

No. 819

They were very anxious to collect the
 rices of Counties; and, for this purpose,

a Circular Letter to the Chairman, Solicitor and Clerk, of the County Court of each County in the State, requesting them to ascertain, and forward the boundaries of their respective counties, with the view that should be laid before your honorable body, for proper action on the subject. They have received a letter from two counties, Wayne and Robeson. The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Legislature to this highly important subject.

By the sixth section of the act of 1852, the Commissioners were required to consider the expediency and propriety of proposing and reporting such bills as may be necessary and effectual to abolish the forms of proceeding in civil practice in courts of law, by which all civil suits in said courts shall be instituted by petition in writing, and defenses thereto, made by demurrer, or by answer on oath. The Commissioners have considered the propriety and expediency of proposing and reporting such bills, and they have forborne to prepare any bills for that purpose. Because, this great experiment on the jurisprudence of the common law, although progressing in some of the States, has not, in practice, been so free from complaint as to demand their entire confidence in its wisdom. Just at this time, a great change in the system of pleading is commencing its trial in England, and its fruits will be shortly seen. The changes proposed in the States are not the same; but their purpose is a common one, to wit: to simplify the administration of the law from all such clogs as impede justice and defeat right. By vesting a few years for the result of these experiments, we shall be enabled to see, with reasonable certainty, whether we may safely follow these examples, and how far; and if we decide to follow, we shall have ready at hand, all their improved reforms on a subject, which is exceedingly complicated in its details, and must be attended with many imperfections, however wise may be the head that plans the system.

So great a change is a great work of itself, and would demand of those who might advise it, the best acquaintance they could make with its workings elsewhere—an acquaintance which should be made by inspection of its records, if possible, and free conferences with its ablest lawyers—who may have had, by experience the opportunity of knowing the advantages and defects of both systems.

The undersigned would not discourage the idea of important change in this branch of jurisprudence. They are well aware that in some respects it is exceedingly bulky, and ill suited to give men their rights speedily, and at as small cost as possible. The difficulties and intricacies of what is called technical pleading, have been justly complained of, and are most truly the legitimate subjects of reform. But the expediency of amendment enjoyed by the Legislature, and in the language of command, the further provisions in the statutes, as now presented, to extend the benefit of amendment, and the gradual and increasing liberality of the courts in executing these salutary provisions, have done much and will do much more to avoid the inconveniences of technical pleading, till time shall settle the expediency of such a change as is contemplated by the act of 1852.

They have reported to a whole body of the laws as one act. Such is the form of some of the modern revisals; there will be no practical difficulty in passing them in this form, with such amendments as may be adopted.

The printing has been performed by Mr. W. W. Holden, under a written contract, which is made in pursuance of the first section of the Act of 1852, and is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners have caused four hundred copies of the statutes to be printed; two hundred of which they present in paper binding, under a contract with Mr. J. H. DeCortant, which is also submitted along with this report, the other two hundred they present in parcels stitched together.

The undersigned feel it to be their duty, respectful by and mostly to recommend your honorable body to pay an additional compensation to their clerk, H. S. Smith, Esq., whose constant, untiring and intelligent labors for two years, have greatly aided them in their task, as well in transcribing as in passing the copy through the press. His time has not only been laboriously occupied, but at all times and at whatever hours has been subjected to the demand of the Commissioners.

Anxious as they have been to discharge the important duty in a manner worthy the grave subject, and incessantly as they have labored, to do so, they doubt not that they leave very much to be perfected by your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. MOORE.

ASA BIGGS.

Cost of Religion in Boston.—Religion is costly luxury in some certain worldly respects. It is estimated that the current expenses of the churches in Boston will amount to \$240,000 this year. The value of the several church estates in the city of Boston is estimated at about four millions. The expenses of the different societies varies from 1,500 to \$5,500 a year. The cost of public worship in the churches occupied by the wealthier portion of the citizens will average about \$100 a Sunday. The clergymen have a salary of \$5,000, the music costs about \$1,000, and the miscellaneous expenses will be from 1,000 to 1,500 a year. The taxes on the pew holders from \$5 to \$70 a year according to their value.

An Editor in Trouble.—The Green Bay, Wisconsin, Advocate, a democratic paper, is edited by a gentleman whose wife happens to be somewhat of a politician, but is a staunch, unflinching Whig. The editor left home for a few days during the election campaign, leaving the management of the office to his better half. During his absence the editor happened to see a copy of his journal, and his surprise may be imagined at the discovery that his wife was zealously laboring to impress upon the public mind the soundness of Whig and the rottenness of Democratic doctrine. The editor hurried home, arriving just in time to prevent the hauling down the name of his favorite candidate from the head of the columns.

Wearing the Beard.—A great reform is going on in the matter of wearing the beard; and they now appear in untrammelled luxuriance upon the faces of men who stand at the remotest possible distance from the character of boys. In all kinds of life, and in every grade of enjoyment, the razor is, in a measure, eschewed, and men are returning to reason. Monks, even, are now as common as a few years ago they were rare. The child of the coming winter will be as potent in starting beards as they will be powerful in blasting vegetation. Razors, combs, and brushes will be laid aside together, and a flowing beard supersede the use of an indefinite list of patent medicines.—*More's Rural New Yorker.*

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SKETCHES OF DEBATES.

Temperance Memorials.

House of Commons, Nov. 29.

In the House to-day, considerable excitement was produced by the introduction of a Memorial on the subject of Temperance, coming from the County of Tryon.

Almost as soon as the memorial was announced, Mr. Seymour moved to lay it on the table, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. Chatham remarked that he would prefer the memorial being referred to the same committee, as he had in hand some of the same character, and would at some future time present them.

Mr. Melrose thought that the proper plan would be to refer all such memorials to one Committee, the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Singletary had no hostility to the particular memorial coming from Greene, but he gave good evidence by his manner and remarks that he was hostile to the principle of prohibition.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, remarked, he was not a Son of Temperance, or an advocate for any stringent law on the subject of the traffic, but he thought there was some reform demanded in the existing License laws.

The memorial was read, and the question on the motion to lay on the table, on which the eyes and noses were called with the following result: Ayes 22, Nays 73. I am happy to record that your entire delegation from Cumberland voted against laying it on the table, which if it had been done would have been an important subject in a summary and disrespectful manner.

The discussion on the subject of Temperance was continued upon Mr. Waugh, in behalf of the Committee on Grievances, submitting their report in relation to a similar memorial that had been previously referred to them, coming from the County of Alexander. He reported that the committee had examined the memorial and asked to be discharged.

Mr. White of Bladen, wished to know the meaning of the report? If it was intended no further action should be had on the subject, he was not in favor of the House concurring in the report.

Mr. Williams of Warren, thought the entire matter should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Patterson alluded to the agitation on the subject throughout the State, and thought the better way would be to receive the memorials respectfully, and meet them in a dignified and decided manner. He was not in favor of the Maine Law, but he was in favor of Memorials receiving a respectful hearing. He deemed the right of petition a sacred right, and thought the only way of quelling the existing excitement, or satisfying it, was to treat the subject fairly. He thought they should be referred to a Committee and a report in detail be required, setting forth the reasons for whatever action might be taken.

Mr. Mann concurred in the views taken by Mr. Patterson. He remarked, that the subject had entered into the canvass in his county. He took ground against prohibition and was opposed to it, and out, though he was in favor of the Memorials receiving a respectful hearing. He thought that the Legislature at its last session acted unwisely upon this subject—that the action then had was the means of increasing the temperance excitement. He was in favor of a joint select Committee being raised to consider the subject of Temperance, and he wished that Committee might be composed of the most able men in the Legislature.

Mr. Shepherd concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Patterson, in view of the memorials that had been presented and that would yet be presented. He had understood that a memorial from the head of the Order in the State would be presented, and preferred that they all be referred to the same Committee and a respectful hearing given.

Mr. Barringer desired a full report on the subject.

Mr. Jordan thought the right of Memorializing was one of the most sacred guaranteed by the Constitution. The community was deeply excited on the subject, and no legislative enactment could put down that excitement. The time had come when every man was expected to act. He thought the House should give the subject a patient hearing.

This subject, I am sure, will demand much of the time of the Legislature; and, judging from the current of feeling manifested to-day, I think it highly probable some change will be made in the present laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Convention Question.

In the Senate, Dec. 1.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. [Provides for an election to ascertain the will of the voters of the State, and if a majority vote for a convention, for an election of delegates to a convention to amend the constitution.]

Mr. Biggs said he entered his protest against this measure, which they had no power under the constitution to pass. It was the strangest proposition he had ever heard. He protested against submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the people, and passing an act dependent upon the vote of the people, without the concurrence of a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly. There was no authority to call a convention in the mode proposed by the bill. A convention could not be called except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. He moved to lay on the table the motion to print the bill.

Mr. Graham said he had no objection to the Senator entering his protest against the bill, but he desired to have a fair opportunity to express his views both as to the power of the Legislature in calling a convention and the manner of doing it. He did not suppose Senators would prejudice the bill. There could be no harm in printing it so they could see what were its provisions. He did not desire to discuss it at this time, but he would take an early opportunity of doing so. He would just say, that as the Senator from Martin had quoted the provision of the constitution as to amending it, he ought to have quoted all the provision. It will be seen upon examination whether the bill proposes to violate the constitution, for the constitution only declares that it shall not be amended "by the Legislature," save in the manner pointed out by the Senator. But whether the people can do it by the approbation of the Legislature, was another question. He hoped it would be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The motion to print and make it the order of the day for Thursday, was adopted.

Another Terrapin Law.

House of Commons, Dec. 1.

Mr. Jarvis introduced a bill in relation to non-residents destroying wild fowl in Currituck.

Mr. Jordan spoke of the importance to inhabitants on the coast and said that last winter Yankee vessels came down and destroyed immense numbers of fowl.

Mr. Dargen was opposed to Yankee destroying the fowls. He remarked one part of the bill said they frightened them away. He was in favor of the ducks and all other birds having their rights and he looked upon the conduct of the Yankees as an invasion, and that they should be taught what was *terra et tunc*.

Mr. Mann remarked that the bill might appear a strange one to western members. He stated that a large portion of Currituck county was not adapted to agricultural products and the wild fowl collecting there during the fall and winter months was almost the only means the inhabitants possessed for a livelihood. For this reason he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Vance, of Beaufort, said he felt interested in the bill, and although it was a fowl subject he hoped it would have fair play. He thought the whole case should be protected from similar depredations.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Increase of Salaries.

House of Commons, Dec. 2.

Mr. Steele submitted a report from the select committee on the subject of increasing the salaries of certain public officers. He remarked that he was not desirous that the Report should be read since it was hastily drawn up, but he would state to the House that the Report was favorable to the bill.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved that the Report along with the bill be printed.

Mr. Steele did not wish to discuss the merits of the bill at present. He thought the Governor an honest man and would take no more than was allowed him by law. He moved to lay on the table, and afterwards withdrew at the instance of Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell did not question Governor Reid's honesty. He thought him as honest a man as the Lord ever made; but he did think the Post should know the exact amount received in the way of fees.

Mr. Smith desired the report might be read and it was so ordered. He then moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report what has been received in extra compensation.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, did not think Governor Reid had received any extra compensation.

Mr. Smith designed no reflections on the present Governor.

Mr. Barringer said that he thought the object of the gentleman from Halifax would be better accomplished by voting for the motion of the gentleman from Richmond to lay this bill and report on the table and to print. When the report of the Treasurer is received (which he thought ought now to be on our table) much of the information he desired could be obtained. From this, and other documents, we could learn how much extra compensation, for services on the Literary Board, or otherwise they had enjoyed. While up, he desired to say, that although he was placed on this Committee by the Speaker, and had consented that the report might be made formally, by which to get the subject before the House, he had done so with the express understanding and reservation, that he was not to be committed by the principles or conclusion of the report.

He was free to say that he was not opposed to an increase of salaries in this State at the proper time; and if with full information on the subject, it should be found necessary.

For the present, however, he was opposed to any action by the Legislature—he wished first to see what and how much would be done to promote the honor and interest, and improve the internal condition of the State—what are we to do to develop the great internal resources of our State? What to redeem the sinking credit of the State, with her bonds now depreciated in the market, and our circulating medium greatly under par of the State and with an extraordinary financial and pecuniary pressure in the country? Let us raise our financial system—lay just and necessary taxes to redeem the public credit and elevate the character of the State; and then, if there be shown good reason for the increase and we have or can provide for the money to do so, I for one, will be ready to raise the salaries of our public officers—but not till then.

Mr. Steele remarked it was not possible for the Committee, or any set of men on earth to obtain the information desired.

Mr. Smith thought the information might be obtained, and until he was informed upon the subject he should feel bound to vote against the bill.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford said:—

Mr. Speaker, I should like to know of the gentleman, (Mr. Steele,) who has just submitted a report concerning an increase in the salaries of certain officers, what the salary of the Governor of the State is. I know that he is entitled to receive \$24,000 annually, and \$5 per day for services on the Literary Board. Can the Committee inform the House the amount that Governor Reid has received for his services from the Literary Board? I see that the contingent expenses of the Board have been increased, if I mistake not, since the Democrats came into power. It has grown from a few hundred dollars to something like \$17,000, if I am not mistaken.

I am not to be understood as opposing an increase in the salaries of all the State officers under proper circumstances. But, sir, I am opposed to placing the Whigs in a false position. Sir, I will never vote to concur in the report. The Committee should have made a statement as to what were the extra fees. The House could then vote intelligently.

But this is not all; I object to the Whigs, when they are in the minority, being set forth as the movers in this matter. The Committee that made this report is the only one having a Whig chairman.

Now, Mr. Speaker, though my heart may yearn to relieve some of the officers of the State, I cannot vote to do so when the responsibility is thrown on the minority. Why should we take the lead in this matter? Before the State Treasurer has made his report to the Legislature—before we know how far the revenue of the State falls short of the demands upon the Treasury, why should the minority be requested in such hot haste to increase the salaries of all the officers? The majority should have the malice to come out in frankness and deal fairly with the minority and the country and ask that the salaries be increased to a sufficient amount to secure the officers against loss. Let the majority do this, and I venture the prediction that the Whigs will meet

them. There is magnanimity on this side of the House to all that is fair and generous.

Mr. Shepherd regretted that anything like a political aspect should be presented on the question. He was willing to vote for the principle set forth in the report without reference to who may fill the offices; and thought it best for the report to be re-committed with instructions to inquire into what had been paid as extra compensation in order that the House might vote understandingly.

Mr. Sharpe spoke of the impropriety of discharging debts either in public or private life without knowing what it was for. He desired that the last dollar to spare from Treasury might be appropriated for Internal Improvements.

Mr. Dargen regretted that he was compelled to say anything on the subject, but a sense of duty to himself and to his constituents compelled him to rise. He did not wish to run the State in debt unnecessarily, but he was not to be scared off like a duck. Anybody, he said, having the sense of a guinea chicken could see that the State was involved and her notes four percent below par in New York. The bill, he thought, should have come from the other side of the House, but it came from his friend, and neighbor, and relation, Mr. Steele, and he disliked to oppose it, but he thought he would have to vote against it.

Mr. Norment was in favor of first elevating the character of North Carolina before entering into a measure to increase the salaries of her public officers, and he hoped both Whigs and Democrats would unite heart and hand in elevating her to position with her sister States. He said that the Governor and other public officers know what their salaries were, and if they could not support themselves thereon they should not seek to obtain the offices, but leave them for some one else that could.

Mr. Barringer moved to lay the whole matter on the table which was agreed to.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Triple Murderer, Thompson.

The trial of Thompson, the foul who murdered Miss Pharr, is still going on in the Superior Court of Allegheny county. The evidence for the Commonwealth has been all given in, and is so strong as to forbid the slightest doubt on a human mind of his guilt. But it seems to be deemed probable by some that he will, nevertheless, not be convicted by the present jury. Should such a monster escape the vengeance of justice for his threefold crime, it will be a sad exemplification of the proverbial uncertainty of the law. The rope of the hangman was never fastened around the neck of a victim more worthy of it—Thompson seems, from some letters of his which have been exhibited on the trial, to have been almost an illiterate character, and it is wonderful how any girl as respectable and intelligent as Miss Pharr could have formed the attachment that she did for him.

In murdering her he also murdered his innocent unborn offspring. Nor does his guilt stop here. Her unhappy father by the same blow was hurled to an untimely grave. He lingered but a brief season after the overwhelming catastrophe. In the agonies of a broken heart he expired in an early stage of the trial, leaving in writing his dying testimony of his daughter's wrongs and sufferings to go upon the record.

The following brief notice of the case is taken from the last Lynchburg Republican. The stanza from Byron will strike the reader as no less beautiful than apposite:

"In Thompson.—From the testimony which we published in our last issue against this man, it must be satisfactory to all sane minds that he is guilty of the darkest crime that blackens the criminal record of our State. The foul murder of her whom he had irreparably wronged, the consequent disgrace of a respectable family whose honor was intact—above suspicion. But to this must be super-added the destruction of life in his own flesh and blood.

"She died, but not alone; she held within A second principal of life, when might Have dawned a fair and stainless cloud of sin; But closed its life before without light, And went down to the grave unborn, wherein Blossoms and buds begeth wither with one blight; In vain the doves of Heaven descend above The bleeding flower and blasted fruit of love."

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn from the Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday, that our unrespectable antagonist, that Thompson has been acquitted. We will give the article from the Virginian in our next with the comments it suggests.

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N. C. Methodist Episcopal Conference.—The following relative to some of the transactions of this body, has been furnished to the Editors of the Fayetteville North Carolinian.

"The Conference met in Pittsboro' on the 1st inst., and adjourned on Tuesday morning last, after a session of 14 days. There was a great deal of important business transacted, and the session was one of unusual interest. Measures were taken for the establishment of a N. C. Christian Advocate, which will be published as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. A charge was preferred against Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., by Rev. Wm. A. Smith of Va., and after a patient investigation of four days, Dr. Deems was acquitted by a unanimous vote of the Conference. He declined the Presidency of Centenary College, which had been offered him; and also resigned the Presidency of Greensboro' Female College; and has taken an appointment in the regular pastoral work. No man stands higher in the affections and confidence of the Conference. Rev. Geo. F. Pierce, D. D. presided over the body with great ability, and his efforts in the pulpit were received with universal admiration. The missionary collections amounted to 2,446 dollars (of this amount Fayetteville station contributed \$140) and the finances of the Conference were in a very prosperous condition.

"The membership increased the past year fifteen hundred."—*Washington Commercial.*

Good and Bad Humor.—There is no disposition more agreeable to the person himself, or more agreeable to others, than good humor. It is to the mind what good health is to the body, putting a man in the capacity of enjoying everything that is agreeable to life, and of using every faculty without clog or impediment. It dispenses to contentment with our lot, to benevolence to all men, to sympathy with the distressed. It presents every object in the most favorable light, and disposes us to avoid giving or taking offense. There is a disposition opposite to good humor which we call bad humor, of which the tendency is directly contrary, and therefore its influence is as malignant as that of the other is salutary. Bad humor alone is sufficient to make a man happy; it tinges every object with its own dismal color, and like a part that is galled, is hurt by everything that touches it. It takes offense where none was meant, and leads to envy, and in general to make violence.—*Reid on the Mind.*

Postage.

The following are some of the decisions made by the Postmaster General, under the existing Postage laws:—

A postage stamp put from a stamped envelope, cannot be used in the payment of postage.

A postmaster under no circumstances, is allowed to open a letter not directed to him.

Where letters are mis-sent, it is not lawful to charge for forwarding.

All Newspapers having words written on or in them, are subject to letter postage.

It is improper for a deputy postmaster to remove the wrappers of public documents franked by a member of Congress.

No paper or other thing, except bills or receipts of publishers, can be sent or enclosed in newspapers, without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

Donat de subscribers to weekly papers,—whose post office is in an adjoining county, are entitled to receive papers published in the county in which they live, free of postage.

Any mark with a pen on a circular, such as date, or anything of the kind, subjects it to letter postage.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1854.

Enslaved, Peter, son of Shan-burget & wife Leady, Lewis Thomas and wife Abigail, William L. Barney, F. L. Barney, and Mary Jane Barney, the said Mary Jane being a minor, without regular Guardian who prefers this petition by her father and next friend William Barney, Charity Stafford, William Pinkney Stafford, John Stafford, Jane Stafford, Catherine Stafford, George Stafford, M. W. Barney, S. W. Barney, 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 Barney.

John Barney, of the State of Mississippi.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jane Barney is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot a news paper published in the town of Greensboro' North Carolina, notifying the said Mary Jane 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 demur to plaintiff's 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 in Asheboro' the 1st Monday of November 1854. Issued 12th November, A. D. 1854.

B. F. HOOVER, c. c. c.

Pr. adv. 55. 809/6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1854.

Levi Spinks, Garret Spinks and Amy Spinks.

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

Petition to set aside a judgment 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 Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro' N. C., notifying the said William Spinks, Raleigh Spinks, Dudley Willitt and wife Susan, Martha Smith, and the heirs at law of Enoch Spinks, Jr., deceased, of the filing of this petition, and requiring them personally to 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 demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

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Pr. adv. 55. 809/6w.

Application will be made to the present session of the Legislature, for an Act to pay Justices of the Peace for taking lists of Taxable Property. Also, for taking Depositions, and as Commissioners in settling Estates. Also, to pay the Wardens of the Poor of Guilford county.

Nov. 21, 1854. 809/1w.

Female School in Graham.—Mrs. A. V. GELBERT, assisted by a competent Teacher, will open a school for the thorough education of young Ladies in Graham, N. C., on Tuesday the 2nd day of January, 1855, and impose by strict attention to the mental and moral culture of the pupils entrusted to her care, to make it a school worthy the patronage of parents residing in Graham and the surrounding country.

References.—Rev. A. C. Hughes, Geo. Harrell, Esq., Robert Haxner, John Scott, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, E. M. Hob, Alexander Mcnease, Giles Mcbane.

For information as to prices of Tallow and Board, address Mrs. Ray, Graham, N. C. Nov. 27, 1854. 809/1w.

For Sale.—A fine Erian and Botched sheep. Also, a few bushels of Flax seed. Nov. 29, 1854. R. G. LINDSAY.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of C. A. Gillespie, deceased, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1854, at the dwelling of the said deceased I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to-wit: Several heavy Negroes, Horses, Bays, Cattle, Wagons, Carriage and Harness, Boots, and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay and other articles necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer in diligence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, of this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. This 30th day of November, A. D. 1854. PETER ADAMS, Adm.

I WILL sell at the same time, in Greensboro', a quantity of property belonging to the firm of Gilchrist & Whittier, some of which is desirable and valuable. ALPHONSO WHITTINGTON, Surviving Partner. Nov. 20, 1854. 809/3w.

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 L. LAM, Ch. JOHN F. HOWLETT, S. JAS. M. GARRETT, T. O. Directs. Feb. 1, 1854. (7600)

60 pair heavy Bragons for Negroes just received and for sale cheap by. EINSTEIN & Co. October, 1854.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1854.

Thomas Tadlock, Lyndon Birkhead and wife Susan, Solomon Byrns and wife Emily, John Presnell and wife Sarah, Johnson Fry and wife Mary, Reeves Reese and wife Polly, Miles Owens and wife Elizabeth, William Hix, Calvin Hix, Allen Hix, Vimey Hix, Pantha Hix, Rhantha Hix, and Davis Hix, the six last mentioned, being minors without Guardian, who petition by their next friend Thomas Tadlock, Emily Spencer, Margaret Spencer, and Lazema Spencer, the three last being minors, who petition by their next friend Thomas Tadlock.

Against, William Tadlock and Peter Reese & wife Rebecca.

Petition to set aside a judgment and distribution.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Tadlock and Peter Reese and wife Rebecca, the above named defendants, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore, Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants of the pendency of this suit, 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 first Monday in February 1855, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against them, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' on this the 1st Monday in November A. D. 1854.

B. F. HOOVER C. C. C.

Pr. adv. 55. 809/6w.

DRIVING AND SUMMER GOODS.—I have now fully open my usual supply of Spring and Summer Goods, and a generous public respectfully invited to give me a call and examine for itself, an that share of patronage which my goods merit. My retail ask. My stock consists in part, of large and handsome assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods—Berges, Tissues, Grenadines, figured and plain Black Silks, Gowns, Gingham Lawns, Jaconets, figured and dotted Muslins, pinned Lawns, etc.

For Gentlemen's Wear.—fine French black and blue Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Twedes, checked Cashmeres, Satin Cloths, Drap D'Ete, Vestings, Linen Gowns, plain and dril.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Hatters, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Trimmings and notions in great variety.

Ladies' Satchels and Reticules. Gentlemen's Carpet Bags of all sizes.

Groceries.—Rice, Java and Lagnira Coffee, imperial and black Teas, loaf, crushed and powdered white Sugar; clarified

A Bill
Concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

WHEREAS, divers propositions have been made for amending the Constitution of the State, and this General Assembly has reason to believe that a large portion of the people of North Carolina are desirous of amending the same; and although the General Assembly disclaims all right and power in itself, to ordain and establish amendments of the Constitution, it is considered to be its duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of the people in the premises, and to carry that will into effect, in the most convenient and efficacious manner, when ascertained; Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several Counties in the State at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in said Counties for ascertaining by ballot the will of the free men of North Carolina relative to the calling of a State Convention; and if any such Court or Courts shall fail to make such appointments, or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the County or his deputy at any precinct, with the advice of one Justice of the Peace, or if no Justice be present with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector, when the Court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, when duly sworn by some Justice of the Peace faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a Court as aforesaid.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in each and every County in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in his County on the first Thursday in August next, when all persons qualified according to the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention to amend the Constitution; those desiring such Convention to vote with a written or printed ticket "Convention," and those not wishing a Convention, to vote with a like ticket "No Convention."

3. That it shall be the duty of the said Sheriffs to make duplicate returns of the polls in their respective Counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, within ten days after the holding of said polls.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his Proclamation announcing the result, in three newspapers published in the City of Raleigh; and he shall likewise issue a writ of election to every sheriff in the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates to a Convention, under the same regulations and penalties that are prescribed for holding other State elections, on the first Thursday in October, A. D. 1855.

5. The persons who shall have been inspectors in the election for taking the vote on Convention, shall act in the same capacity in the election of delegates; but in case of failure the justices shall be supplied in the manner provided as aforesaid.

6. That the several County Courts shall allow the Sheriff the same compensation for this as for other elections; and any Sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections who shall fail in his duty, according to the requirement of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State in a suit to be immediately instituted by the Solicitor of the circuit before the Superior Court of the County.

7. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons under the present Constitution shall be entitled to vote for members of the said Convention, and all free white men, citizens of this State who shall have resided in the same for two years next before said election and at the time thereof are eligible to the House of Commons under the present Constitution, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

8. That each County in the State shall be entitled to elect and send to said Convention the same number of members that she is entitled to in the House of Commons under the apportionment now existing; and if any vacancy shall happen by death or otherwise, after said election, and before the meeting of said Convention, the Governor shall immediately issue a writ of election to supply such vacancy.

9. That the delegates so chosen shall convene in the City of Raleigh on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1855; a majority of all those elected shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and if a quorum shall not attend on that day, those assembled may adjourn from day to day, until a quorum shall appear and qualify.

10. That no elected delegate shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and also the following, namely: "I (A. B.) do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will faithfully and impartially perform my duty in this Convention, by revising the Constitution of this State, and proposing and supporting amendments to the same in such particulars only as in my opinion the public good shall require. So help me God."

11. That the public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the Convention, and also to each member of the Convention two dollars per day for his service in the same, and five cents per mile for travelling expenses to and from said Convention.

12. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to transmit a copy of the same to each and every Clerk of a County Court, to be posted at the door of the Court House of his County, and to cause the same to be published in at least two newspapers in the State, until the meeting of said Convention.

13. That by the vote of the people in favor of a Convention, in the manner herein before provided, this act shall be considered to have been ratified and its provisions ordained by them; and the delegates elected as aforesaid, in Convention assembled, shall have power to consider and propose such amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina as to them shall seem best suited to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility,

and preserve the blessings of liberty in the present condition of the people of the State.

14. That the said Convention shall have power, and it shall be its duty to adopt ordinances for submitting such amendments as they may propose to the suffrages of the free men of the State, qualified to vote in the House of Commons, at such time as shall be designated by itself; and a majority of their votes shall determine the question of their ratification or rejection: And the said Convention shall also provide all necessary ordinance, and regulations for carrying into effect the Constitution as amended, provided the same shall be ratified by the popular vote as aforesaid.

15. That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

THE PATRIOT.
GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1854

Without a Governor.

Gov. Reid has resigned the office of Governor, and accepted that of Senator. According to the opinion of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, the State is without a Governor, and will be until the 1st of January, 1855; the Speaker of the Senate, Warren Winslow, Esq., "exercising the powers of the Governor" till that time. "By the Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate does not become Governor, and vacate his Senatorship; but he merely, by virtue of his office of Speaker, exercises the powers of the Governor." If therefore he should resign his office of Speaker, he could not exercise the powers of the Governor. That is the difference between this case and that in which one officer, (a Vice President for instance,) succeeds absolutely to a vacated office."

P. S. Since the above was in type, an interesting letter on this subject from Raleigh, dated Dec. 6, has been received, and will be found in another column.

Official Vote for Governor.

The official vote for Governor of North Carolina, at the last election, as ascertained by the joint committee and announced in the House of Commons in the presence of the members of both Houses, on Saturday last, is as follows:

For Thomas Bragg,	48,765
For Alfred Dockery,	46,614
Mr. Bragg's maj.	2,061

The News from Raleigh.

All the more interesting items of news from the Legislature, will be found in the letters of our Raleigh correspondent. A number of important Bills have been introduced.

Among the number, we may mention one by Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, for the formation of ten judicial districts, and abolition of one Supreme Court. This bill, we trust, will not be permitted to become a law. Although Mr. B. is an able lawyer and a very talented member, we must be permitted to express our humble opinion against the propriety of this measure.

Gov. Graham, of Orange, has introduced into the Senate, a Bill providing for ascertaining the will of the people upon the subject of a Convention to revise the Constitution, and, if favorably expressed thereto, for the election of Delegates to such Convention. This Bill ought to pass; which would probably result in giving the people of North Carolina a more liberal Constitution than they have ever had, including free suffrage and other privileges not now enjoyed; and secured, too, more expeditiously and cheaply, than to be forever tinkering, piece by piece, at the Constitution, by legislative enactment.

Mr. Geary has introduced a Bill to form a new county, out of one half of the county of Ashe, to be called Alleghany county.

After a great number of ballottings, Thomas Ruffin, jr., has been elected Solicitor for this judicial circuit.

Mr. G. W. Brooks, of Person, but more recently a Professor in the Masonic Institute, Germantown, N. C., has been elected Comptroller by an almost unanimous vote; Mr. Clark, the present incumbent, not being a candidate.

The sketches of debates, on the opposite page, will be interesting to the reader.

Senator Biggs against the People.

Mr. Biggs' onslaught upon Gov. Graham's bill for a Convention to reform the Constitution of the State, done in such hot and indecent haste, places the gentleman in a position of inconsistency not very creditable to a statesman fit for United States Senator and a democrat to boot. (See his remarks in the Sketches of Debates.) We thought the gentleman had been one of those who peculiarly recognized the doctrine and declaration that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" and that, recognizing this power, the representatives of the people were bound to obey their will. This doctrine respecting the source and enjoyment of political power we had been taught to hold sacred, as having its origin prior to our written constitutions. But it would seem not to be the modern democratic doctrine, according to the views of this unfledged Senator of the United States. Does the gentleman seriously pretend that our present constitution deprives the people of the privileges recognized by this venerated maxim? If so, it is certainly high time that the People take this omnipotent creature of theirs in hand, and try which is strongest: But, if it is the purpose of this Democratic Senator to prevent the legitimate exercise of the popular will; we are of those who protest against being lorded over by such Democracy any longer.

Is it so, that just any thing at all, no matter how absurd, foolish or wicked, can be said, and done, and sustained in the mere name of "Democracy?"

The Railroad.

We are informed, under date of Raleigh, Dec. 6th, that the iron is laid from Goldsboro' to Raleigh complete. Cars will now run from Goldsboro' to within fourteen miles of Hillsboro'.

On the western end the iron is by this time laid very nearly to Salisbury. About a month since the writer of this article had the pleasure of a ride on the N. C. Road from Charlotte to within nine miles of Salisbury; and the work was progressing with great rapidity. It was on our return from a northern and western trip; and we could truly say, that of over two thousand miles of railroad which we travelled upon, that portion of the Central road which we found completed, was the best that we saw—north, south or west.

In comparison with the railroads in the northwest, where the country is comparatively level, and the cuts, where they occur, through loose alluvial earth,—the line of North Carolina Railroad, 223 miles long, through our hard hills and rocks, is a great and wonderful work. The comparisons which we made in this respect made us proud of the waking energies of dear "Old Rip."

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress met and organized on Monday last, on which day the President's Message was sent in, though we have not received it here at the time of putting our paper to press, (Friday noon.)

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch to the Petersburg Intelligencer that Gen. Cass was appointed President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Atchison having sent in a letter resigning the Presidency, and stating that he would not be able to reach Washington until the middle of December.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Ingersoll offered resolutions requesting the President to furnish information touching the refusal of France to permit Mr. Soule to pass through that country. They were on motion laid over.

After the transaction of other unimportant business the House adjourned.

The Banks.

The subject of banking facilities has for some time past formed an item of consideration among the business men of the country, and will engage the anxious attention of the Legislature. In view of the approaching expiration of the charters of the State Bank and Bank of Cape Fear, and of the embarrassed pecuniary circumstances of the country, the sagacity and wisdom of the legislator will be severely tried in the formation of conclusions as to what is best to be done. Our correspondent from Raleigh (Dec. 18th.) suggests a consideration in favor of continuing the old institutions which at once strikes the mind with great force, to wit: that the withdrawal of money accommodations from among the people, consequent upon winding up the old banks, and the collections of individual capitalists for the purpose of vesting their funds in new banks, will greatly aggravate the evils of the existing pressure, particularly with that class least able and prepared to endure the operation. We are nevertheless disposed to esteem it bad policy to wait for a better popular preparation for the winding up of old and starting of new banking corporations. An extension of ten, or twenty, or thirty years would probably find no better preparation on the part of the people, and might find the favored institutions in the exercise of a powerful but quiet control of the financial and business relations of the country, not contemplated in the original spirit of our institutions. We understand and appreciate the argument that *permanency*, as opposed to fluctuation in our money medium, gives easy and uninterrupted progress to business and commerce; but nevertheless think, in a government constituted like ours, change in the investments of capital, with even the partial evils accompanying the same, is necessary to the maintenance of that general equality intended to be secured by the wise founders and early controllers of our government. Besides, in a more practical, or rather personal, point of view,—the establishments of new institutions in stead of the old, would give opportunities to men for bank investments who can have no such opportunities in the present state of things, but who have a right to look for equal chances at the expiration of old charters.—For these and other reasons, we conclude that the weight of the popular judgment is in favor of requiring the old institutions to wind up at the expiration of their charters, and then start *de novo*, or that new ones start in their stead.

Such has been the prudent management of the old banks, that there is indeed less than common of popular asperity against them. They have been safe for the State, accommodating to the people, and profitable to their stockholders. Approaching their legal term of life, when their final accounts are to be required, it would therefore seem to be the part of wisdom to observe the distinguishing marks of their characters in the new creations of a similar kind. With the re-investment of capital and the active changes consequent upon the process of building up new institutions, we see no just reason for departing radically from the old plans which have heretofore succeeded so well.

We would not, however, be understood as condemning in advance any new plan for a bank intended to operate favorably upon the internal improvement as well as the banking interest of the State; but which shall not supersede a system which has so long worked well. At the time when the communication of "Reform" was published in the Patriot, a few weeks since, relative to banking upon certificates of Railroad stock, our attention was particularly requested to the subject. But we have not, actually, enjoyed the time nor the facilities for making up an intelligent opinion, and one satisfactory to ourselves in regard to it. An opinion, on any new project of the kind, to be worth any thing, can only be arrived at through the process of conversation, discussion, debate—the collision of mind with mind—the eliciting of information and of thought from every available source. Such opportunity we have not yet enjoyed, except to a very limited extent. So far as newspaper discussion is concerned, we lay before our readers this week, on first page, some strictures of the Fayetteville Observer on the new proposition, and a rejoinder by "Reform," copied from the Observer.

Some of the papers we think have done injustice to "Reform," by confounding his proposition with that of the "free banking system." Though in some respects similar, (if we understand them at all,) they are by no means identical. In the details proposed by "Reform" there is much that is necessarily crude. But the proposition to bank upon railroad certificates, in works where the State itself holds a two-thirds interest and where there is an additional security of a fourth or a third of specie basis, is worthy of legislative consideration. It were a *derideratium* to give permanent aid, by some means, to a progressive system of improvements, without the incurrence of the enormous debts of other States, where the same can be done without injury or hazard to other great popular interests.

We see a bill has passed its third reading in the Senate, which provides for the compensation of Magistrates who take the Lists of Taxables. The bill ought, and probably will, pass the other House and become a law. Since the late Act making so great a number and variety of articles taxable, it is no small task to take the lists of Taxables; and as it devolves upon a class of officers whose time is devoted to so many "thank you jobs," it ought no longer to be expected of them to perform this laborious service without pay. The Tax-Lists, in the voluminous and unwieldy forms which they have assumed, and the particular which is necessary to be observed in their management, require much time and care in their preparation; as can be testified by the Clerk, who is required to make out two fair copies for the whole county, besides making the calculation of each man's amount of tax.

The Governor of New York.

The official vote, as published in the Albany Argus, gives the following result:

For Myron H. Clark,	156,779
Horatio Seymour,	156,455
Daniel Ullman,	122,154
Green C. Bronson,	81,002

Mr. Clark's plurality over Gov. Seymour is 315, and he is elected. The united vote of Messrs. Ullman and Bronson, it will be seen, falls several hundred votes below the poll of either of the leading candidates.

Virginia State Convention.

The Democratic party of the Old Dominion have just held their State Convention, at Staunton, for the purpose of selecting candidates, which resulted in the nomination of Henry A. Wise, of Accomac, for Governor; E. W. McComas, of Kanawha, for Lieut. Governor; and Willis P. Bocock, the present incumbent, for Attorney General.

Large Vegetables.

Mr. Alex. Quate, of this county, presented us with a fine red beet, which weighed 104 lbs.; sound and nice—planted it out for seed.

Mr. John Hiatt presented us with a round, plump white turnep, precisely of the same weight of Mr. Quate's beet; which was also planted for seed. For both these compliments, we return thanks. Next year we will try to raise vegetables for ourselves.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received, from our neighbor, Mr. Alphonso Whittington, a large basket of beets; very acceptable present.

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IRON FOR THE ATLANTIC ROAD.

The last Newbern News says: "We are gratified to state that the portion of Iron for the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, shipped per Schr. J. M. Taylor, arrived this morning and is now being delivered. Hurrah for the Rail Road, and its worthy and efficient President! who is using every exertion to push forward this important enterprise."

According to a despatch from Washington, Mr. Macy is very much put out with Soule and the rest of 'em. He is said to have remarked to a gentleman from the South, the other day: "I can't help it. I did my best to prevent the appointment, (of Soule) but it was the President's own—like Sanders and the rest of 'em."

ARKANSAS SENATOR.

The Legislature of Arkansas has unanimously elected Robert W. Johnson to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Borland, and by a like vote also elected him Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Of course, he is a Democrat.

TO BE HANGED.

At Albanee Superior Court last week, Wesley, a slave of Mr. Daniel Waggoner's, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Strader, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th inst.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York on the 24th, with \$1,508,644 in specie. Nothing important from California. Heavy rains hinders mining operations.

Judge Hoffman has decided that the Harlem Railroad Company is responsible for the stock fraudulently issued by Schuyler.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1854.

Memra Senia & Sherwood.

The two Houses balloted three to-day for Solicitor in the Guilford circuit; very little change in the vote. The democrats held a caucus on the subject of this election, but could not agree; so I presume we will have it on hand for some time to come.

The question of re-chartering the old Banks, is becoming one of serious and grave consideration. The strongest views in favor of the re-chartering, that strikes me is, that in the present deplorable state of the currency, to create new Banks, and put the old ones to winding up, will greatly lessen the quantity of money in circulation for several years to come. The old Banks collecting in, preparatory to a final wind up, and the stockholders in the new Banks making collections to pay their stock installments in the new ones. It is a perplexing question, and under all the circumstances, difficult to determine, what is best to be done for the country.

Gov. Graham introduced in the Senate to-day, a Bill to call a Convention, which is made the order of the day for Thursday next. Hon. Asa Biggs made a furious attack upon it, forthwith, and seemed solicitous to smother and suppress it at once, so as to keep down discussion. His party, more liberal than himself, permitted the bill to be printed, and a day fixed for taking it up.

We have so many projects for Rail Roads, that I fear all will fail. No chance for Mr. Boyd's bill for a charter for a Rail Road from Greensboro' to Danville.

We will get a charter for a Pland Road from Greensboro' to the Virginia line, in the direction of Patrick C. H.

The laying down of the iron from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, on the N. C. Road will be completed in three days more.

RALEIGH, Dec. 2.

The two Houses assembled to-day in the Commons Hall and counted the votes for Governor. Bragg's majority declared to be 2,061. One more balloting for Solicitor in our circuit, resulted 62 for Ruffin, 62 for Steadman, and 28 for Lancaster. The contest between Messrs. Ruffin and Steadman will be decided on Monday; result very doubtful. No other news of interest.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4.

It was promised and expected that the two Houses would hear from Gov. Reid to-day. Just before the adjournment Mr. McKesson, of Burke, arose and most respectfully asked the Speaker in the House of Commons whether the two Speakers had any communication from his Excellency. He stated that ten days had elapsed since they had been requested by the two Houses to wait on the Governor and inform him of his election to the U. S. Senate, and communicate to their respective Houses whether he accepted; and he conceived it but respectful that now, his answer should be known. The Speaker replied that Gov. Reid's answer would be given on to-morrow. It had been given out that the Governor's answer would be received on Friday last; then again to-day.

The Senate has been nearly all day on the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Boyd's bill for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, is made the special order for Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The election for Solicitor in the Guilford circuit was postponed until to-morrow—Messrs. Ruffin and Steadman the only candidates.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5.

By a joint vote of the two Houses to-day, Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, was elected Solicitor for the Guilford circuit, by a majority of 23 votes, over A. J. Steadman, of Stokes. The other legislation of the day is not of any general or particular interest. Gov. Reid communicated to both Houses his resignation as Governor, to take effect from and after to-morrow, and his acceptance of his election to the U. S. Senate. This brings up the question whether Mr. Winslow can be Governor, Speaker and Senator all at the same time. Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, offered a resolution proposing to go into the election of another Speaker. This stands over until morning, for discussion and decision.

RALEIGH, Dec. 6.

This morning the House of Commons, after getting through the morning's business, none of which was very important, went over to the Senate to hear the discussion on the question whether Mr. Winslow could hold the two offices of Governor and Speaker of the Senate at the same time. It was maintained by Messrs. Clarke, of Edgecombe, Asa Biggs, of Martin, and Mr. Winslow himself, that he could.—The contrary, by Messrs. Graham and Eaton. The discussion was most interesting, able and eloquent. The arguments of Graham and Eaton were clear, conclusive. On hearing them the mind rested quiet, easy. The course pointed out by them shewed safety. For the time being, it seemed that the spirits of '76 had returned and were holding counsel together.

Messrs. Clarke, Biggs and Winslow, all made good speeches, especially the latter, who was able, feeling and eloquent. When the argument closed it did seem that there was but one way to vote, to-wit: That Mr. Winslow could not be Speaker and Governor at the same time, and when the vote was first taken, it was 23 for going into the election of a new Speaker, and 22 against it, but Mr. Ashe of Anson changed his vote, which reversed the decision. Many of the Democrats, clear headed, and in the true spirit of liberty, came uniformly forward and recorded their votes in the language of the Bill of Rights, "That the Legislative Executive, and Supreme Judicial Powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other." Mr. Winslow is popular and much beloved and respected by both parties; and the very strange votes of some Senators can only be accounted for on the ground of personal regard to the worthy incumbent. As soon as the vote was taken the Senate adjourned.

We learn from the Milton Spectator of Wednesday that a large drove of pork had just been sold in that town, at \$7. per hundred, neat.

N. C. Banks.—We notice in the Petersburg Express that reports have been in circulation in that City of the failure of the Bank of Washington, Bank of Whiteborough, and the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

These rumors have as little foundation as that concerning the Farmer's Bank. All of these institutions are doing a very profitable business and are as safe as any in the country.—*Pag. Cla.*

Our Seatrade.—The United States is represented at Madrid by a Frenchman, at Genoa by an Italian, at the Hague by a German, at Naples by a Scotchman, and by an Irishman at Lisbon. Hebbes, Russo German, represents us somewhere abroad—we don't know where.—*New York Mirror.*

MARRIED.

At Summerville, Guilford county, on the 30th ult., by Rev. W. J. Ogburn, Mr. Robert Ross, of Wadesboro', to Miss Pegram E. Bratton.

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MARRIED.

At a regular meeting of Germantown Lodge No. 116 of A. F. M. the following phantoms and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove from our midst, a member of our order, our beloved brother James Atwood, and having just heard of this sudden providence, with feelings of deep regret, and as a testimony of our regard and esteem, therefore

Resolved, That we tender to the parents and friends of our deceased brother, the assurance of our respect and fraternal condolence in the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also that a copy be sent to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot and People's Press, with a request that they be published. I. S. GIBSON, W. M. W. A. GIBSON, Sec'y.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next Session will open Dec. 22nd, 1854 and close on the third Thursday in May, 1855. The high standard of scholarship and discipline and the ample Faculty provided for this institution give it claims to public patronage which have heretofore been acknowledged, and as we decline will hereafter be allowed in these particulars, and improvements will from time to time be introduced, increased patronage is confidently expected.

TERMS: \$10 a session, including tuition in the English branches and board, with furnished rooms, servants' attendance, fuel, light and washing; \$20 extra for Music on the Piano or Guitar; \$20 for Oil Painting; French \$10, and Drawing \$5.

FACULTY.

Rev. TURNER M. JONES, A. M., President and Professor of Natural Science and Belles Lettres.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.

THEODORE E. WOLFE, Professor of Music.

M. LOUIS EAREST JOUANNE, (of Paris), Professor of the French Language and Literature.

Miss NANNIE T. SPEED, Assistant in the Literary Department.

Miss AUGUSTA M. HAGAN, Miss LINA A. BLAKE, Madam JOUANNE, Assistants in Music.

Professor in Drawing and Painting.

THOMAS C. BLAKE, Esq., Steward.

Mrs. T. C. BLAKE, Matron.

(The Department of Drawing and Painting will be seasonably supplied, a temporary vacancy existing at the time of making up this advertisement.) Parents and guardians desirous to have full particulars, will please address Rev. Pres. Jones, who will forward a circular showing the course of study, general plans of management and all the special regulations of the institution.

DOCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL, WENTWORTH, N. C.

The Spring Session commences January the 8th, 1855. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

Board of Instruction.

R. H. SMITH, Ancient Languages and English Literature.

J. M. GALLAWAY, Mathematics and English Literature.

Assistant.

Board, \$30 per session; Tuition, \$7.50 to \$15. Address R. H. Smith, Principal. By order of the board of Directors JAS. IRVIN, Sec. & Treas. Dec. 1, 1854. \$10.6w

Land for Sale.

With the view of removing to an adjoining county, I offer at private sale, the plantation on which I now reside, three miles South of Greensboro', N. C., containing about 260 acres—something over one third of which is timbered; there are 8 or 10 acres of meadow, and 10 acres more susceptible of being made good meadows—A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase will find me on the premises if they apply soon.

SOPHIA GORRELL.

Dec. 5, 1854. \$10.2w

Sale of Negroes.

