The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1857. NUMBER 51.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents

Union Line.

CHARLESTON TO CHERAW VIA GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE well known and Popular steamer Marion, Capt. Jno. Ferguson is now regularly engaged in the Trade between Charleston, Georgetown, and Cheraw and is known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Gov. Graham is a very light draught and well calculated for the River trade, and being run by the hands of an old and experienced commander, T. J. Rolyer can be relied upon, to deliver freight without detention. The Gov. Graham will not run to Georgetown but will connect with the Marion in low stages of the River, thereby avoiding any detention from low water as Boats being well provided with suitable lighters.

Consignments to the Agents in Charleston will be forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON.
Agents at Charleston,
SHACKLEFORD & FRASER
Agents at Georgetown,
DANL. A. HORN.
Agents at Cheraw,
Dec 2 1856 41-6m

Encourage Home Industry!

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for

YARN.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, Seam Bagging, Hemp Drilling,

Threshing Ropes, Bed Cords, Well Ropes, Carpet Chain, Wrapping Twine.

I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of **Shipping Flour**, Wheat and Corn. Factors and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.

J. McDONALD.
Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTER AND JOINER'S BUSINESS

in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to furnish Lumber at short notice, in a superior manner. All kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order. Circular saws and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of ordinary sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.

We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.

Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.

House building in the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."

RUDISILL & WHISNANT.
May 27, 1856. 14tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I ask a continuance of the same, feeling assured that no pains will be spared to please.

JONAS RUDISILL

☞ Notice.

PERSONS Owing accounts at the Charlotte Book Store, for the year 1855, must call and settle at first opportunity.

LOWRIE & ENNISS.
April 3, 1856. 7tf

☞ New Establishment. ☜

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:

Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired; Composition Mill Cocks and Brass of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.

All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.

Gentlemen at a distance that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to executing as soon as possible.

Persons at a distance wishing Guns altered from flint to percussion or otherwise repaired, except rifling, will have them repaired and returned on the shortest time possible.

I would give any number of references as to workmanship, but I deem it unnecessary as I will trust the work to speak for itself. So send on your guns as soon as possible all.

☞ JOBBING will be cash.

Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. MASON.
Charlotte March 18, 1856. 4tf

☞ Last Notice. ☜

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of SPRATT & ALLISON, SPRATT, DANIEL & Co., and ALLISON & DANIEL, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection.—No longer indulgence cannot be given, as the notes must be paid.

JOHN ALLISON.
J. R. DANIEL.
Dec 13, 1856. 48tf

WANTED,

2,000 BUSHELS of dried PEACHES—pealed and unpealed, for which the highest price will be paid, by

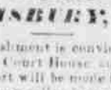
T. M. FARROW.
Dec. 9, 1856. 42tf

Fair Notice.

THE Copartnership of MOORE & BYERLY has this day expired. All those indebted to the firm are wishing to save cost, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement, as the Business of the firm must and shall be settled in a few days.

MOORE & BYERLY.
July 31, 1856. 24tf

MANSION HOUSE,



SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS Establishment is conveniently situated to the New Court House and Rail Road Depot and every effort will be made by the proprietor to make all that may call on him comfortable while they stay.

☞ Remember the nearest Hotel to the Depot and Court House.

W. B. GRANT.
June 3, 1856. 15tf

☞ Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office in Brawley's Building, upstairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
S. P. ALEXANDER, *Vice President.*
J. A. YOUNG,
J. H. WHITE,
J. H. CARSON, } *Executive Committee.*
C. OVERMAN, }
A. C. STEELE, }
J. H. WILSON, *Attorney.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Secretary.*

Aug. 19, 1856. 25tf

Read This and Take Notice!

I, AS SURVIVING PARTNER of SPRINGS & WEDDINGTON, have to close up the business of said firm. I therefore notify persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, more at Clear Creek or Rocky River Store, that longer indulgence will not be given. As the largest number of Notes and Accounts have now stood too long unsettled, the shortest and quickest course will be pursued for their collection. Call at the Grocery Store of Spring & McLean's, Charlotte, or at the Store in Rocky River, where the business will be continued, and settle the same forthwith.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner.
Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1856. 32tf

☞ Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of A. C. Steele, A. Bethune & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.
Charlotte, June 17, 1856. tf

Ho! for California!

ROBERT SHAW takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS,

at his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch.

February 19, 1855. tf

A. F. BREVARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CONCORD, (CABARRUS CO.,) N. C.,

WILL attend to business committed to his care in Cabarrus and the adjoining counties.

February 5, 1856. 30tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Calls in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot York District S. C.

Feb. 12, 1856. tf

Mattresses

READY-MADE, of Sources or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

☞ All ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.
April 15, 1856. 81tf

Cases and Bonds for sale at this Office.

CAUGHT.—A "fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher.—"Do you believe," he said "in the story of the prodigal son and the fatted calf!"—"Yes," said the preacher. "Well then was it a male or female calf that was killed?" "A female," replied the divine.—"How do you know that?" "Because [looking the interrogator steadily in the face] I see the male is alive now."

☞ A gentleman in the spring time of life, when walking with a lady stumbled and fell. On his resuming his perpendicular, the lady remarked she "was sorry for his unfortunate *faux pas*," "I didn't hurt my *fore paws*," said he, "I only barked my *knees*."

Poetry.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

FROM "HOOD'S" UNPUBLISHED POEMS.

A *sea* horse is a *sea* horse
When you *see* him in the *sea*,
But when you *see* him in the *bay*,
A *bay* horse then is he.

Of course a sea horse isn't coarse,
A *fine* is far from *fine*;
It is a saddening sight to see
A noble *pine* tree *pine*.

If *miners* are all minors, then
Their guardians get the gains,
All glazier's extra pains should take
To put in extra *panes*

A bet about a farmer's *team*,
Not long ago I knew,
To *fly*.... He caught a *fly* and then
Flew up the chimney *flue*.

But such a *scene* was never seen—
I am quite sure of that—
As when with sticks all hands essayed
To hit the *bat* a *bat*.

"How do you do?" said Sal to John,
"So so," replied he;
"How are you do?" said John to Sal,
"Sometimes *sew sew*," said she.

A *kitchen maid* is often made
To burn her face or broil it;
A body will do little else
Than *toil* it at her *toilet*.

'Tis *punishment* for me to run;
'Tis trifling void of worth,
So let it pass unnoticed,
Like *dew* that's *due* to earth.

Miscellaneous.

From the Waverly Magazine.

How Maggie Arnold Cured her Husband of Smoking.

BY FLORENCE.

CHAPTER III.

"Where in the world did that come from!" said Mr. Arnold, one day addressing his wife, while with the toe of his boot he kicked from under the sofa an empty cigar box.

"Is it not your own?" she responded, with an innocent gaze.

"Mine, no, indeed! I never bought such a box in my life! Stopping, and cautiously peeping underneath; as he expected to make another discovery, he again exclaimed. "As I live, here is another empty box—no, not empty, for here are three whole cigars in it! Strange enough! Who could have brought them here!"

"You might have done so, I think," said the lady, with a merry laugh.

"I might have, could have, but would not have littered up our neat little sitting room in this manner."

"Would not!" and Maggie's eyes opened very wide.

"No!" returned Fred, very emphatically. The mystery of the boxes could not be unfolded. A week afterwards and Frederic Arnold had come home to tea earlier than usual. He was expecting to leave town on the subsequent day, and in consequence a few arrangements were to be made. His return was unexpected to Maggie, who was indulging herself with a cigar. Fred had hardly opened the street door ere the aroma of the fragrant weed reached his olfactories.

"Some friend of mine, I presume," thought he, as he pushed back the partly open door of the sitting room. But what a sight met his gaze! There sat his charming wife smoking a cigar in the most unladylike manner.

"Do my eyes deceive me, or is it you, my own wife, really smoking a cigar?"

"Oh, I—I," stammered Maggie, in evident confusion, "that is—I have certainly become a smoker."

"Do not say you really love this habit," asked Fred, scornfully.

"Yes, yes; these cigars are delightful—so fragrant and aromatic; so soothing to a troubled mind that I—I—actually do not blame you men for indulging yourself in such a pleasing habit. Ah, wives know not how much they ask when they insist upon their husbands relinquishing their favorite cigars—just to humor a foolish capriciousness. To think, Fred, that I have been so unjust and cruel to urge you thus, is a constant vexation to me; but to atone for the past, dear, let me now light for you this odorous cigar. Now put on your slippers, smoking cap and dressing gown, and, having yielded yourself to the warm embraces of this nicely cushioned arm chair, let all trouble for the future, all care and anxiety for the present vanish by the influences of this soul soothing, caredispelling, charming cigar."

"A devotee to a pernicious, filthy habit! She will hereafter think of nothing else but Havana cigars!" muttered Fred between his teeth.

He had stood all this time upon the sill of the door where his steps had been arrested by the unusual sight, nor had he moved from the spot until the voice of his wife again recalled his thoughts, saying:—

"Come, the chair is ready—cigar and all!"

"*Never!*" shouted he; "never again will I place within my lips that intolerable nuisance—a cigar."

Maggie started back the picture of affright—

"Never again smoke a cigar?" echoed she, coolly placing the proffered one within her own lips. But Fred snatched it away. For some time nothing more was said. Fred was first to speak.

"I did not think I was teaching you so bad a habit; how disgraceful it is."

"Oh, don't blame yourself that I have found out what is pleasant."

"But I am in earnest about this matter. Will you leave off smoking?"

"How unreasonable! The fact is I have smoked so long that it would be a very hard thing to leave off now. Indeed I cannot promise."

"*So long?* How long?"

"Oh—a number of months, I should think."

"Strange that I should not have found it out before. The empty boxes and half smoked cigars lying about are accounted for now. But you have not answered my first question. Will you leave off smoking?"

"Well, Fred, will you first set me the example?"

"That I will do with all my heart."

"Then you have my promise also; and depend upon my keeping it."

"Well said, my brave little wife," returned Fred, joyfully.

Six months after, the reformation on both sides was complete. Frederic one day observed to Maggie as he laid down a paper containing a long essay upon the effects of the errors of tobacco, and which he had been reading to her; "I am thankful that I have given up its use." Suddenly looking up, he continued, "I believe, Maggie, you never told me how you happened to fall into the habit of smoking."

"No, I believe not—but—very much, I suppose, as anybody learns a bad practice."

Frederic Arnold never again returned to his old habit. He never knew that his wife cured him of it, or that he had not been instrumental of saving her from an inveterate smoker's fate. It matters not so long as the end was gained.

Thus disappeared forever the only cloud that had ever arisen on their matrimonial sky; and pleasantly and peacefully they journey on the way of life, plucking only thornless roses, and basking in the sunshine.

MORAL SUASION.

You well know—if not, I can inform you thereon—that the chief city of California is somewhat infested by Chinamen.

An acquaintance of ours was junior partner and occasional salesman, in a firm whose business it was to sell fish-hooks, cod lines, rope's ends, and other odds and ends. One day a John Chinaman, followed by a train of about ten of his countrymen, ranged tandem fashion, entered the establishment, and after peering around for a few seconds, exclaimed:

"Catten seine twite—Got him?"

"Yes!" was the answer.

"How much takee?"

"One dollar a pound."

"Um! give fifty cents."

"Get out!" said the junior partner, with a menacing gesture, and John Chinaman departed, followed by his tail, and his countrymen.

The train passed and repassed the door several times, and at length re-entered.—John, looking around as though he had never been there before, again inquired:

"Cotton seine twine—got him?"

"Yes!"

"How much takee?"

"*One dollar a pound!*"

"Um! give seventee five cents."

"Get out!" cried the excited partner, and the Chinese population departed as before.

The wild-geese procession paraded past a few times and then re-entered. The spokesman, after gazing around some time, lifted up his voice a third time, and thus he spoke:

"Cotton seine twine—got him?"

"Yes!!"

"How much takee?"

The salesman whispered to Patrick, the porter, to hand him a cleaver. This had, he grasped the astonished John Chinaman with his left hand, and raising the cleaver, with his right hand, exclaimed: "ONE DOLLAR A POUND!!!"

John gave one look at the cleaver, another at the face of the salesman, and yelled out:

"I takee one hundred pound!"

The bargain was then closed. So much for moral suasion.—*Porter's Spirit.*

A SLIP OF THE PEN.—In the early days of the colony of Massachusetts, an honest farmer had occasion to address the Judges of the highest legal tribunal of the province. The letter was received, and the Clerk of the Court proceeding to read it, came to this strange sentence: "I address you, not as Judges, but as *Indian devils!*" He hesitated and looked at the sentence again very carefully. "Yes," said he, "he actually addresses your honors as Indian devils!" The dignitaries of the Bench were, of course indignant, and sent the epistle back, with a demand for an explanation; when it appeared that the man intended to address them, "not as Judges, but as *Individuals.*"

PAT'S REPLY.

A son of Erin just arrived in this land of plenty, being in want, ventured to solicit a little aid from a person whose external appearance seemed to indicate that he could afford it.

To Pat's solicitation, the person replied, "Go to h—l."

Pat looked at him in such a way as to fix his attention, and then replied:

"God bless yer honor, for yer civility.—Ye're the first jintleman that's invited me to his father's house since I came to this land."

☞ Is it not a little singular that the letters that spell debt, are the initials of the sentence, "Dun Every Body Twice," and the letters which spell credit, are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regular Every Day—I'll Trust."

Why is a hungry boy looking at the pudding in a cook shop window like a wild horse?—because he would be all the better if he had a bit in his mouth.

Why is a pawnbroker like a man of large family? Answer.—Because his house is always full of little *pledges*.

Why would ladies of certain (uncertain) age make the best commercial agents?—Answer—Because they take a lively interest in maratime (marry time) affairs.

CAPTION OF LAWS

PASSED BY THE
General Assembly of North-Carolina, at its Session of 1856-'7.

PUBLIC ACTS.

REVENUE.

1. An Act to amend the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled revenue. [We give only the alterations made in the Revenue Act of 1854-55—the parts not altered being still in force. On every $100 worth of land, including improvements thereon and entries of land, a tax of 15 cents. On all taxable polls, 50 cents. Discontinues the tax heretofore levied for the Insane Asylum. On turnpike tollgates, $15; on other gates permitted to be erected across roads, $5; on public ferries a tax equal to seven times the largest toll demanded; on toll bridges $15. On studs and jacks $6, unless the price for a season be more than that sum, and then the tax to be the highest season price. Owners of such animals, living out of the State, and standing them in it, to pay the tax forthwith to the sheriff. On every dollar of nett interest, over $6, a tax of four cents. Upon every dollar, more than $6 of nett dividend or profit, upon money invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, or in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and including bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State, a tax of four cents. On every $100 employed in negro trading, 33½ cents—in any other species of trade, whether carried on with cash or upon credit 20 cents. Upon each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage and other pleasure vehicle, of the value of $50 and upwards, one per cent. on the value thereof. Upon gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, except that worn by females, of as great value as $25, a tax of 1½ per cent on the value thereof. On each gold watch in use, $1 25; on each silver or other watch, 30 cents; on each harp, $2.50; on each piano forte, $1 50; on each pistol and bowie knife, $1.25; on dirks and sword canes, 65 cents. On licensed retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, &c., $30. On golden headed canes, 25 cents. On all keepers of houses of entertainment, whether in town or country, whose receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax, of one fourth of one per cent. On every public billiard table $125, unless there be more than one kept in the same room, and in that case a tax of $65 on each additional one. On private billiard tables, $25 each. On each bowling alley, $50; and on each additional one kept by the same person, $15. On each livery stable, $25. On each pack of playing cards sold, 35 cents, to be paid by the seller. On all peddlers of patent soaps, patent medicines, razors, razor strops, toothache remedies, &c., a tax of $10 for each county in which they peddle. On persons putting up lightning rods, $30 for each county. On daguerreotypists, ambrotypists and photographists, $10 for each county in which they take likenesses. On each mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, $1. On marriage licenses, $1 each. Taxes imposed on retailers, ordinaries and inns, and tavern keepers, peddlers, billiard tables, bowling alleys and livery stables to be paid in advance to the sheriff. On every merchant, merchant tailor or jeweler, one third of one per cent. on all goods, wares, &c., except ready-made clothing; and on the amount of purchases of ready-made clothing, whether for males or females, one per cent. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist or other dealer, consignee or agent selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. on the capital employed. Agents selling patent medicines, to pay 33⅓ per cent. on the value. On commission merchants, two per cent. on their commissions. Auctioneers to pay five per cent on the value of goods sold by him when such goods are brought into the State by non residents.—Merchants to pay their tax to the sheriffs on the first of April. On peddlers of riding vehicles $40 for each county; on all horses and mules brought into the State for sale, $12 50 for each county. Both of these items to be paid in advance to the sheriff.—Every person, whether by agency or otherwise, engaged in buying and selling riding vehicles, not of the manufacture of this State, to pay a tax of one per cent. on the sum of their purchases. On amount of purchases of parts of such vehicles brought from abroad, one-half of one per cent.—All manufacturers, of whatsoever calling, to pay a tax of one per cent. upon all sums of their purchases made out of the State.—On dentists, physicians, lawyers, State and county officers, persons in the employ of corporate and private companies, and all persons, ministers of the Gospel excepted, who se practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of $300, a tax of $5; and for all sums so received over $300, a tax of one per cent. On each attorney's license granted, $15.—On all insurance companies in the State, $100; and on all agencies of such companies, incorporated out of the State, $1 00 for each county in which an agency may be established. On all agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, a tax of $5 00. On express companies, $10 for every county in which they may deliver packages.—On circuses and menageries, $75 for each county in which they exhibit. On stage and theatrical companies, rope dancers, sleight of hand performers, tumblers, &c, $40 for each county. On exhibitors of natural curiosities, not already mentioned, $20 for each county. On singers, dancers, lecturers, &c., for reward, $10 for each county. The comptroller to have printed forms of tax lists sent to each county court clerk. Clerks to return an abstract to the comptroller on or before the first day of June. Sheriffs and other receivers of public money to settle with the comptroller between the last day of June and the first day of October. The sheriff to return, upon oath, to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller, a list of all moneys which he may have received from the clerks of court, or as double taxes, from taxes imposed on unlisted property, or on merchants, merchant tailors, jewelers, licensed retailers by small measure, houses of entertainment, ordinary or inn keepers, billiard tables, bowling alleys, stage players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire dancers, circus riders, equestrian performers, exhibitors of natural or artificial curiosities, apothecaries, druggists, non-resident owners of studhorses and jackasses, horses and mules brought into the State for sale, sellers of carriages, buggies and other riding vehicles, manufacturers of riding vehicles on the sum of the purchases bought out of the State of any pieces or parts of such riding vehicles, and on all other manufacturers, upon the sums or amount of their purchases made out of the State, peddlers, brokers, insurance companies, agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, exhibitors of manageries, singers, dancers, ethiopian serenaders, performers for reward on musical instruments, and other exhibitors for public amusement for reward, dealers in spirituous liquors, livery stables, county registers, auctioneers, commission merchants, and on all other subjects for which he ought to account.

2. An act to extend the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly at its sessession of 1854-'5, entitled "An Act to extend the time for perfecting tittles to land heretofore entered." [Extends the provisions of said act to January 1, 1859.]

3. An Act to authorize the inspectors of naval stores in the town of Wilmington, to gauge the article of spirits of turpentine. [Allows the inspectors five cents for each and every cask or barrel gauged. No other person to gauge under a penalty of $1 00.]

4. An Act for the benefit of the Insane Asylum. [Appropriating $35,000 for erecting enclosures, supplying water, &c.]

5. An Act concerning the coupon bonds of the State. [Authorizes the public treasurer to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of $500.]

6. An Act to provide for the better securing costs in actions of ejectment. [Defendant to give bond for payment of cost, in case of failure to successfully defend the action.]

7. An Act to declare the meaning of that portion of the Revised Code which relates to fire-hunting by night. [True intent and meaning of the act is to prevent fire-hunting for deer with a gun or guns in the night time.]

8. An Act to secure the holders of the coupon bonds of this State against loss by accident, &c. [The public treasurer to register such bonds, with amount, number, date, &c, in a book to be kept by him, and such registry to be evidence when the bonds are destroyed. Such registered bonds to be transferable only at the office of the public treasurer.

9. A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment to the Constitution.—[People to vote for or against Free Suffrage on the first Thursday in August, 1857.]

10. An Act concerning registration of sheriff's bonds, &c. [Sheriff's and Constable's bonds to be registered in the register's office, and certified copies from the register's book to be read in evidence when the original bond is lost or destroyed.]

11. An Act to amend the 8th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Code.—[Strikes out the word "seizure" in the 6th line and inserts "sale."]

12. An Act to repeal in part the 17th section of the 85th chapter of the Revised Code. [When a master of a vessel, on the Cape Fear river, refuses a pilot, such pilot shall be entitled to the full pilotage as though he had performed the service. Repeals the law to the contrary.]

13. An Act to amend an act, entitled "An Act supplemental to an act, entitled an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Polk," passed at the session of 1854-55. [Courts to be held and records kept at the town of Columbus, in said county.]

14. An Act to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. [The Free Suffrage act.]

15. An Act concerning gaming. [Playing at a Faro bank or table a misdemeanor—fine not to be less than $25.

16. An Act to extend the time for registration of grants, deeds and other conveyances. [Allows a further time of two years from the passage of this act. Does not apply to mortgages and conveyances in trust, nor to marriage settlements.

17. An Act to amend 6th and repeal section 7th of chapter 36th of the Revised Code, entitled Currency. [Repeals the clause making it penal to pass or receive one and two dollar bills.]

18. An Act to amend section 7th, chapter 17th of Revised Code, concerning cattle and other stock. [Makes the killing of cattle, &c., on railroads *prima facie* evidence of negligence. The benefit of the act not to apply unless suit is brought within six months.]

19. An Act concerning the Clerk of the Supreme Court. [Declares that 25th section, 1 2d chapter of Revised Code is applicable to each of the clerks of said Court.]

20. An Act concerning the Common Schools of N. Carolina. [Chairman to be elected on the 3rd Monday in April—their official bonds to be good and valid against them and their securities until renewed, or final settlement—sheriff to pay over taxes collected for school purposes to chairmen on or before the first Monday in October in each year. General superintendent to furnish printed blank notices of the election of committees, &c—sheriff to post such notices. Board of superintendents to allow reasonable compensation to examining committees. General superintendent to collect and consolidate the common school laws, &c., &c. Governor to have printed 1,000 copies of the general superintendent's annual report.]

21. An Act to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the literary fund.—[Provides for the distribution of said fund to the counties recently erected, or which may hereafter be erected.]

22. An Act assenting to the purchase, by the United States, of a parcel of land on the Cape Fear river, as a site for a marine hospital and post house.

23. An Act to create a sinking fund.—[Hons. Thos. Ruffian, W. N. Edwards and D. L. Swain, commissioners of said fund. All revenues derived from the State's stock in railroads, plankroads, &c., to constitute the sinking fund.]

24. An Act to prevent the felling of timber in Eno river in the county of Orange, and Fisher's river in the county of Surry, Jenning's creek in the county of Davidson, and McAlpin's creek and Big Sugar creek and its four principal tributaries in the county of Mecklenburg.

25. An Act concerning trials before justices of the peace. [Extends the provisions of the act concerning the places of trial to Brunswick county.]

26. An Act to authorize the examination of the wife in certain cases. [Makes the wife competent to give evidence against the husband in prosecutions for assault and battery by him upon the person of the wife.]

27. An Act to establish standard weights of grain, &c. [Makes the following weights constitute a bushel, viz: Wheat, 60 pounds; rice, 44; rye, 56; indian corn, 54; buckwheat, 50; barley, 48; oats 40; flaxseed, 55; clover seed, 64; peas, 50; corn meal, 46. Does not prohibit the buying and selling by measure. Penalty of $20 for taking more weight, per bushel, than above fixed.]

28. An Act to amend 6th & 73d sections of the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue. [Real estate to be listed in the county which it is situated. If lying partly in one county and partly in another, it is to be listed in the county in which the owner resides, if he resides in either. If he resides in neither county, the land is to be listed in the county in which the greater portion lies.]

29. An Act to provide for the maintainance of the Insane Asylum.

30. An Act concerning the institution of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

31. An Act to alter the time of holding the superior courts in Davie and Alexander.

32. An Act to repeal the 12th section of chapter 41 of the revised code, relating to evidence.

33. An Act further prescribing the duties of the public treasurer.

34. An Act to correct a mistake in the law of 1855-5, chap. 131, sec. 4.

PRIVATE LAWS.

1. An Act to give additional authority to the commissioners of the town of Tarboro. [Authorizes them to sell burial lots in the Tarboro cemetery; also, to sell a portion of the town commons, and to extend the corporate limits.]

2. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College, passed in the year 1838. [The amount of real and personal estate belonging to said corporation not to exceed $500,000. Vests all title or interest of the State and the University in the estate or effects of the late Maxwell Chambers in the above corporation.]

3. An Act to authorize the securities of John P. Bridges, deceased, late sheriff of Hertford county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1853 and 1854.

4. An Act to incorporate the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company.

5. An Act to repeal the 11th section of the act passed in 1854-55, entitled "An Act to empower the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town and for other purposes."

6. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheoin Turnpike Company," passed at the session of 1854-'55.

7. An Act to amend and consolidate the acts incorporting the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company in the county of Haywood.

8. An Act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond.

9. An Act to incorporate the town of Yadkinville, in Yadkin county.

10. An Act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, and for other purposes.

11. An Act to amend the charter of the Western Plankroad Company, passed at the session of 1850-'51.

12. An Act to incorporate the town of Troy, in Montgomery county.

13. An Act to incorporate the town of Thomasville, in Davidson county.

14. An Act to authorize Plankroad and Turnpike Companies to use stone and gravel in the construction and repair of their roads.

15. An Act to protect the citizens of the town of Wilson.

16. An Act to incorporate the Macon County Turnpike Company.

17. An Act to authorize and empower the sureties of James A. Brown, late sheriff of Pitt county, to collect arrears of taxes due for the years 1852 and 1853.

18. An Act to incorporate the town of Salem, in Forsyth county.

19. An Act to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Savings Bank, passed Feb. 24, 1855.

20. An Act to revive and amend an act incorporating the Camden and Pasquotank Sea Cut Canal Company.

21. An Act to change the name of "New Institute, in Iredell county, to "Olin."

22. An Act to change the time of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Chowan county. [Changes the time to the 4th Monday in March and September, and 3d Monday in June and December.]

23. An Act to incorporate the town of Waynesville, in Haywood county.

24. An Act to alter an Act to incorporate the trustees of the New Institute, in Iredell county. [Changes the name to Olin High School. Increases the number of trustees to fifteen; and grants the privilege of erecting the school into a college when $4,000 shall have been subscribed as a permanent fund for the endowment of the institution.]

25. An Act to authorize Samuel S. Biddle to build a bridge across Neuse river, in Craven county.

26. An Act concerning the militia in Union county.

27. An Act to increase the pay of witnesses in Duplin, Rowan and Robeson counties.

28. An Act to allow the clerk of the