith, on
the part of the North, and that North Carolina
knows her rights, and will maintain them.

I close this communication with the expression
of the sincere desire that your deliberations may
be characterized by harmony; and that the re-
sult of your action may be calculated to advance
the prosperity and promote the happiness of the
people.

DAVID S. REID.
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854.

Remarks of Mr. Winslow,

On taking the Chair, as Speaker of the Senate.

SENATORS: I feel very grateful for this signal
mark of your confidence and too partial consid-
eration. Indeed, I should be less than man, were I
inamenable to the high honor of occupying this
distinguished position—an honor, I may be per-
mitted to say, altogether unexpected, and wholly
unought for by me,—in honor, the value of
which is immeasurably enhanced, by the flattering
circumstances under which it has been conferred.

And, Senators, if this were any other body
than the Senate of North Carolina, were I not
now addressed many of her distinguished, en-
lightened, and patriotic sons, were not this the
Capitol of North Carolina, whose very atmosphere
is replete with sublimation to right rule and just
authority,—a decent and becoming distrust of my
abilities, might have led me to decline presiding
over your deliberations.

I owe it also to myself to declare that while I
bring to this place no experience whatever of
parliamentary usage, I bring to it a heart swelling
with love to North Carolina, and with devotion to
her interests. I approach this seat not as a mere
political prisoner, but with the hope of being in-
duced the Speaker of the Senate of North Caroli-
na, and of the whole Senate; and I shall rely,
with perfect assurance, upon your kind support,
and I invoke now your generous forbearance for
the many errors I foresee I shall commit.

With these declarations, and with renewed ex-
pressions of my grateful feelings, and with fervent
wishes, that your legislation may redound to the
welfare of our beloved country, I accept, with un-
affected diffidence, the high and honorable trust
confided to me, and enter now upon the adminis-
tration of its duties.

Remarks of Mr. Hill,

On taking the Chair, as Speaker of the House of
Commons.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I
thank you for the honor conferred upon me; and
while I feel the responsibilities devolving upon
me, yet I will undertake them,—being fully as-
sured that in all things appertaining to the honor

French "Liquor Laws."

From the Montreal Pilot we learn that a provisional decree was published in the *Moniteur*, at Paris, on the 23d September, which is understood to be the first of a series inaugurating the policy of free trade, and which will probably be more important in its results than a superficial examination would indicate. Heretofore the duty on rum and colonial liquors admitted into France has been about 80 cents a gallon. Upon gin and whiskey there was an absolute prohibition. This new decree admits all foreign spirits at a uniform duty of fifteen francs the hectolitre.

The object of this abandonment of the protective system is to put a check upon the manufacture of spirits in France. For a long period France was one of the cheapest countries of Europe—so cheap that a citizen who owned a rental of two hundred dollars per annum might retire from public life and enjoy, upon his small income, *à son aise*. Of late years, however, the expenses of living have increased very much in France, and this is said to be owing to the circumstance that articles of general consumption, such as grain, potatoes, and beet root, have been in a great measure diverted from their proper use, and devoted to the manufacture of spirits. This is particularly the case with the article of beet root. The cultivation of this vegetable was introduced into France by Napoleon I. for the purpose of securing a home production of sugar; but the principal beet root growers, tempted by the rising price and increasing demand for French brandy, having long since converted their sugar manufactories into distilleries, and during the year 1853 distilled nearly two millions gallons of alcohol. The distillation of grain, too, has increased in such a degree as to create quite a panic among the consumers. Even the juice of the grape in the south of France is converted into alcohol instead of being used in its primitive state. Such being the ruinous state of affairs, it was obviously necessary to check the use of these substances for distillation, and the most feasible method of so doing has been adopted—that of permitting the distilled liquors of other countries to be introduced at a nominal rate of duty.—*Boston Journal*.

From Kansas Territory.

At Leavenworth on the 4th a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a squatter association to take jurisdiction over all the territory ceded to the United States by the Delaware Indians. This meeting also resolved that, as Gov. Reeder had not ordered a census to be taken nor an election to be held, public notice be given to the settlers requiring them to assemble on the 27th of November for the purpose of choosing an agent to represent them in Congress.

Gov. Reeder has since authorized the Kansas Herald to state that he will order the election for Delegate to Congress from that Territory to take place on the 20th of November instant.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Big Blue river, in October, resolved not to support any man for Congress who will not pledge himself to try to procure an immediate appropriation for the improvement of Kansas river; that the natural termination for steam navigation on the Kansas is near the mouth of the Big Blue river, and there a commercial point should be built up; that the delegate in Congress should secure, if possible, the passage of the great Pacific railway through the valley of Kansas, which is one vast and beautiful plain, with a sufficiency of timber and good stone for building purposes; and that the general welfare of Kansas demands the immediate survey of her lands by her own citizens.

Would Rather be in Slavery.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday has the following: "In the police court yesterday a colored man named John Stewart was arraigned on charge of stealing a quantity of clothing. Stewart pleaded guilty, and offered in mitigation that he was out of funds and food, and had taken this course to provide himself with the necessities of life. He stated to the court that a short time since he was a slave in Raleigh, North Carolina, and, upon being informed of the kind treatment he would receive from the abolitionists in the North if he would become a free man, he concluded to purchase himself, and did so at a cost of \$900. He left his master and came to Ohio. 'Since I came here,' continued Stewart, 'I have been kicked about and abused by all classes of white men; can't get work from no one, and to borrow money to get bread with, that is out of the question. I did a great deal better there than I ever did here.' Here the defendant took his seat to await the sentence of the court, which was that he be sent to the chain-gang at hard labor for one month and pay the costs of prosecution. Stewart said he did not mind the hard labor, and was thankful for the prospect of getting something to eat in jail. He declared that as soon as he got out he would go South and become a slave again."

The Sandwich Islands.

A negotiation with the Government of the Sandwich Islands has been a subject of frequent remark in various quarters, but nothing authentic has yet been disclosed. The following item, published both at New York and Philadelphia, appears to present a rational view of the subject. We have no doubt the Administration will weigh well the bearing of the question of taking upon its shoulders the care of a distant Province:

"It is now affirmed that the repeated statements of the conclusion of a treaty or convention for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands are wholly incorrect. The negotiation is suspended, nor has any progress been made in it for many months previous to the last advice received by the Government. Mr. Giddens is instructed to submit to the Executive at Washington any proposition he may receive, without urging upon the native Government any project on the part of the United States."

Fashionable Preaching.—A gentleman, residing at one of the fashionable watering places at the North, writes to a friend in this city, as follows:—"I am becoming more and more attached to simple texts and simple sermons. I hear so many great sermons here, that really simple truth is as refreshing as the pure country air, after the great smells of a great city."

The American Banquet.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, late of the United States army, having resigned his rank in our American service, has been appointed some lieutenant in the 7th French Dragoons, and has sailed from Marseilles to join his regiment, now in the Crimea. A *Marsilles* paper styles him Prince, and he is really entitled to it, but has not yet been officially recognized as a member of the Imperial family.

A Slave's Opinion of a Free State.

Mr. Chalmers L. White, a gentleman who went from this County to California, a few years ago, took with him several slaves. He had all confidence in his boys, and did not fear they would desert him in a free State. One of his slaves, a likely boy named Lige, has just returned from the gold regions, having been sent on home by Mr. White, who expects to return in the Spring. Lige says he would not live in a free State for all the gold in California. He gives a painful description of the wretched and miserable condition of the free negroes of that State, and appears to be perfectly satisfied with what he has seen of negro freedom.

Lige says one of his fellow-servants, thinking he could make money and be a gentleman, took advantage of the laws and left his master, but after a short absence he went back, perfectly disgusted with being a free man, and anxious to get back under his master.

Wonder if the abolitionists wouldn't like to employ Lige as a lecturer on the "evils of the curse of slavery?"—*Concord Gazette*.

Gen. Cass on Mr. Clay.

Although the subjoined paragraph has appeared in the published speech of Gen. Cass, it deserves special attention. It was in reply to the attack of the Richmond Enquirer. In this case, as in hundreds of others, the great qualities of Mr. Clay as a patriot statesman have been justly acknowledged. He will soon have full justice done to his character:

"I hold the name of Mr. Clay in the greatest reverence, and rank him with the wisest and purest patriots whose services are written upon the history of our country, and whose memory is indelibly impressed upon the hearts of our countrymen. Such men as Mr. Clay may unite, they never conspire. In the stormy period of 1850 it was my pride to co-operate with him, and to add my feeble contribution to his gigantic efforts in behalf of the integrity and perpetuity of the Constitution."

Congress Under the first Census.

The first enumeration of inhabitants of the United States was taken in 1790, three years after the adoption of the Constitution. By the act of the 14th April, 1792, it was provided that the House of Representatives should consist of the following members, (one for every thirty-three thousand persons):

New Hampshire 4, Massachusetts 14, Vermont 2, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 7, New York 10, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 13, Delaware 1, Maryland 8, Virginia 19, Kentucky 2, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 6, and Georgia 2; all in 1793.

The population of the United States was then 3,929,827.

Hogs.

Some thousands of hogs have passed through this place on their way to southern smoke-houses. It is now reported, how correctly we do not pretend to know, that the number which will be driven this route will be greater than was anticipated some weeks since. A few hogs have been sold here at 6 cents gross. A lot has been offered since that, however, at 5 cents, but not taken.

Corn, from the country, is worth 50 cents a bushel. Flour 87 a barrel, when there is any to sell. Can't somebody send us a lot of flour? Hungry times about here.—*Asheville News*, November 23.

Ministers and Politics.—At the anniversary of a religious society lately held in New York, the Rev. Dr. Bethune said: "If this were a political meeting, we might perhaps allow ourselves to discuss points not in place now; but for my own part, I do not believe in clergymen attending political meetings, and making political speeches. My office is to preach the gospel, and I was ordained to preach the gospel, and with the help of God, that I mean to keep to. When I have fairly gone through preaching the gospel, and exhausted all its precious themes, and prevailed with it over every heart, I may turn my attention to the law, and perhaps try to enlighten my hearers on matters of political jurisprudence, if they will consent to listen, or think that I can teach them anything on that point. Now, sir, as Christians, what is our duty—our great and only commission as a Church? It is to 'preach the gospel to every creature,' no matter where he lives, under what laws, with what colour, what his condition—he is a sinner, and we must preach to him the gospel."

The Battle of the Alma Compared with Battles in Mexico.—It is stated that the Russians at the Alma numbered over 50,000 men, with a powerful train of artillery, and that the force of the allies was about the same; after an engagement which is classed as desperate, the Czar's troops were driven at all points by the bayonet, the victors losing about 2500 men. Now, if this statement be true, the Russians made but a feeble resistance—the small loss of the allies prove this. The Mexicans would have held out more stubbornly. In proof, it may be stated that at Churubusco they inflicted a loss of one thousand upon the eight thousand Americans engaged; and at the Molino del Rey, where Worth had but a little over three thousand troops in all, he lost nearly nine hundred men in less than an hour. At the same rates, the allies under St. Arnaud and Regan, in their battle upon the Alma, should have lost something like fifteen thousand men, provided they had fifty thousand engaged.—*G. W. Kendall*.

Is a Free Negro Citizen of the United States?—A highly important decision was made on Thursday in the United States Circuit Court for the State of Illinois by his Honor Judge Drummond, in the case of Joseph C. Mitchell, free negro, plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Lamar, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, and not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the United States Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the Court. We understand Judge Drummond intends to write on his opinion. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.

Number of States in the World.—The African Institution of Paris—an association for the diffusion of civilization and Christian light in Africa—has recently issued a circular which shows that the number of blacks held in slavery in different countries is seven and a half millions, of which 3,095,000 are in the United States, 3,250,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish colonies, 35,000 in Dutch colonies, 140,000 in the republics of Central America and 80,000 in European establishments in Africa.

The Search for Franklin.—From England we have an account of the return from the Arctic seas, whether he penetrated in search of Sir John Franklin, three years ago, through Behring's Straits, of Captain Collinson, in command of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Enterprise*. This is the last of the British searching expedition to return, and singularly enough, they come just as the tragic fate of Franklin and his companions has been ascertained by other means. The only adventurers remaining in the Polar regions are the party of Dr. Kane, and we trust their arrival with the *Advance* may soon happen, to dissipate every doubt, and close for ever the attempt to solve the mystery of those icy seas.

Immense Immigration.—The *Burlington Telegraph* says:—"The immigration into Iowa, at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at this city, one of the largest on the river, is kept in constant motion from morning until night and frequently until midnight. The consequence is, that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the wagons, tents, and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers, and manufacturers are reaping a rich harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling millions. At present rates at least 100,000 souls will be added to the population of this State during the present season."

Public Lands.—During the past fiscal year 9,500,000 acres of public lands have been surveyed; 7,000,000 brought into market and sold; yielding a revenue of some \$9,000,000. 3,500,000 acres have been entered with military land warrants; eleven million of acres surrendered to the States as *Swamp lands*; and 1,500,000 acres selected by *Rail Road* under donation acts. In all more than 20,000,000 acres have passed out of the hands of the Government during the year.

Land speculations have been carried on in the West this year to an extraordinary extent; and much of the tightness of the money market in the Western States is attributed to this cause.

American Legislation in Canada.—The Legislative Assembly of Canada has, by a vote of ayes 55, to noes 5, passed a prohibitory liquor law similar to that of Maine, and it is said that it will also pass the Council and become a law. A movement is also on foot to prohibit the importation of liquors as well as the sale, and a much more extensive effort will be made to procure the passage of a measure similar to the United States Homestead Bill, in order to divert the tide of European immigration to Canada, instead of the United States.

Conviction of a Slave.—Captain James Smith of the brig *Julia* Moulton, has been convicted in the United States Circuit Court, at New York, of piracy in fitting out, commanding, and managing that vessel in a voyage from New York to the slave coast, where she took on board six hundred slaves, and sailed with them to Cuba, where they were safely landed. The offence was clearly proven. The punishment by law is death. A motion for a new trial has been made.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.—It appears that though there is a majority in Pennsylvania against the liquor law on the direct vote, a majority of the legislative districts, both Senatorial and Representative, have voted in favor of the law. Thus the constituents of 19 Senators and 58 Representatives have given majorities for prohibition. On this ground the correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Journal* advocates the passage of the law by the Legislature.

Poland.—There are various indications, little in themselves, but amounting to something in the aggregate, that the courts of France and England have actually under consideration the practicability of re-establishing the kingdom of Poland as an independent power. Such a stroke of policy, it is believed is a favorite project of Napoleon III., who hopes thereby to cripple Russia's influence over the German powers, and as the influence of Russia diminishes, to build up that of France in its room.

An Amusing Mistake.—We have recently passed by another of the periods set by the *Militeries* for the end of the world. Just before the time, a woman in this neighborhood, who had made all the arrangements for her ascension, was making a series of farewell calls upon her neighbors. In one house there was an old lady who was too deaf to get the whole drift of the conversation, and did not understand exactly what journey her friend was about to take. So when the woman, on leaving, gave the parting salutation, saying, "I am going up—good bye,"—the old lady asks, "But will you not be down at Thanksgiving?"

First Horned Cattle in America.—The first horned cattle brought to America were imported by Columbus in 1492. In 1750 the best dairy farms in Rhode Island contained upwards of one hundred cows, and sold 13,000 pounds of cheese besides butter, bullocks, and calves. On one farm seventy-three cows made 10,000 pounds of butter in five months. Two acres of good land sustained one cow. The present number of cattle in the United States may be estimated at 20,000,000.

Sugar Culture in Liberia.—Late accounts from Liberia say that the culture and manufacture of sugar on the St. Paul's river, was rapidly increasing. Fine large cane fields were to be seen in every direction, and during the current season it was thought that fifty sugar farms would be laid out. Some of the new sugar already landed at Monrovia, is said to be of fine quality.

More Arctic Expedition.—Dr. Rea, the discoverer of the remains of Sir John Franklin, reached England on the 22d ult., to report in person to the Admiralty. Two new expeditions are to be fitted out at once for further explorations in the Arctic seas, and to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party.

Days for Religious Worship.—By different nations, every day in the week is set apart for public worship, viz: Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

Irish Emigrants Going Home.—The ship *Dreadnaught* sailed from New York on Monday for Liverpool with about 140 passengers, chiefly immigrants from England and Ireland, returning to their fatherland. The ships *Lacy Thompson*, for Liverpool, and the *American Eagle* and the *London*, for London, are also ready for departure with an aggregate of about 200 passengers of the same character.

Money Matters.

The Baltimore American says the money market still wears a gloomy aspect. We may be allowed to suggest that there is one method of brightening it up a little. Let not the rich man who owes the poor one any thing put off payment even for an hour. A single hundred dollars, started round in the morning, may pay a thousand before night if kept moving in the proper channel. It is the disposition of the money-holder to watch for a larger per centage that gives "the gloomy aspect" and the cry is often raised by the avaricious as an excuse for delaying payment to the needy. If "pay as you go" were a maxim of every day's practice, we should soon hear no more of "tight times."

More Asteroids.—These fragmentary planets are multiplying upon us fast. On the night of the 28th of October two additional asteroids were discovered in Paris by Messrs. Goldschmidt and Chacornac, for which the names of Ponce and Polymnia have been proposed. These new asteroids are the thirty-second and thirty-third now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, and, as twenty-nine of them have been discovered within the last ten years, the whole number of them is perhaps many times greater.—*Boston Traveller*.

Emigration to Texas.—Few of our readers, perhaps, have any adequate idea of the immense tide of emigration that is sweeping towards Texas. The *Fort Gibson Herald* of a late date says that upon a single route that lies through Fort Gibson and Rodney there passed within the previous twenty days between four and five thousand persons. These emigrants are principally from lower Tennessee and the upper part of Alabama. It is stated that they are persons of means and character.

What Becomes of the Specie?—This is a question asked by almost every body, and has become a newspaper theme. The answer is, that it has gone to the "seat of war," where the belligerents are killing each other by the thousand to "spread christianity" among the benighted. This state of things is likely to continue for some time to come, the pride of kings and emperors being involved in the controversy.

The Jury who have been investigating the circumstances of the collision on the Great Western Railway, near Chatham, Canada, by which fifty-two lives were lost, have found J. Kettlewell, the engineer, and D. W. Twitwell, the conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter, and the former was arrested and committed to jail, bail being refused.

Indiana Banks.—The Free Banks of Indiana are rapidly redeeming their circulation. The best evidence of this is found in the fact that from Monday morning to Wednesday night last—three days—\$72,000 of their notes were returned to the Auditor's office, and cancelled—the parties receiving back an equal amount of the stock securities. The circulation is now reduced to \$5,000,000, and is being redeemed at the rate of \$50,000, every day.

Cabinet Changes.—The Washington writers report that the Cabinet will be reconstructed in January. That Messrs. Guthrie and Campbell will be dismissed from the Treasury and Post Office Department, (they ought to be!) and that Mr. Marcy will go to England in Mr. Buchanan's place. Mr. Cushing is to become Secretary of State, Mr. Dobbin the Treasurer; Senator Mason of Va., to take the Navy, and Mr. Breckinridge of Ky., the Attorney Generalship. The P. M. General has not been fixed upon (by these writers); the other Cabinet officers to remain as at present.

The Family Bearings of Sir John Franklin and others Identified.—The English Book of Heraldry describes the crest of Sir John Franklin as precisely like that described by Dr. Rae in number five of his inventory of the articles found by the Esquimaux; and number four as the crest and motto exactly of Lieut. Fairbairn on the expedition. The initials on one of the forks, H. D. S. G., are evidently those of Assistant Surgeon H. D. S. Goodside, and that of A. McD., those of Surgeon A. McDonald.

It is said there are about three thousand negroes entitled to vote in New York city under the provision of the State constitution which requires a colored man to have been three years a citizen, and possessed of freehold estates of the value of \$250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and upon which a tax shall have been paid.

A Hint.—A Southern editor advertises that he wishes to unite himself to an "Owe-nothing society," and hopes all his subscribers will do likewise. The *Christian Scientist* adds to the above, "We would be glad to join such a society ourselves, but cannot do so without the co-operation of all our subscribers."

Louisville and Memphis.—The Louisville *Courier* says that \$228,000 have been subscribed to the capital of the Louisville and Memphis Air-Line Railroad. The amount required to organize the company is \$500,000.

Improvement in Telegraphing.—A letter from Stockholm, Sweden, says:—"Mr. Ekman, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Upsal has just taken out a patent for an invention by which messages can be sent by the electric wire simultaneously in opposite directions."

Oregon Officers.—We learn by the Washington Union that President Pierce has appointed Geo. L. Curry Governor of Oregon Territory, William H. Farran District Attorney, and B. F. Harding Territorial Secretary. There is one thing about these appointments for which the President deserves credit—the officers were all residents of Oregon prior to their appointment, and are therefore more identified with its interests than persons sent there from the Atlantic States merely to hold office.

A King in a New York Court.—The King of Bavaria, it seems, is a suitor in the courts of justice of New York, an action having been entered in the Superior Court, in the name of Maximilian, the second King of Bavaria, as plaintiff, against Jacob Neustadter, (now established as a merchant in New York) to recover 30,000 florins (about \$12,000) alleged to be due and owing to said plaintiff. The Express understands that the claim is on alleged advances in establishing a silk factory at Bavaria some six years ago.

Richmond, Virginia.—A census of Richmond, Virginia, has just been taken, and shows a population amounting to 32,389 persons.

Masons Must not Fight.

According to the Masonic Register, the following resolution has passed the Grand Lodge of California:

Resolved, That the practice of duelling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry and in all cases where the brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the lodge or lodges of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of masonry, subject to the confirmation of the grand lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with masonic honor.

The following was also passed: **Resolved,** That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the use of masonic emblems upon sign boards is unamasonic, and in open violation of the spirit of freemasonry.

Chinese in America.—The last mail from California brings intelligence that the Supreme Court of that State has decided that the Chinese fall under the meaning of a clause of the Constitution of California, which says that no black or mulatto persons shall be allowed to give evidence in favour or against a white man.

Population of Michigan.—The Deputy Secretary of State of Michigan, Rodney B. Gibson, Esq., publishes a table showing the population of that State. It is 506,391, being an increase of 108,733 in four years.

Mormons in Kansas.—A Mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About 2000 families go out in charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve, to a point about one hundred miles west of the town of Kansas.

Remittances by Emigrants.—It is stated that the money remitted by emigrants in this country to their friends in the British dominions, through the public banking houses, amounted, from 1848 to 1854, to £5,790,000, or nearly \$29,000,000. Much of this was sent to pay the expenses of the emigration of friends.

While the keelers presses down this way are contending that the Whigs are all Know Nothings, and *vice versa*, we find the Boston Post rejoicing that the "Whigs will have no influence in the Massachusetts Legislature, the K. N. outnumbering the whigs in the proportion of 346 to 6."

In Russia the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with charcoal dust, (powdered charcoal,) which is found to increase the intensity of the light.

The Blockley Almshouse in Philadelphia is the largest pauper establishment in the world, and contains twenty-three hundred pauper inmates, about four hundred and fifty of whom are insane.

Foreign Immigration.—During the past month (October), the number of foreign immigrants who arrived at New York from abroad, was 38,378, of whom 20,247 were Germans, 9737 Irish, 5208 English, 429 Scotch, 212 Welsh, 821 French, 977 Spanish, and 452 Swedes.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate a new bank in this place to be called the Bank of Greensboro'. Nov. 23 1854. 808:4w.

Notice.—The Annual Meeting of the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday the 21st December next. D. P. WIER, Secretary. Nov. 20, 1854. 808:4w.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose and Poetry, Works in General Literature, Law Books, Miscellaneous, Almanacs, Music and Writing Portfolios, Writing Books, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, &c. Greensboro', N. C. West Street second square from the court house

JUST to hand at the Book Store a large accession of new and interesting works, for the reading public. An extensive assortment of Annual Gift-Books, Albums, Painting, and Drawing Studies, pictures, wall paper, Stationery, Fancy Articles &c. Nov. 13th 1854.

Young Men's Hall.—TO THE PUBLIC: A large and comfortable Hall, for all public occasions, can now be had in Greensboro'. This Hall is furnished with seats, stage, &c., and well lighted. For the privilege of using and further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN SLOAN, Ch. JOHN F. HOWLETT, S. J. M. GARRETT, T. o Feb. 1, 1854. (766d) Directs

One Dozen fine Walking-Sticks, for sale by Nov. 1854. T. M. WOOLBURN.

Marsh & Elliott, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. October 12, 1854.

200 Gallons Linseed Oil, just received and for sale very low. W. J. McCONNEL.

Spirits Turpentine—just received at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate the Greensboro' Mining and Manufactory Company. Nov. 23 1854. 808:4w.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate a Plank Road from Greensboro' to the Virginia line. Nov. 23 1854. 808:4w.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate Yadin Lodge of Free and accepted Masons. 802:2m.

NEW STORE.—Persons wishing to buy new and cheap goods will do well to call at RANKIN, DONNELLY & Co.'s New Store on the Caldwell corner, southeast of the Court House, before buying elsewhere,—as they are determined to sell cheap and on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

Their Stock consists of Cloths, Casimires, Ladies' Dress &c. &c. &c. &c. Ready made Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. Greensboro', April, 1854. 775d

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Yadinville, in Yadin County. 802:2m.

BLUM'S ALMANACS.—The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, by Blum and Son, has been received. Call at Sloan's Store and get a copy for your year 1855. September, 1854.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1854. Emily Stafford, Petitioner, vs. Shamburger & wife Lanny, Louis Thomas and wife Malinda, William L. Burney, F. L. Burney, and Mary Jane Burney, the Guardian who prefers this petition by her father and next friend William Burney, Charles Stafford, William Pinkney Stafford, John Stafford, Jane Stafford, Catharine Stafford, George Stafford, M. W. Burney, S. M. Burney, Sarah Stafford, Joseph Russell and wife Ann, James A. Stafford, John M. Stafford, and Jane Stafford, the three last being minors without Guardian who petition by their mother and next friend Sarah Stafford, Clementina Stafford, John Stafford, Malinda Stafford, and William Burney.

Jane Burney, of the State of Mississippi. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane Burney is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the town of Greensboro' a newspaper published in the said State of Mississippi, notifying the said Jane Burney of the filing of this petition and requiring her to personally be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the court house in the Town of Asheboro' on the 1st Monday in February, 1855, and then and there to plead answer or demurrer to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, clerk of our said court, at office the 1st Monday in November, 1854. Issued 15th November, A. D. 1854. B. F. HOOVER, c. c. c. Pr. adv. 55. 809:6

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1854. Lewis Spinks, Plaintiff, vs. William Spinks and Amy Spinks, against

William Spinks, Raleigh Spinks, DuWay Willard and wife Susan, Martha Smith and the heirs at law of Enoch Spinks, Jr., deceased, whose names are unknown.

Petition to sell Lands for partition and distribution. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the town of Greensboro', N. C., notifying the said William Spinks, Raleigh Spinks, DuWay Willard and wife Susan, Martha Smith, and the heirs at law of Enoch Spinks, Jr., deceased, of the filing of this petition, and requiring these persons to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the county of Randolph at the court house in the Town of Asheboro', on the 1st Monday in February 1855, and then and there to plead answer or demurrer to the plaintiff's petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, clerk of our said court at office in Asheboro' the 1st Monday of November 1854. Issued 15th Nov. 1854. B. F. HOOVER, c. c. c. Pr. Adv. 55. 805:6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Plea and Quarter Session, November Term, 1854. Robert L. Purvis, Administrator of Thomas Wilson Deceased.

Elizabeth Wilson, Alston Wilson, Elyah Wilson, and wife Mary, Stanford Caviness and wife Sabina, Winney Jones, Minton Jones, Amanda Jones, the two last being minors without Guardians, Amanda Jones, a minor and Seaborn Jones her regular guardian.

Petition for an account and settlement of the estate of Thomas Wilson Deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Alston Wilson, Stanford Caviness and his wife Sabina, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the town of Greensboro', N. C., notifying the said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition and requiring them to personally be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the court house in the town of Asheboro', on the 1st Monday in February, 1855, and then and there to plead answer or demurrer to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday in November, 1854. Issued 15th November, 1854. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C. Pr. adv. 55. 809:6

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1854.

The Governor's Message.

The Message of Governor Reid is a plain straight forward, unpretending statement of the transactions and condition of the State Government for the past two years. True it is not a "great state paper," but we have had a surfeit of "great state papers" in these latter years, from all quarters, and are therefore the more easily satisfied with a document of less pretensions, although it may present some defects in style and language.

The recommendations of the Governor meet our concurrence, with a few exceptions. Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, where no opportunity can be given for a re-arrangement of the "checks and balances" of the Constitution, which would inevitably be disturbed by the enactment of free suffrage by itself, we never can consent to; and we trust that a sufficient number of un-finech members may be found in the Legislature to stand by the Constitution and the real rights of the people, when the question shall come up again upon the lobby.

The Governor is, (like all the rest of us) in favor of judicious internal improvements; but he fails, Mr. Dragg, to particularize any improvement or system of improvements, which he thinks would be judicious.

We have no space to follow him with comments though his various other topics and recommendations; but are happy to agree with him in the main. We would commend the Message to the perusal of every citizen as a plain and official showing of the condition of our State Government.

North Carolina Senators.

On reference to our Legislative summary, it will be seen that Messrs. Reid and Biggs have been elected to the U. S. Senate. Well, the election is over, and it is not worth while to make a fuss about it. We can only say, as did the man who had the misfortune to let his horse run away and up-set his wagon, by which his wife was killed, his child's arms broken, and his own pate terribly bruised, "Thank God it is no worse." True, the withdrawal of Mr. Badger from the Senate is a national loss, he being admitted by democrats as well as whigs to be the foremost debater and as dauntless a patriot as can be found in that body. But then the party might as well be content with Mr. B. as successor such men as Clingman, and Edney, and Bower, and the like; therefore let us rejoice that it is no worse.

Meeting of Congress.

The second session of the thirty-third Congress will assemble at Washington on next Monday, the 4th of December. Our Representative, the Hon. John Kerr, passed through this place one day this week, on his way thither. We learn that a number of the members had already arrived at the capital some days since, and others are daily moving in that direction to secure good quarters for the session. Both Houses have been put in order for their reception, and as the session is limited to three months, there will be more work and less waste of time than during the last session. The people have decided that a large majority of the present Congress should be relieved from further service, so that there will be no occasion for talking to "Baconbe."

NOVEMBER, 23, 1854.

Mr. Editor: Sir—The Rev. S. M. Frost has not declined the Professorship at Normal College; your note of last week does injustice both to Mr. Frost and the College. Respectfully,

B. CRAVEN.

The statement that Mr. Frost had declined the Professorship at Normal College, was made on what we deemed good authority, being no less than some of his ministerial brethren returning from Conference, where, we supposed, they had conversed with Mr. Frost on the subject and knew what they were telling us; and further, the minutes of the Conference stated that Mr. F. was appointed to the pastoral charge of Front Street Church, Wilmington, N. C., which looked as though he intended to remain in the itinerancy. In making the announcement, the idea of doing injustice to either Mr. Frost or the College, never entered our minds. We now repair the damage as far as possible, by stating, upon the authority of the President of Normal College, that Mr. Frost has not declined the proffered Professorship at said College.

Senators to Elect.

Besides the election of two new U. S. Senators for North Carolina, which has just taken place, there will be Senators to elect by the Legislatures of the following States, to wit: Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and California. New Hampshire will elect two in May next.

THE MONEY MARKET, in the Northern cities, appears to be getting worse and worse. Among other evidences of distress, we may mention, that the acceptances of two prominent rail roads were in the N. Y. Market at rates varying from 2 to 21 per cent. per month. Rail Road demands of all kinds are pressed on the market. Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds sold at 89.

Baltimore and Philadelphia appear to be equally bad off for money.

Our thanks are due to Gov. Reid for an early pamphlet copy of his Message to the Legislature.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that last summer, when Gen. Dockery was a candidate for Governor he was assailed and denounced in the most bitter terms by the local party of the State, for his vote in convention, to permit free negroes upon certain conditions, to exercise the privilege of voting.

BE IT FURTHER REMEMBERED, that this same party has elected Mr. Asa Biggs, who voted with Gen. Dockery on this question, to a seat in the U. S. Senate. Just here we would ask one question of those who pretended to see "danger to the South" in Gen. Dockery's vote: Will the election of Mr. Asa Biggs prove that these denouncers of Gen. D. were sincere, or will it prove that it was hypocritical demagoguery? It is certainly of as much importance to have a sound man on the Southern question for U. S. Senator as for Governor.

Among the fiercest papers in opposing Gen. Dockery for his vote just referred to, was the *Asheville News*. It usually designated Gen. D as the *Free Negro candidate*. Will it be so clever as to inform the public what it thinks of the election of Mr. Asa Biggs. Speak out; don't be afraid!

IMPORTANT.—An arrival from California brings a speech of the British Consul at the Sandwich Islands, in which it is declared "in the name of his government," that "any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be in contravention of an existing treaty, and could not be looked upon with indifference by the British Government."

A British fleet had arrived at the Islands.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate of Delaware lately chosen, will stand six Americans, two Democrats, and one Whig. The House will stand nineteen Americans to two Democrats.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, referring to the result of the election in that State, says that 55 per cent. of the Whigs have disappeared, 77 per cent. of the Free Soil party, and 62 per cent. of the Democrats.

Colton's Map of the United States.

There are very few of us but who have heard of the Map publishing establishment of J. H. Colton & Co., New York, one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the United States. His publications are universally conceded to be the most accurate and to be furnished with a greater nicety than those of any other establishment of the kind, either in this country or Europe. We have examined a new Map of the United States, just published by Mr. Colton. It has been compiled from the most recent surveys and other authentic sources.

As a work of mere art, it is exceedingly beautiful; but as an accurate and faithful delineation of the country, in all respects, geographical and political, it is entitled to the very highest praise.

The map is six feet by seven, projected on a scale of twenty-four miles to the inch; showing, with the utmost accuracy, not only the general but minute features of the whole country. Every State, County and Township, with its whole border territory, is designated by boundary lines—the course of rivers and streams, canals and railroads, stage and post roads, the position of cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, lakes and mountains are laid down—every county being colored separately.

As a work of utility it is invaluable; and those who examine it will be surprised at the vast amount of important information here embodied.

This Map is accompanied by a new *Gazetteer of the United States*, describing particularly, the United States and its topography; containing a minute description of every State, County, Town, Post-office, etc. The publishers have used every available means within their power, and have had agents and correspondents in every part of the United States, for many years, gathering information for its compilation.

We have also examined his *Map of the World* and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most splendid and accurate map ever published. It exhibits a full resume of all geography, and shows at one view, not only the world as it now is, in all natural and political relations, but also the progress of discovery from the earliest ages. An agent is now in town and will call on you soon, and exhibit specimens, so that you may judge for yourselves.

It was reserved, remarks the "New York Herald," for Mr. Pierce, to galvanize the old native feeling into new life by his desperate disregard of his duty to his countrymen, and his reckless appointment of incapable, worthless foreigners to office. He has done the work well. First disgusting demagogues with the democratic party to which he owed his elevation, and thus providing the new party with a splendid batch of available recruits, he has carried out the design to admiration by sending such men as Belmont, Smale and Owen to Europe, and providing the United States with representatives who neither represent the people, nor the spirit, nor the character of the nation.

Thanksgiving-day was observed by a goodly number of the people of our town last Thursday. At 11 o'clock the congregations of the several churches of the place assembled in the Methodist church, where they listened to an able and appropriate sermon from the venerable Peter Hobbs.

Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., has been re-elected Solicitor for the Newbern Judicial Circuit.

The President's Message.—It is rumored that the message of the President, which for some years past has been sent to the postmasters in advance, to be delivered to the newspaper offices as soon as read at Washington, will be withheld this year until it is sent to Congress. Our Secretary, in it, is said, to make this course necessary, as it is inadvisable the President should receive the latest European intelligence before his message is submitted.—*Balt. Sun.*

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Private accounts in the *Monitor* contain French narratives to Oct. 30.

On the 25th Oct. 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, defended by Turks from the rear, and took possession of them.

The English then commenced the attack and sent word to Gen. Canrobert, who hastened to their relief the second division of a squadron of Chasseurs, which united with the French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which combat lasting but five minutes, with the sword, the positions were reclaimed.

The English loss was 400, and the French loss not so great.

Menshikoff says General Leprandre took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed. The other two were retained and fortified. The Russians estimate the loss of the English Cavalry at 500.

Sixty English prisoners were taken from Odesa and an assault was looked for on the night of the 26th.

On the first of November the siege works were so far advanced that the third parallel was opened.

Menshikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that to the evening of the 3rd of November, the siege continued without any result.

The fire from the English had become weaker, and that not much damage had been done to the Russian works.

Nothing can be attempted against the northern side of Sebastopol, and that communication still remained open.

English reports say that the city of Sebastopol was in ruins.

The decay of the unburied corpses was so great as to poison the air, and the commanders of the allied armies had refused Menshikoff three hours time in which to bury the dead.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege was estimated at 12,000.

The English assert that Menshikoff hoisted the hospital flag over the principal magazine and that they fired a shell and blew it up.

An Admiralty notice announces that next spring, a strict blockade of the mouth of the Danube, and all the Russian ports to the Black Sea, Sea of Azov and the Baltic and White Seas, will be enforced.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, says that an action certainly took place at Alaklava on the 25th, consequent on the Russian surprise of the Turkish and English positions, and that 400 British infantry and 600 British cavalry were annihilated and 250 horses killed.

The Russians say they took only 60 prisoners and that the rest were killed.

Six hundred British light infantry were engaged of whom only two hundred returned.

The 17th Lancers were almost destroyed.

The English fleet were not to be tried again before the walls of Sebastopol.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

New York, Nov. 24.—The steamer *Hermann* arrived this morning. Her dates are anticipated by the Canada's news.

The papers she brings contain a few additional facts.

A Russian despatch says that a great storm on the 28th and 29th of Oct. drove the allied fleets to sea, and so drenched the besiegers that they were unable to continue their fire.

Mr. Soule was in Paris on his way to Bordeaux.

The French government in withdrawing the prohibition intimated that no disrespect was intended towards the U. S.

The refusal was on mere personal ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

New York, Nov. 26th.—The news by the Baltic confirms the massacre of the English light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan.

They charged upon a Russian battery of 20 guns, and lost 400 men out of 600 who commenced the charge.

There has been incessant and sanguinary fighting, and the allies are almost overwhelmed.

The most urgent request is sent for reinforcements, and 50,000 Frenchmen are to be instantly conveyed thither, for which purpose every available steamer is taken, including the *Europa*, *Alps*, *Indiana*, *New York*, and others.

On the 4th of November there was a most sanguinary engagement and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and general attack by Menshikoff's army.

The engagement lasted from day break till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and both claimed the victory.

The English took some hundred prisoners.

The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns.

The allies lost 5000 in the engagement and the Russians 8000.

The Czar's two sons were engaged in the combat.

The battle was resumed by the Russians the next day, the 6th, and the result was not yet known.

The allies were preparing to storm before the Russians could recover from their losses.

A practicable breach had been effected.

Russia, with a view of complicating negotiation, gives notification that she will treat direct with Austria on four points.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors of the *Patriot*.—At an adjourned meeting of the Guilford county Agricultural Society, held in Greensboro, on the 21st Nov., I was instructed by that body to advertise another meeting, to be held on the 16th Dec., at which time the officers will be elected, and the time of holding the meeting will be changed from court week to some private time, if it shall meet with the wishes of the members.

E. WARD, Clk Pro tem.

S. W. WESTBROOKS, Recording Secy.

Message please copy.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The "fusion" majority for Governor is about 4,000. In the State Senate there are twenty-six Fusionists to six Democrats, and in the House forty-eight of the former and twenty-four of the latter.

Eight gentlemen, who were members of the Convention of 1853 to amend the State Constitution, are members of the present Legislature, to wit: George Bower, Joshua Taylor, David Outlaw, Daniel M. Barringer, Kenneth Rayner, Henry Cusker, Asa Biggs, and Thomas I. Faison. *Stated.*

The Legislature.

Nov. 23, 1854.

Today, nothing was done in either House, except to wrangle and talk, and debate, on the subject of electing two U. S. Senators. The democrats had held a caucus the night previous, where they determined to go into the election to-day. The whigs saw no necessity for so much haste, and insisted that time should be given to canvass the claims of the candidates presented for these important offices. Finally, these elections were postponed till to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

Nov. 24, 1854.

To-day Gov. Reid was elected a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1853, to succeed the Hon. W. P. Mangum. The whigs voted for the Hon. D. M. Barringer.

A new question arises. Can Reid be Governor and Senator too? If not, can Winslow be Speaker and Senator too? If he attempts it, will grants for land, and warrants for money drawn by Winslow, Speaker, be good? The Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments, by our Constitution, are required to be separate and distinct. If neither of the two first propositions can be answered in the affirmative, will there have to be a new election in Cumberland county?

But to avoid all this difficulty, it is said that Gov. Reid will not accept the post of Senator till after the first of January, when the term of his Governorship expires, notwithstanding the fuss that was made by the democrats about the urgent necessity of having a Senator elected, ready to take his seat at the meeting of Congress.

Everything, so far, appears to be managed by King Caucus for the democrats; and it has been made apparent that the main reason why the leaders of the party press these elections through in such haste, was a fear that some of the party might balk, and refuse to obey the Caucus *fat*.

Nov. 25, 1854.

Nothing done in either House to-day worth mentioning, except the election of Asa Biggs, over Geo. E. Badger. Every democrat voted for Biggs; every whig voted for Badger. Clingman was in nomination, and did not get a single vote in either House. The member who nominated him, Mr. Patton, of Macon, got out of the notion of voting for him before his name was called.

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Lancaster providing for the pay of Tails Jurors in Alamance the same as the regular panel. The bill was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to divide the State into nine Judicial Circuits, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. If this bill goes through there will be two more Judges to elect.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing Jury trials in the County Courts.

Mr. Shepard, of Cumberland, has introduced a bill in the Commons, to repeal all usury laws.—We hope this will not pass.

Mr. Bower, of Ashe, has introduced in the Senate, a bill to repeal the act creating the office of General Superintendent of Common Schools. This is as good as could be expected of the Senator from Ashe; Mr. B. is one of the wheel-horses of democracy, was talked of for Governor, and somebody said he would do for U. S. Senator, provided the party could not do any better; but we presume that the more liberal of the party will be rather loth to follow the lead of the Senator from Ashe, in his backward march, especially so soon after their new-born zeal in the cause of Education.

In the Commons, a few days since, Mr. Steele introduced a bill providing for an increase in the Salary of certain public officers. To the Governor, \$3000; Treasurer, \$2000; Clerk of the Treasury Department, \$650; Comptroller, \$1500; Secretary of State, \$1200.

The bill passed its first reading when on motion of Mr. Steele, the Bill was referred to a select Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Steele, Blynn of Northampton, Barringer, Humphrey and Houston.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived for the revival of the Charters of the Bank of the State and Cape Fear Bank, or the establishment of other banking institutions, or substitutes for them, and the State being largely interested in said Banks as a stockholder, and the present Legislature being desirous to obtain full and correct information, especially as to the profits of these institutions, prior to any legislation on the subject thereof.

Resolved, That the Presidents and Cashiers of said Banks be requested to furnish, at the earliest convenience, to this Legislature, a tabular statement of their dividends and profits annually made on their Capital Stock since the year 1853; also, the amount paid into the public treasury, and the present amount of their contingent fund.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Presidents and Cashiers of said Banks by the Speakers of the two Houses.

Nov. 27, 1854.

The two Houses have been in session to-day, and were to say that nothing was done in either House, we would be near the truth.

In the Senate, Mr. Fisher, of Rowan, has introduced a bill for the several counties in the State to elect one Selectman from each School District. These Selectmen to lay the County taxes, apportion overcoats of roads, and to do everything that the County Court now does, except what is strictly judicial. It also provides that the heads of families in the several School Districts, on the day before the election of Selectmen, are to vote *License or No License*; and in all the School Districts where the voters declare against License, the Board of Selectmen are not to grant any License for the sale of spirituous liquors in the District so voting.

Gen. Leach introduced into the House a bill for a Convention.

Quite an interesting and animated discussion arose in the House, on an attempt on the part of certain democrats to introduce the "Previous Question" as one among the standing rules. The proposition was defeated. As those who are acquainted with Parliamentary rules, know, if this proposition had been sustained, it would have enabled a tyrannical majority to stifle investigation, and given King Caucus triumphant reign.

Gen. Leach has again introduced his Land Resolutions, adding one disapproving the Homestead Bill, and Hunter's amendment or substitute.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28, 1853.

Messrs. Seacin & Sherwood:

A number of bills to-day introduced, for Rail Roads and Plank roads.—Some in one House and some in the other. Among these is one for the Western extension: capital six million, two on the part of individuals and four on the part of the State.

We will introduce a bill for a Rail Road from Fayetteville, via the Coal Fields in Chatham to Greensboro. We hope to be able to carry it with aid from the State, and the counties through which it is to pass.

On to-morrow, Wednesday, we elect a Solicitor for the 4th (Guilford) Circuit. Ruffin, Lancaster and Steadman are the candidates; all democrats.

A bill for a free and unrestricted Convention will be introduced in the Senate on Thursday.

No vote or discussion yet by which the disposition of the Assembly, in favor of internal improvement, can be tested.

The statutes as revised by the Commissioners, were laid on the desks of members to-day.—They are reduced down to about the size of the last year's pamphlet Acts. Much labor has been bestowed upon them.

Much, very much business of various kinds, is now coming up, and the Committees are beginning to work. Hereafter you will hear no scarcity of news from the Assembly. Gov. Reid, it is said, will accept his election at once. Then comes up the question whether Mr. Winslow can be Speaker and Governor too.

Nov. 29, 1854.

To-day the Assembly elected Samuel J. Person, of Wilmington, (the Governor's nominee,) Judge of the 4th (Guilford) Judicial Circuit, Ruffin, Steadman and Lancaster, candidates. Last ballot, Ruffin 70, Steadman 55, Lancaster 33.

Resolutions were introduced in the Commons endorsing the Nebraska and Kansas Bill; but was creating no interest.

Both Houses adjourned over on Wednesday to Friday, in order to observe Thursday as Thanksgiving-day.

We have just learned that the N. C. Rail Road is finished from Goldsboro, to within one mile of Raleigh.

Flour at Fayetteville, Nov. 27, was selling at—superfine 87.75 a S, fine 7.50 a 7.75, scratched 7.25 a 7.50. At New York, Nov. 27, good Ohio 8.75 a 9.25, Southern 8.62 a 9.25. At Baltimore, Nov. 27, 8 a 8.12 1/2.

MARRIED.

At Patrick Courthouse, Va., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, by the Rev. S. S. Bryant, *Cyrus P. Mendenhall*, Esq., of Greensboro, N. C., to Miss *Nannie L.*, daughter of Col. A. Staples, of Patrick, Va.

On the 14th ult., by Rev. Wm. J. Ogburn, Mr. *Charles A. Harkins*, of Miss. to Miss *II. Newton Smith*, daughter of C. R. Smith, of Rockingham county, N. C.

In Chatham county, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Shubal Evans, Mr. *Moham Chie*, of Alamance, to Miss *Petina*, daughter of Nicholas Bridges, of Chatham.

In Alamance county, on the 9th ult., by Rev. J. M. Neese, Mr. *Henry Lynn*, to Miss *Nancy A.*, daughter of Daniel Spoon, all of Alamance.

In this county, on the 12th ult., by Jeremiah Clapp, Esq., Mr. *Jacob Sharp* to Miss *Polly*, daughter of Oliver Whightsell, all of Guilford.

In this county, on the 16th ult., by William Cable, Esq., Mr. *Alfred Linbury*, to Miss *Margaret Fount*, daughter of Peter Fount, deceased, all of Guilford.

DIED.

In this County, on the 25th Nov., 1854 of Typhoid fever and flux, *Jose C. Conroy*, in the 54th year of his age.

When the aged and infirm are stricken down by death, however deeply we may feel the separation, we can see many reasons for submission and resignation; for every dispensation of God is founded in wisdom and claims our submission. He had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Protestant Church for several years, and during his illness, severe and protracted as it was, gave full proof that the religion which he professed was sufficient to smooth his passage to the grave, and to enable him to triumph and rejoice in hope of eternal life; his loss to his family and friends is his eternal gain, and in this, we find many reasons for perfect submission to the will of heaven.

Now he resides where Jesus is Above this dusky sphere, While yet he sojourned here; The church has we all deplore And shed the falling tear, Since we shall see his face no more till Jesus shall appear.

J. In Guilford County, on Friday night the 24th of November, after a very painful illness, *Charles C. Rankin*, wife of Samuel Rankin, and daughter of David L. Wiley, in the 52d year of her age, leaving a husband and five small children to mourn a most afflictive loss.

The deceased had for years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and from her earliest youth her walk and manners bore been of a character in view the esteem and affection of all who knew her. Exemplary in all her relations as daughter, sister, wife and mother, intelligent and sincere, her uniform gentleness and sensibility were marked by this firmness and decision of character, that piety and singleness of heart which crown the graces of the true Christian woman.

Her own virtues and the kindness of her

neighbors were well illustrated in the unswerving attention and solicitude of the latter during her trying sickness—while in the last hours of her nearer friends, her memory will ever be cherished with a most tender interest.

The suffering greatly seemed resigned to the will of God, commending her children to His care; and it is the great consolation of her friends to believe that she departed with the eyes of her faith fixed on Jesus Christ in the full hope of a glorious existence at the resurrection of the just.—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

On Sunday night, the 26th of November, of the same disease, and which he bore with affecting gentleness and patience *Alexander Carothers*, infant son of the above, aged 6 months.—Suffer little children to come unto me.

In Guilford county, of pneumonia, on Friday the 24th ult., *Alon Homan D. Homan*, wife of Jesse Homan, in the sixty-first year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and died as she had lived, a Christian.

Those who have sat by the bed side of a dying relative or friend, have felt that it is a solemn thing to die. And when they have witnessed the calmness with which a true believer expects and submits to the stroke of death; the hope that then supports him, and the prospect of being received into everlasting habitations above, in which he then rejoices, constrain even the wicked to exclaim: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

"If it's duty done, as sinks the clay, Light from its load the Spirit flies; While heaven and earth combine to say, 'How blest the righteous when he dies.'"

Masonic Celebration.—The Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated by *Wentworth Lodge No. 111*, on Wednesday the 27th day of December next, at *Asa Mason*, in good standing, are most cordially invited to attend. There will be an Address on the occasion by Brother Dr. William Withers, of the county of Stokes. By order of the Lodge.

WM. M. ELLINGTON, Sec. 809:4

