

Sons now created in my breast are those of pity and compassion for the unfortunate man and his innocent family. But Senators, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the offended dignity of the Senate, we owe it to our constituents and the country, regardless of consequences, to pronounce the solemn convictions of our judgments, "let justice be done, though the Heavens fall."

Extract from the Remarks of MR. FRANCIS.

It will be perceived, Sir, that notwithstanding the Courts of Law determine the possession of such an instrument unexplained, to amount to complete proof, yet the Committee have how ever thought proper in their Report, to relax the rule somewhat, and give it but the force of a presumption of guilt; and still, Sir, they are attempted to be sneered at by the Counsel of this unfortunate man, for exhibiting such extraordinary zeal in this matter. Here Mr. Francis was called to order by the Chair. Unfortunate man did I say? Yes, Sir, he is unfortunate—he has been made the tool of some designing partizan, to effect his unholy purposes; he has brought eternal infamy upon himself and his posterity, by becoming the dupe of some more experienced, and consequently much more cunning wire-worrier. And yet, Sir, a Committee of this body is accused of an anxious solicitude to convict such an individual. I for one, Sir, and I think I may speak for others on that Committee, can with confidence appeal to that God who knows the secrets of all hearts, that I was from my soul anxious to acquit the Senator from Onslow, if I could in justice to the dignity of this body, and the duty I owed my constituents do so. I was anxious to find out the principal in this transaction; upon his head I should like to see visited the severest punishment that this House could inflict. But, Sir, although I believed and do now believe, that Mr. Ennett was not the principal actor in the perpetration of this forgery, yet I have not the slightest doubt that he was privy thereto; and the Senate must in justice to themselves, punish him accordingly. There are, however, some other circumstances connected with this matter, which transpired in the Committee room, that it might be proper for me to state.

When Mr. Ennett appeared before the Committee, after stating that he had received this certificate in so strange a manner, enclosed in a letter, he was asked where that letter was, he said he threw it in the fire, there being nothing in it but the certificate. The committee hoped that from the superscription on said letter, they might be able to find out its author; but in this hope, on account of the destruction of the envelope, they were disappointed. Again: Mr. Ennett said he went to the Post Office, in Raleigh, on Sunday evening before the Legislature met, and inquired for a letter from the Sheriff of Onslow. To corroborate this statement, he has never summoned the Post Master, nor have we any evidence in this particular to support his statement. Now, there is, it seems, no mail arriving here from his county on Sunday. His colleague, Mr. Saunders, who was the only person from Onslow, by private conveyance, that reached this City about that time, says the Senator asked him if he had brought his certificate, and he answered that he had not. He informed Mr. Jackson, his room-mate, in the evening of Sunday, the very evening he alleges he received this forged certificate, that he had no certificate; and although he had another conversation with Mr. Jackson that evening, he never alluded to the fact of having received that document, although a few hours before he seemed to express great anxiety for its arrival. These, I admit, Sir, together with many other facts, are but circumstances trivial in themselves; but without adverting to the strong presumption which the possession itself raises against Mr. Ennett, are such as when unexplained and unaccounted for, render the conduct of that individual in presenting the certificate to the Senate without one word of explanation, extremely reprehensible. We are told we ought to be very cautious how we act upon circumstantial evidence, lest we run counter to that benevolent maxim of the law, that would permit ninety-nine guilty men to escape, rather than one innocent man should suffer. It is true, Sir, the whole of the testimony in this case is circumstantial, but I have in my practice always found juries more liable in conclusions drawn from circumstances proved by many witnesses, than the direct testimony of one uncorroborated individual, who would swear positively to the fact of a defendant's guilt; because when the mind is presented with a chain of circumstances in which each link is immediately joined with the other, and the whole closely connecting the actor with the act, there is less danger of deception, less chance of perjury, and a more thorough and full conviction of the defendant's guilt?

Extract from the Remarks of MR. WADDELL.

Let us recur to the facts. By the unanimous adoption of the first Resolution, the Senate has declared that the certificate offered by the Senator from Onslow is a forgery. Sir, I shall not discuss the legal proposition deducible from this fact, to-wit: "that wherever an individual presents and takes benefit under a forged instrument, that is complete proof of his guilt, unless rebutted." But I may refer to the circumstances under which this certificate was presented, to show the motive which prompted the act. It is universally known, that owing to the death of the Senator elect from the County of Johnston, a deep solicitude pervaded the State in regard to his successor; that on the result of the special election being published, it was apparent that political parties were equally represented on this floor. On the arrival members, if breathless anxiety was felt in regard to the selection of the Speaker of the Senate, upon whom might devolve the office of Governor, in the event of the death of that officer. Under these circumstances, the Senate met on the 18th November, and the member from Onslow presented the certificate (which has just been declared by the unanimous voice of the Senate a forgery) was qualified, and took his seat as a member under it. On the 29th November, the member read to the Senate a written statement, that since the 18th, he had received from the Sheriff of Onslow a genuine certificate, and from that fact, and by comparison with the former one, he had reason to believe he had been imposed upon. From the language of the statement, it is apparent that the member had only arrived at the conclusion of the certificate being a forgery, by a comparison of it with that just then received. Now, to show that this statement was false, we have only to recur to the testimony given by the Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Stone: He stated on oath, that on the morning of the second day of the Session, the member from Onslow asked of him to exhibit the Certificate, and after inspection, declared to the Clerk that he believed it to be a forgery. This was on the 19th day of November; and

yet the member did not till ten days thereafter, bring this matter to the attention of the Senate. It will be recollected by all, that this body was not organized till the fifth day after the assembling of its members. During four of those days did the member from Onslow lead his aid to prevent its organization. What now are the irresistible conclusions to be deduced from the foregoing facts—facts which no one has attempted to controvert. First, That a forgery has been committed. Secondly, That the Senator from Onslow has taken the benefit of that forgery. Thirdly, That on the second day of the Session, if not before, he had knowledge of that forgery. Fourthly, That notwithstanding this knowledge, the member retained his seat, exercised the rights of a Senator, and from the 19th to the 29th November, concealed from this body the fact that a forgery had been committed in the certificate presented by him. The guilt thus brought home to the member, renders it imperative on the Senate to visit him with exemplary punishment. There are but two modes of punishment recognized by Parliamentary Law—Reprimand and Expulsion. If it had been the pleasure of the Senate, I had been content to have adopted the former, for certain circumstances of extenuation to which I have already alluded. But I have now no alternative left, but to acquit or expel. Sir, is there a single member of this body, who believes the Senator from Onslow guilty? What then is the duty we owe, to the insulted dignity of North Carolina? What to our constituents and to ourselves? Can any Senator forget that this temple of Freedom is scarcely less sacred than that of our Holy Religion? That to keep those who minister at its altars, not only punished by crime but unsullied by suspicion, is a pious trust which has descended to us a part of the glorious institutions we have received from our fathers? I trust not, Sir. And yet if one upon whom so foul a stain has been fixed, shall sit here not only unpunished, but unreproved, how shall we have discharged this sacred duty? Nay, how shall we answer those to whom we owe our seats here? Permit me, Sir, to call the attention of Senators to the Law of Forgery. (Here Mr. W. read the act by which forgery is punished in the first offence by stripes, and in the second by death.) Sir, shall we escape the just indignation of a whole people, when they read that such awful penalties await the citizen who commits this crime, and yet a Senator, whose right to enact such laws for others, was procured by the commission of that very crime, has passed the high ordeal of this hall without one solitary word of censure? Think you, Sir, the boasted equality of our rights, as citizens, will be illustrated and enforced by such an example? But I will forbear: this case has excited mingled emotions of indignation and of pity. Acting upon the latter feeling, I was willing to yield much to the peculiar situation of the unfortunate member from Onslow. I preferred that the sword of Justice should be wreathed with the roses of mercy, in order to blunt the keenness of its edge, and diminish the force of its blow. But this course has not met the pleasure of those from whom I had expected concurrence, and I am now left to make any election between an entire acquittal and a vote of expulsion—for this I am prepared, and to those who have forced this necessity upon me, I have only to reply—"Fiat Justitia."

- LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1845.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Allison, Dr John | 2 | Kerr, Dr Samuel |
| Beard, Dr William | | Keeler, Isaac |
| Brown, Nancy | | Keeler, David |
| Brown, John | | Kestersen, Jesse G |
| Brown, Mrs Catharine | | Klats, James |
| Brinkle, Christian | | Lark, Moses |
| Bass, John | | Lee, James M |
| Bees, Alexander | | Lyerly, Mrs Nancy |
| Bennins, A | | Lantz, David |
| Blackwell, Robert | | Miles, S S |
| Calton, John | | McKinney, Thomas |
| Cowan, William S | | Michell, Miss Sarah E |
| Cowan, Isaac | | Miller, Henry |
| Claikie, George | | Miller, Mrs Mary |
| Cortell, John C | | McLane, R H |
| Connor, George | | Norris, George S |
| Dickson, Thomas | | Stewart, Dr Joseph B |
| Dobbin, N M | | Porter, Lawrence |
| Freze, John L | | Ridgway, John |
| Forkner, Tavner | | Rendleman, George |
| Fry, Noah | | Smith, John M |
| Fulk, Jacob | | Spratt, B |
| Fulton, Daniel | | Speck, Rev Henry |
| Ferrisbe, Joseph | | Stewart, John F |
| Fesperman, Michael | | Swink, Mrs Polly |
| Gillespie, Mrs Jane R | | Stanton, James W |
| Gillespie, James A | | Tarr, Mrs Susannah |
| Gray, G T | | Trexler, Levi |
| Graber, Jeremiah L | | Thompson, John D |
| Grogan, James H | | Thomas, Col Daniel |
| Hall, Rev J W | | Turner, Mrs Millicent |
| Hall, Thomas | | Uranan, A L |
| Hasket, Faton | | Watson, David |
| Hyde, Mrs Margaret | | West, James S |
| Hall, Rev James D | | Weaver, Miss Ann |
| Kennedy, Miss Elizabeth | | Zarecar, G |

B. JULIAN, P. M.

The State of Mississippi, LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM, 1844

William R. Cunningham, Attachment for \$1,920 00 vs. William Kennedy. This day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kennedy, is a non-resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of Court cannot be served upon it: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that unless the said William Kennedy appear before the Judge of our next Circuit Court, to be held for the county of La Fayette, at the Court-House, in the Town of Osford, on the 3rd Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur to said suit of Attachment, judgment will be rendered, and the property so attached will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt, damages, and cost. It is further ordered by the Court, that a copy of this order be published in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, for six months successively. Attest, a true copy. C. M. PHIPPS, Clerk.

636—Printers fee \$20

"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET"

PERFUMERY, &C. JUST RECEIVED A MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Cologne, Florida Water, with Roses, Turkish Perfume.

FRENCH EXTRACTS. Rose Water, Orange Flower, de Jessamine, Orris Rose, Musk, Bear's Oil, Sassafras do., Necessar do., Ox Main Potastum.

ROSE SOAP, ALMOND DO. Transparent do. Victoria do., besides many in this line too numerous to mention. For sale at J. H. ENNIS, Drug Store. Salisbury, January 4, 1845.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Rowan county on the 4th instant, a negro man named JERRY: he is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, blind in one eye, and says he belongs to Mr. Harper, near Charlotte, N. Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NOAH ROBERTS Jailor. Salisbury, Nov. 9, 1844—188

"Horse Shipwrecked by this" JUST received 15 boxes "Eve Wing" Tobacco, a most superior article. The choice of the Army and Navy. For sale at J. H. Ennis Drug Store.

We have already on one or two occasions, referred to the growing increase of Mercantile business in this place, for a few years past, though so small and so remote from any convenient outlet. All who have, for any length of time known Salisbury, cannot but have remarked the wonderful change which has taken place here in this respect. We feel no hesitation in saying, that it has increased three fold in as many years. Our streets, at this season of the year, are crowded with wagons, carts, &c., which have come either to deliver or to carry off Merchandise, or to find a market for some sort of produce. Our Town, but a short time ago, as obscure as any backwoods village, seems to have suddenly become the seat of large trading operations. "Kate is changed." Whence it comes about, we think is very obvious.

If we were asked to account for it, we should go into no elaborate detail of reasons: We should say it is chiefly owing to three or four causes: The first is competition between Mercantile Houses; and as a consequence, a reduction in the prices of goods greatly below the prices of former years. A second cause, we doubt not, is the establishment here of an extensive and splendid Cotton Factory, affording a market for some eight hundred or a thousand bales of Cotton annually, and necessarily bringing many farmers among us who would otherwise probably, trade nearer home. But the most powerful cause is yet to be named: It is one too, lightly esteemed by many of those who are largely indebted to it for their success in business, and who are nevertheless, loth to give it that credit it deserves, or to award a liberal compensation in return for its services. We mean the Press! There is no mistake about it. Let any gentleman look in the newspapers and see who advertises regularly, and in a right manner, and then look in at their establishments. The truth will force itself upon their minds, and they will be compelled to admit it. What Merchants in Salisbury, for instance, have advertised most extensively. Those who read our paper, will answer without a second. Well, what Merchants in Salisbury are doing the largest business? It is unnecessary for us to say—every body knows.—They are those persons who advertise in the Watchman most. They have discovered the importance of keeping themselves constantly before the public. They have found that advertisements answer the purpose of "signals," not just about the door of their houses alone, but for many miles around, and at once determine hundreds to visit Salisbury on business, who would not otherwise think of it.

British Party.

The Whigs are often told, that because they are opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, they are advancing or furthering the interests of Great Britain! Was ever any charge more ridiculous than this! Or did any party more clearly show that they are hard run for an excuse, to do that which they are thoroughly convinced is unjust; and which a large majority of the American People are decidedly and unequivocally opposed to? Never. Will the Solomon's of the Loco-foco party inform the public, whether the determination on their part, since the ill-gotten triumph of the party to repeal the TARIFF—the only protection American Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers have, —and to flood the country with British goods in preference to American Manufactures, is not a British measure? and whether this destructive policy of their party is not strongly advocated in England and all other foreign countries? We fear not. But carefully following out their common practice, will studiously avoid permitting the people to understand their principles, and see the bad effect they will have if adopted; and in order to divert public attention the Loco-focos falsely call the Whig Party the British Party, because opposed to robbing a foreign Government of its rightful Territory—and because the Whigs are hostile to making unlawful inroads upon the Constitution. A party, whose every act proves them beyond a doubt, to be thoroughly American—whose whole exertions have been solely devoted to fostering and protecting our own beloved country against the incursions of foreign foes, in every respect; and in building up a name for us, which shall endure as long as the everlasting hills!

There is at the present time, various reports afloat as to the manner in which Texas will be annexed to the Union by the Loco-foco party in Congress. Some think that it will be as a territory, while the more knowing ones say not. On the second instant, the Democracy held a caucus, and adjourned to the fourth, when it was confidently expected a plan would be matured, and a committee appointed to bring the subject before Congress.

Another report says that the Loco-focos have agreed upon a plan, and in order to surmount all constitutional objections against annexing foreign territory to this country, the party propose to admit Texas as a State at once. Yes, the "Democratic party" in the Congress of the United States intend to annex all Texas, as a single State, with provisions for dividing it hereafter, into as many separate States as may be deemed necessary. This, we think, getting over the Constitution with a vengeance.—The Loco-focos themselves admit that Congress has no power to annex territory, but as that body has authority to admit new States into the Union, it is only necessary in the estimation of modern Democracy, to call Texas a State, and all constitutional objection is scattered to the four winds, and all their scruples (if they ever had any) forever quieted.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW Hampshire, has passed Resolutions concerning in strong terms the imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr, the individual who attempted by military force, to break down the regular government of that gallant little State, but most signally failed in his unholy and disorganizing project, and is now occupying a place in the penitentiary making fans, which, it is said, are admirably finished. A more agreeable employment, we think, than raising armies, and trying to undermine State Governments.

The same body, has also passed resolutions by large majorities in favor of the annexation of Texas. In nine cases out of ten, where Loco-focism is in the ascendancy, will the Constitution and Laws of the country, and the rights of others be set at naught.

H. B. Williams, Esq., has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Charlotte, and Joseph Wade Hampton, formerly of this Town, appointed in his place. There is no reason for this except that Mr. Williams is a Whig, and Mr. Hampton an unscrupulous partizan of the Loco-foco order. The new Administration will find in him as pliant a tool to carry out little dirty tricks, as if they had imported him expressly for their purpose.

COUNTERFEIT BILL.—The Charleston Courier says: A counterfeit twenty dollar note of the Bank of Charleston, was shown us yesterday, which was detected in Columbia by the Teller at the Commercial Bank at that place, and being well executed was handed in with other bills at the Bank of Charleston, where it was again discovered not to be genuine. On comparing the plate, we find the figures of 20 are somewhat lighter than in the original, as also the female figure to the left. The eagle vignette, on the upper right hand corner is well executed, but the shading is also light. The signatures of "J. HAMILTON," President, and "A. G. ROSE," Cashier, are much better done than is usual in spurious notes, and would require a practised eye to discover the counterfeit. This bill is dated Nov. 18, 1835, payable to "T. Street," letter C. and numbered 558.—The paper of the counterfeit is of an inferior quality.

GOV. GRAHAM'S INAUGURATION.

On New Year's day, the Inauguration of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as Governor of North Carolina, took place in the Commons' Hall, in the presence of both Houses, and before an audience which, for every thing that could make the occasion imposing, has never been surpassed within our recollection. At 12 o'clock, the Senators, preceded by their Speaker, entered the Hall. A few minutes thereafter, the Governor elect made his appearance, escorted by Governor MOREHEAD, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Committee of both branches, consisting of Messrs. Shepard, Cameron, Joiner, of Halifax, and Gwynn, of the Senate; and Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Mebane, Graves, and Bridgers of the House of Commons. The Lobbies and Galleries were crowded with strangers and citizens, and a brilliant collection of Ladies, all anxious to witness a scene, which gave to the Old North a Governor, of whom the people of the State have so much reason to be proud.

As soon as the immense auditory had assumed the attitude of attention, Governor GRAHAM rose and delivered the subjoined INAUGURAL, to which, we know, we need not call the attention of our readers. It is enough to say, as we can say, that this dignified, and manly, and most appropriate Speech, delighted his Whig friends, and received the liberal commendations even, of those politically opposed to him. The delivery was as impressive and eloquent, as is the matter of the Inaugural, and this, we think, about as high a tribute as we can pay it.

The Oaths of Office were administered by Chief Justice RUFFIN, and subscribed by Governor GRAHAM, in the book kept for that purpose. The Senate and escort then retired from the Commons' Hall, and the Governor, at once entered upon the duties of his Office.—Register.

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In presenting myself before you, to take the oaths required for my qualification as Chief Magistrate of the State, I gladly embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, my deep and abiding sense of gratitude, for their confidence and approbation as manifested in the election which calls me hither. If by diligence, faithfulness, and impartiality in the high trust I am about to assume—if by a constant observance of those great maxims of liberty and justice that are embodied in the Constitutions which I shall swear to support—if by a consultation of our history, and a deference to those precedents and examples which are deemed most excellent in past time, I can gather that wisdom which my own deficient faculties are unable to supply, I may hope to render to my countrymen some, although it be an inadequate return, for this mark of their favorable consideration.

A philosophic observer of our Institutions, has attributed as a defect to the State Governments, that they do not comprehend objects of sufficient interest to human ambition. Although the fact be otherwise, yet it is much to be apprehended, that there is a tendency in the affairs of the Federal Government, extending as it does over so vast a territory, and so many millions of inhabitants, identified in recollection with the proudest events of our history—with its power to make war and peace, and being constantly surrounded with the pomp and circumstance of warlike preparation, by land and sea—with

its large revenue and expenditures—its officers, and their superior compensations above those of the States—is power to regulate Commerce, to conduct our foreign intercourse, and to administer the code of Nations, with the great and concentrated powers and patronage of its Executive—that there is a tendency in the affairs of that Government, with these attributes for admiration and attraction, to engross too much of the attention which is bestowed by our citizens on public affairs. That these important concerns of the Nation should be objects of constant observation and active vigilance, is to be expected and desired. But that they should be so, to the exclusion of those more immediate interests which "come home to our business and bosoms," our homes and firesides, and which are wisely retained under State jurisdiction, is a misfortune to be deprecated. If we glory in the name of American citizens, it should be with feelings akin to filial affection and gratitude, that we remember, we are North Carolinians! And that the preservation and prosperity of our system, and its ability to secure the permanent and habitual attachment of the people, depend quite as much, nay, much more, upon an enlightened policy, and a correct administration in the State Governments, than in that of the Union. In omitting, therefore, to occupy this occasion, with more than a passing notice of matters which concern the action of the General Government, I am actuated by the belief that other topics are more appropriate, and moreover, that from recent opportunities, my opinions on National affairs are not unknown. Let it suffice, then, to say, that the line of partition between State and Federal powers, should be kept distinctly marked; and while those yielded by the States should be liberally exercised for the general good, those retained should be carefully watched over and preserved—that I regard the liberty and Union of these United States as inseparable, and that it is the duty of those entrusted with authority, as well as of all good citizens, "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts."

But, for the cultivation of that harmony so essential to Union, we must bear in mind, that it is necessary, not only that the course of the General Government shall be characterized by justice, wisdom, and enlarged patriotism; but the several States shall keep the covenants of the Constitution as undertaken by them, not merely in letter, but in spirit and in good faith. Certain parts of that instrument require duties to be performed, or omitted, by the State Governments, or some department thereof, without, however, providing penal sanctions for the failure, relying only upon the comity, the sense of right, and the official oaths of public servants for observance.—Yet it is obvious that a non-compliance on the part of a State in these articles, is as injurious to the rest of the confederacy, as can be any usurpation by the Federal Government. The Constitution having stipulated that Congress shall have power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;" and Congress having the power, by prescribing a previous residence in our own country, of five years, and a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, in some Court of Record, at least two years, before any foreigner shall be naturalized, it is manifest that any State which undertakes to confer the right of citizenship on aliens with a shorter residence, and upon other terms than those declared in the Acts of Congress, commits an infraction on the Constitution, injurious to the other States. And if they are enumerated in the census of her population, so as to give her a greater number in the apportionment of Representatives, and admitted to the right of suffrage in elections affecting the Union, she acquires importance and power beyond her due, and by means unauthorized by the Constitution. Yet, regulations for the naturalization of foreigners, after a residence of but six months or other period less than that required by the Acts of Congress, have been introduced in several of the States, and are believed to have already had an important influence in great National results.

So also the Constitution in express terms provides, that criminals fleeing from justice, in one State to another, and that persons held to labor escaping into other States, shall be delivered up on proper demand to be carried to the places whence they fled. Nevertheless, instances have occurred of refusal by State authorities to make such delivery, because the state of servitude, alleged in the particular case, did not exist in the State where the demand was made; or because the crime charged, was not regarded as an offence there. No difference can be perceived, whether the crime be treason against a State, larceny of a slave or other property, or whether the person demanded be a slave, or apprentice, a ward or infant child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is alike imperative and unavoidable.

I have thus particularly pointed out these breaches of constitutional duty in other States, because the Judiciary of this State, have uniformly held, that the right of naturalization could only be acquired under the laws of the United States. The Executive has never failed to deliver up on a proper demand and due proof of identity, any fugitive criminal or person held to service; and your predecessors in the General Assembly have aided the requirements of the Constitution, for the surrender of criminals, by a statutory enactment. Another source of disturbance to the harmony of the union, from failure in duty by the State Government, arises from the toleration within their limits, by particular States, of organized societies or combinations of individuals, having for their object the subversion of the Government or particular institutions of other States. If it be matter of boast in the Federal Government, that it has made combinations against foreign powers punishable as crimes in Courts of Justice, it would seem to be demanded by the duties of good neighborhood, to say nothing of closer ties, that such interference in the affairs of sister States should be prohibited by each member of the confederacy. And if particular frames of Government or organizations of society, existing in any of the States at the formation of the Constitution, and recognized and guaranteed by it, are to be warped upon by the inhabitants of other States, no matter from what motive of faction or fanaticism, or with whatever hope of driving them to a greater ideal perfection of liberty or humanity, the consequences cannot but be most disastrous to the general peace and happiness.

It is now near seventy years, since the organization of the government of the State of North Carolina. Never in her colonial condition, enjoying the sunshine of royal favor, and participating in but a limited degree of the patronage and honors of the General Government, which has succeeded to the principal powers from which patronage flows, possessing a soil upon the average not above the medium grade of fertility, but yielding fruitful returns to patient toil in our generally salubrious climate—excluded by the nature of her sea-coast from any enlarged share in the commerce of the world; her people have been endeared to self-reliance, industry, economy and for the most part, to competence, but moderation in fortune. The natural fruits of this situation have been personal independence, unostentatious respect, habits in the general of morality, obedience to the Laws, fidelity to engagements, public and private, frugality in expenditures, and loyalty to the Government, which is at once the offspring of the will and the type of the simple manners, and honest and manly character of the citizen. Our Constitution, both in its origin and amended features, exhibits a Government affording every essential right of freedom yet sufficiently conservative, to give to it permanence and energy in administration. No where can we find a better practical illustration of liberty secured by law. Our statutory enactments, embodied in a volume of but little more than six hundred octavo pages, in which are comprehended every act of Legislation, affecting the citizens in general, from the earliest English statutes until within a few years past, attest how well the simplicity and plainness of the fundamental law have been followed in general Legislation. In fulfillment of the requirements of the Constitution, a Judiciary system was early put in operation, which being matured from time to time, as experience suggested improvement, will compare favorably with the best systems of other States. Under its administration by officers in the main, of a high grade of ability, learning and purity of character, our standard of professional eminence has been uniformly elevated, justice has been executed, and truth maintained, in such a manner, that no part of the world have life, liberty and property, been more secure, than within the borders of our venerated State.

More than half a century ago, our University was established, which has gradually increased and diffused its lights not only in our own but in others of the States, until it now justly ranks among the first of the seminaries for education in the Union. Other institutions on private foundation, furnish opportunities for literary, scientific, and religious instruction, in various parts of the State, and within a few years past, the long deferred duty enjoined by the Constitution, of providing a system of Common Schools, for the instruction of all our youth, has been undertaken with earnestness and vigor. May it prosper, until we shall realize the desire of the Roman Emperor, who "would have every citizen so learned, that a portion of the Republic might be committed to his charge."

While such is the happy situation of our Government, and such some of its more fortunate results, we cannot delude ourselves with the belief, that our advancement in prosperity and wealth, has equaled that of most of our sister States, or that the task of those honored with the confidence of the people of North Carolina, and entrusted with their delegated power, is one of ease or indolence. Such has been the flow of emigration, that our population has not yet doubled its number at the first Federal census in 1790. Its regular increase however, during each decennial period until the last, was at the average rate of about 80,000 souls in each ten years. But during the period from 1830 to 1840, owing to the temptations to removal, from the action of the General Government, both in relation to the currency, and the extinction of the Indian title to public land, the increase was only about 20,000 souls. Notwithstanding, however, the augmentation of population from 393,000 in 1790 to 755,000 in 1840, and the consequent increase of production and consumption of articles of commerce, the imports and exports of the seaports in our own limits, as shown by the table of commerce of the Treasury of the United States, are no greater at the latter than the former period. The inlets on our coast have undergone no change for the better; but few of our rivers have improved in navigation, though all have obstructions, and that extended tract of country lying between this capital and the Blue Ridge, and north-west of the river Cape Fear, comprehending more than one-third of our whole territory, population and taxable wealth, enjoys but little better facilities of transportation than when it was traversed by the baggage wagons of hostile armies, in the midst of the Revolution. Those beneficent establishments, the products of modern humanity and science, in which cures are administered to minds diseased, "the dumb, are almost made to speak, and the blind to receive their sight," have as yet no foundations among us; and although a Common school system has been commenced, a surprisingly large part of our people