

I confess you, when, by your duties as wise legislators, by all the feelings of humanity and philanthropy, by the precepts of our holy religion to resolve never to abandon the spots which you now occupy, nor to behold your own beloved offspring, until you have done your duty towards those afflicted children of Providence, by the adoption of some measure for the improvement and amelioration of their condition.

Mr. G. continued, Mr. Speaker, this is a call of humanity—a cry that comes up from all the land, round about—an appeal for relief, urged to our most serious consideration by every principle of christian philanthropy. Educated and nurtured by a pious mother as he had been he should not feel any smallness in the loss or affection of mind, these miserable inmates to conversation—ask him whose are his friends? why they do not feel and cloth him? Hear him reply either that he has no friend—or that they are few and so poor, that in answer to his cry for bread, they can only return their sighs, and have nothing wherewith to slake his thirst but their gushing tears; and that such is the nature of his affliction, that they fled in terror at his approach. Talk of a little tax, in this humane and noble effort to relieve and meliorate the condition of the poor and distressed lunatics and maniacs of the State—in this struggle to save and restore great and noble minds! Let the Senator sustain this Bill, and he may be assured that it will not only increase his friends on earth, but will add stars to his crown of rejoicing in that great day, when the beings for whose benefit this bill is presented, cured of their maladies by the Great Physician, shall arise up in judgment against those who withhold them aid. He would repeat, now is the time, and he hoped this Bill would now receive the unanimous vote of the Senate.

[We are compelled to omit the eloquent and convincing remarks made by Mr. Washington, until our next.]

The passage of the bill upon its third reading being about to be put, Mr. Conner, of Lincoln, called for the Ayes and Nays; when—

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, said—

Mr. Speaker: I rise at this late hour, to detain the Senate but a very short time, on the subject of the State's building a Lunatic Asylum. Indeed, sir, my principal object in rising, is to ask the Senator from Lincoln, (Mr. Conner) to withdraw his call for the Ayes and Nays upon this question. I anticipate the reasons which have prompted that Senator to make the call—that his benevolent heart is touched at the wailings and cries of the frantic maniac, and that he desires with me, and others, to record his vote in favor of the call of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings, who are deprived of reason, hope, friends and relations—who are chained in the mad-house, or locked up in the Jail.

Sir, I should be glad to place my name side by side with that gentleman's, in favor of so great and good a cause, as erecting a home for the poor, crazy maniac. And in doing so, I consider we would build a monument to ourselves for our children and children's children to look upon when we have passed away; and, proudly pointing to it say, they had relations on the last day of the year, A. D. 1848, whose hearts could feel for, and whose ears could hear the lamentations and cries of the Insane of the good old North State.

Mr. Speaker, it has been urged that the further consideration of this subject should be postponed until a Revenue bill should be matured. Sir, why should we delay on that account? What, sir, does this bill ask for, to complete this institution? I answer, it proposes to lay a tax of 13 cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, and 5 cents on the poll, for four years, which will raise money enough to complete the entire work. Yes, sir, or the man who pays for one poll and the one hundred dollars worth of land, is, by this bill, required to pay 53 cents a year, for four years—which will be for the whole cost, 27 cents! And where is the man who would not give double that sum for the relief of one poor, unfortunate maniac? Here, Mr. Speaker, is a duty to perform, and to-day let us take this subject upon its own merits, and pass the bill unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I again repeat to the Senator from Lincoln, that if he will consent to forgo the pleasure of recording his vote on the final passage of the bill, for the sake of a few who may feel diffident in voting for it, I shall be much obliged; and will say that I shall not draw another draft upon his magnanimity during the present session. And, Mr. Speaker, I feel satisfied that no duty which you have been called upon to perform during this session, has been so pleasant as, when the vote is taken, that you may have the pleasure of announcing that this bill has passed unanimously—with not a single No?

The Speaker nodded his assent, Mr. Conner yielded, and the bill passed its third and last reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to vote for Trustees of the University on Monday next.

When the following persons were put in nomination, Messrs. Dobbin, of Cumberland, Steele, of Richmond, Mitchell of Wilkes, a Clerk of Edgecombe, Reid of Rockingham, Sanders of Johnston, Osborne of Mecklenburg, Hassell of Martin.

Mr. Canady presented a memorial from citizens of Granville. Referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. Gambill presented a memorial from citizens of Ashe and Wilkes praying for the establishment of a road. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. F. B. Caldwell introduced a bill to appoint the representation of Burke and McDowell Counties. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to incorporate a Manufacturing Company. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Watkins introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House, from and after Monday next, take a recess from half after 1 o'clock until 3 P. M.

Mr. Stanley moved to lay on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Johnson introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay certain mo-

nies to the President and Directors of the Literary Board. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Barringer moved to make the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Railroad Company, the order of the day for Tuesday next at 2 o'clock—on this question there was an animated and somewhat protracted discussion, which was participated in by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Rayner, Leach, Stevenson, Steele, Barringer, Keene, Jones of Orange, Stanly, Counts, McMullen, Caldwell of Guilford, Caldwell of Burke, Satterthwaite and Dobbin.

Mr. Ferebee, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for inducing into office the Governor elect, reported a plan of arrangements, which was concurred in by the House.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Watanga, was then taken up. On this question there was a short debate between Messrs. Spivey, Courts, Hayes, Dobbin, White, Gambill, Ferebee, Satterthwaite and Miller.

Mr. Stanly moved to strike out the name Watanga. Lost.

The bill then passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Spivey moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. McDowell moved to make the bill for the establishment of a new County by the name of Graham, the order of the day for Wednesday next at 3 o'clock. Carried.

The order of the day, the bill in relation to fishing in Albemarle Sound, was then taken up, and Mr. Ballard moved to make it the order of the day for Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved an adjournment, on which question ayes and noes were demanded, and decided in the negative—76 to 26.

Mr. Dobbin asked leave of absence for one week for Mr. Dancy of Edgecombe. Granted.

Mr. Smith moved that the House adjourn—and on this motion the ayes and noes were demanded, and it was decided in the negative—77 to 19.

Mr. S. J. Person moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Williams, of Mecklenburg, moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Wooten moved that the House take a recess until 4 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Martin moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Keene moved a call of the House. Lost.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, moved to adjourn. Lost.

[Those opposed to the passage of the bill, were anxious to bring the House to a vote on the question of indefinite postponement; while those friendly to the bill, were desirous of postponing its consideration until some other day. Hence the repeated attempts to adjourn.]

Mr. Ballard took the floor and proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill.

Mr. Martin—Mr. Ballard giving way—moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Ballard then resumed his remarks.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1849.

SENATE.

After some discussion sprung up by Mr. Conner, with respect to the vote by which the Insane Hospital bill was passed on Saturday and upon his motion for an amendment to the Journal—which debate we have no room for to-day.

Mr. Patterson moved to lay the motion on the table. On this question Mr. Conner called for the yeas and nays, which were taken as follows: Yeas 26, Nays 19. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Mays then moved that the vote by which said bill was passed be reconsidered; which was negatived by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of citizens of Macon County; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bell, a petition praying for Legislative action on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to bail, with amendments, and recommended its passage. Also, the bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to grants, &c. and recommended its passage.

Mr. Watson, from the Committee on Finance, made a report of substitute for the bill in relation to Pedlars, and recommended its passage. These bills lie over.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the last session entitled an act to raise a public revenue. Read the first time.

Mr. Albright, a resolution calling for information from the Comptroller, in regard to Cherokee Bonds and the Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Shepard moved that the bill in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad be made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Washington presented a bill to repeal an act passed at last session relating to Pilots, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Ashe, a bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

Mr. Reich, a bill to incorporate the Young Men's Missionary Society of the County of Stokes; which bills passed their first reading.

The bill to authorize the late Sheriffs of Craven and Anson to collect arrears of taxes, passed its third reading.

The bill giving longer time to register grants of land, mesne conveyances, &c. was, on motion of Mr. Walker, laid upon the table.

The bill to provide for making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the line of the State of Georgia, was laid upon the table for the present.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate, according to the joint agreement, of the two Houses, proceeded to attend the inauguration of Governor Manly in the Commons Hall.

When the ceremony was concluded, the Senators returned to their Chamber, and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

The resolution in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State was then taken up and considered.

Mr. Shepard moved to amend the resolution in the appropriation, by striking out \$600, and inserting \$1000, which prevailed. The resolution then passed.

The bills to amend the laws in relation to the collection of taxes in the town of Newbern; to revise an act entitled an act to incorporate the Town of Trent Bridge, in Jones; to incorporate the Camden Guards; to incorporate the Trustees of the Statesville Male Academy; and the resolution in favor of Thomas Anderson; were severally read the second time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to make a Joint

Rule to appoint a Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Mcbane moved to take up the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.—Carried. The bill passed its 3rd reading.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to take up the bill in relation to fishing in the Tar and Pamlico Rivers. Carried.

Mr. Hayman offered an amendment to the bill. Rejected. The bill passed its 3rd reading by a vote of 66 to 24.

Mr. Mcbane introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alhance. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Griggs introduced a bill to exempt Commissioned Officers from working on public roads. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a resolution, concerning the improvement of the Indian Tribes, and, on motion of Mr. S. it was made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Mcbane moved to postpone the order for the day, the election of Trustees, until to-morrow 11 o'clock. Carried, and the following names were added to the nominations already made: Messrs. Hall, Procter, Siler and Miller.

Mr. McDowell, of Fredrick, moved to put the bill to repeal an act entitled an act establishing the County of Polk, on its 3rd reading. Carried. The bill then passed its 3rd reading.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to postpone until to-morrow the election of Trustees.

Mr. Cherry moved to make the bill for the better regulation of Common Schools the order of the day for Friday next. Carried.

Mr. Ogleby introduced a resolution in favor of Joshua Patterson of Surry County. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Rayner from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably to the bill to appoint Commissioners to lay off and establish a road in the County of Wilkes—passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Gaston County, returned the same to the House and begged to be discharged from its further consideration.—Concurred in.

Also, favorably to the resolution in favor of the late Sheriff of Lincoln County—passed its 2d reading.

The bill to amend and consolidate the several acts, heretofore passed, for the better regulation of the Town of Concord, in the County of Cabarrus, was put upon and passed its 3rd reading.

The following bills passed their 3rd reading: A bill for the better regulation of the public highways in the County of Rutherford. A bill for the better organization of the Militia in the County of Cleveland.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The National Intelligencer of the 4th says: We rejoice that the series of measures resorted to in the late War, upon the sole authority of the President of the United States, for collecting duties of impost in Mexico, and disbursing the proceeds thereof absolutely without law and against law, are likely to be brought to the test of a Legislative inquiry.

The reply of the President to the call by the House of Representatives, for information on the subject was sent in to the House of Representatives yesterday, and, on the motion of Mr. Toombs, a select committee has been raised to consider the subject. A debate took place upon the motion, in the course of which one of the leading supporters of the President declared his opinion to be that the disbursement of the money at least, if not its collection, was wholly unconstitutional.

We trust that a decisive Protest will be placed on record in the House of Representatives against this usurpation of power, such as shall serve for a beacon and a warning to all future Presidents who may take it into their heads to usurp powers which the Constitution has not expressly conferred upon them, but has expressly confided to the Legislative branch of the Government.

Massachusetts Special Election.—The special election held on Monday last in the four districts of Massachusetts which failed to elect Representatives to Congress at the regular election in November, has resulted in the re-election of Daniel P. King in the second district, and the election of Orin Fowler in the ninth district. Both these gentlemen were the regular Whig nominees. Charles Allen, the Free-soil candidate, is elected from the fifth district, and in the fourth district John G. Palfrey, of the same politics, and the present Member, leads all his competitors, but has failed of an election by a few hundred votes. The vote in all the districts was unusually small. So far as reported only 32,000 votes have been polled in the towns which gave 48,000 in November—being a falling off of one-third.

We share in the regrets expressed by the Massachusetts papers at the defeat of the Hon. Charles Hudson, in regard to which the Boston Atlas justly says that "one of the most faithful of her sons that ever represented Massachusetts in Congress since the adoption of the Constitution has been most shamefully and ungratefully treated. Shame on the people who can thus discard an honest, faithful, and most deserving public servant."

Not. Intelligencer.

Gen. Chapman the member of Congress from the 1st district of Maryland, in a letter to A. B. Davis, Esq; of Montgomery county, suggests that a public library be established in every county in his district. He says, in the true spirit of an old Marylander:

"If you will make the beginning, I will be happy to make the first contributions to your library, and from time to time will continue them."

We hope this suggestion of Gen. Chapman will be responded to in a proper spirit, and that public libraries will not only be established in every county of the first district, but in every county of the State.—Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK.

Governor Hamilton Fish and Lieutenant Governor George W. Patterson were inducted into their respective offices at Albany on Monday last.

On the next day the Legislature of the State commenced its annual session, the Lieutenant Governor presiding in the Senate, and the House of Representatives having been organized by the re-election of the Hon. Amos K. Hadley as Speaker of that body.

On the same day the first Message of Governor Fish was sent to the Legislature.

From this document we learn that the credit of the State is in excellent condition. The public debt amounts to \$23,822,301. The revenue for the fiscal year amounts to \$3,833,959, all but \$629,859 of which is derived from the canals. The outgoes and expenditures of the treasury (the necessary expenses of the Government being \$200,000) were about half a million less, and this balance is applicable to the Erie Canal enlargements, &c. The canal tolls were \$200,000 less this year than in 1847, when the unusual exportation of produce increased them.

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

The school districts reported during the year were 10,621; number of children taught 776,723, being an increase of 27,336. Money paid for teachers' wages, \$639,008; paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, \$466,074; total, \$1,105,082. Amount expended for district libraries, \$81,624.

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

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Charles Louis Napoleon is son of Louis, ex-King of Holland. He was born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1808. He was a favorite of his uncle Napoleon. Upon the banishment of his family he removed with his mother to Augsburg. Afterwards he became a citizen of Switzerland. He was again banished from France after the July revolution, (1830.) In 1831 he took part in an Italian insurrection against the Pope. The same year he visited England. Again he resided in Switzerland for two or three years, and occupied himself with authorship, political and military. He was concerned in another insurrection at Strasburg in 1835; was imprisoned in Paris, and sent to this country. Some time in 1837 or '38 he took up his residence in England, where he remained till 1840. For his unsuccessful affair at Boulogne that year he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. In 1816 he made his escape, and again resided in England until in September last, when he was returned as a Deputy to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. His fortunes and conduct since that are as well known to our readers as newspaper reports could make them.—Phil. Bulletin.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On Tuesday evening, an Internal Improvement meeting was held in the Commons Hall, at which several highly interesting and instructive addresses were delivered. Hamilton C. Jones, Esq, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced to the Assembly Whitwell P. Tunstall, Esq., of Danville, Va., President of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road. He spoke chiefly upon the importance of the general subject of Internal Improvements, and abstained from any remarks calculated to excite sectional jealousies. He for two hours sequestered the attention of all present, by a series of facts, arguments and illustrations which carried irresistible conviction.

We, of course, cannot be expected to coincide in all the peculiar views of Mr. Tunstall, but we cannot withhold our admiration for the enthusiasm he displays in the great cause of Internal Improvements—a cause for out-stripping in importance the miserable, beggarly elements of party politics. We wish that every North Carolinian—every halting, doubting Rip Van Winkle in the State, could have listened to the striking array of facts presented upon this occasion. They could not fail to awaken a feeling of enterprise among the people. He was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

When Mr. T. concluded, reiterated calls were made for Governor Graham, who being present, rose and apologized, by remarking that it would be unnecessary at that late hour, to address the meeting, as the public had so recently been put in possession of his views in his official capacity; and with these brief remarks, to the regret of the audience, he resumed his seat.

A similar call drew forth Gen. Edney, who spoke with animation and effect for some twenty minutes; and the meeting then adjourned.—Ral. Register.

☐ The Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, late of Trinity School, in this vicinity, and a Gentleman of high classical attainments, has been appointed by the Trustees of the University, Professor of Latin Literature in that Institution, vice Prof. J. Debernier, Hoyer, resigned.—Register.

☐ Hon. Augustus Moore has resigned his situation as a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, on account of a health. Judge Moore has won for himself a brilliant reputation during his short, but useful continuance in office.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1849.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD PROJECT.

We learn that a bill was introduced into the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, to charter a Rail Road Company, from Goldsborough, via Raleigh, to this place. It was estimated that the Road would cost about 3,000,000 dollars, or about 19,000 dollars per mile—distance 165 miles. It is said that the opposition to the Danville route is so strong, that it cannot pass—many considering it well calculated to drain our State of its wealth while it enriches Virginia and South Carolina. We must confess, that this view struck us very forcibly, when the scheme was first agitated, but then we were of the opinion nothing would be done by the State in the way of improvements, and we were willing to give our humble influence to the road—unwilling that the surplus produce of the surrounding country should longer be sacrificed for want of a convenient way of getting to a market town within our own State.—Any would have been preferable to the present snail gate mode.

Since the agitation of the new route, having bestowed some little thought on it, we are of the opinion that it is the only scheme which can give us character abroad and raise us from the depressed condition under which, we as a people, are now suffering. In this route, we have not only an opportunity to enrich ourselves, but to build up our own Towns, and eventually connect the two great sections of the State from one extremity to the other. Such a communication has been ardently desired by many of the most devoted sons of the Old North State. And why should it not be done? Why should we not as one people, living in the same State, and governed by the same laws, desire to be brought closer together? There is no good reason why such should not be the case. This Road has our most hearty approbation.

With a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line (for we learn that a charter has already passed the Senate, and that the State has invested largely in it) we must rise from the thralldom and dominion of general apathy, and assume an entirely new garb. Our fields, which now produce but half of what they ought to yield, will present an aspect pleasing to the eye of the farmer—business of every kind more thriving, and the laborer will receive a larger compensation for his work.

That such may soon be realized by the State we most ardently wish. In fact, we do not see how the members of the Legislature can have the face to return home to their constituents without doing something towards ameliorating the condition of the people. While our sister States on the North and the South are straining every nerve to offer inducements to their inhabitants to remain, enrich, and improve the soil of their nativity, the representatives of this State ought not and must not refuse to hold out and afford such assistance, as will have the same effect within our own borders. On account of the do-nothing policy of our law makers for many years past, North Carolina has been drained of thousands of talented and enterprising men, now the pride and ornament of other States. Let a liberal and enterprising spirit, for the future, actuate and govern our Legislature, instead of intending to that which properly belongs to the Congress of the United States, this will not be so any longer, but our young men will remain amongst us and seek that renown and preferment which they are now seeking and obtaining by hundreds, in other States.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

As a bill for the erection of an Insane Hospital has passed the Legislature, we would call the attention of those who have been entrusted with the selection of a site, to Salisbury. We believe no place in North Carolina, presents such advantages for the location of the Hospital as this place. It is pretty central and labor of all kind is very low. Provisions of every description, and groceries, such as sugar, coffee, salt, &c., are much cheaper, we believe, than in any other section.—This should have considerable weight with the Commissioners in selecting a location, as it must save a large amount to the State annually. Salisbury is also increasing in business every year, and must soon become the great thoroughfare of the State from the four points of the compass; and should the road be built either to Danville or Goldsborough, must beyond doubt be the great inland commercial mart of the State. We trust the claims of our Town will be duly considered.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We omitted last week to notice the election of officers of this interesting Order. It has now been in operation fifteen months and numbers more than sixty members. For some time past applications for admission into its gates have been frequent; and we think we can safely say, bids fair to work a great reformation in Salisbury and the surrounding country. To admit, and respect it, a man has only to connect himself with the Order. We hope the day is not far distant when its influence will be felt and acknowledged in every house within the bounds of Salisbury.—An institution having such a noble object in view, surely will, ere long, bring to its aid all who desire the good of the community and of the world at large. Since then, the object of this Society is the reformation of those of our fellow-citizens, long addicted to habits of intemperance, and the protection of the rising generation from their pernicious influence, opposition, at least from the religious as well as the moral portion of society ought to cease; and every thing done to aid in the high and holy object which those connected with the Order have so near their hearts. The mind of man could not, if it could bloom in perpetual freshness and vigor, for centuries, conceive of so noble and grand an object. It is eminently worthy of the support and countenance of every man—high or low, rich or poor.

Below is a list of the Officers, for the ensuing quarter, viz:

Calvin S. Brown, W. P.
D. A. Davis, W. A.
J. D. Parks, R. S.
J. D. Brown, A. R. S.
S. W. James, F. S.
J. H. Ennis, T.
J. J. Sumnerell, C.
R. Fox, A. C.
J. M. Brown, I. S.
Moses Rymer, O. S.

John Richards.—This man, who, it was stated in our last, was seriously wounded in the head by pistol shots, fired at him by Samuel A. Cashdollar, at Gold Hill, on the 30th ultimo, died at that place on Saturday the 6th instant, about 12 o'clock. A coroner's inquest was held on the body the day following, resulting in the verdict that the life of the deceased was destroyed by pistol shots fired by Samuel A. Cashdollar.

Mr. Cashdollar is now in prison awaiting a judicial investigation of the affair.

GOV. GRAHAM.

Our late distinguished Executive, having discharged with an energy, ability and fidelity, above all praise, the official trust twice committed to his hands by the People, is about to return to the theatre of his former usefulness, among his old friends and neighbors. While, so far as his official merits are involved, he retires, cheered by the plaudits of admiring political friends, and enjoying, we confidently believe, the undivided confidence of his political adversaries—we can say, too, with unaffected sincerity, that his withdrawal, and that of his family, from our social circles, will create a sad void in our community. They came amongst us four years ago, comparative strangers—they depart, bearing with them the deep regrets and cordial good wishes of our entire population.—Ral. Register.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of this Corporation, was held at their Banking-house in this City, on Monday last. Gov. Graham presided over the meeting, and E. B. Freeman, Esq, acted as Secretary.

The usual statements were submitted by the President—exhibiting the affairs of the Bank to have been faithfully and satisfactorily conducted.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Geo. W. Mordecai, Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, William Peace and J. B. G. Roubaud Esqrs. The following are Directors of the part of the State: Major Charles L. Hinton, Treasurer, ex officio, E. B. Freeman and Rufin Tucker, Esq.

At an adjourned meeting, held on Wednesday, George W. Mordecai, Esq, was elected President of the Bank—Judge Cameron having signified on the day previous, his fixa determination to decline a re-election. Judge Cameron has been for many years intimately identified with the interests and success of this Institution, and his retirement from its superintendence, will be attended with the regrets of all those who have marked his great ability and efficiency—though their regrets may be somewhat moderated, at the selection to succeed him, of a gentleman of Mr. Mordecai's well known business proficiency and elevated moral worth.

We understand that no alterations were made in the management of the different Agencies.—Ral. Register.

Disasters on the Lakes.—The Oswego Times of the 27th ultimo publishes a table compiled by Captain Rounds, of the Northwestern Insurance Company, showing the number of marine disasters on the Lakes during the season of 1848. It shows that 4 barques, 19 brigs 88 schooners, 1 sloop, 2 scows, 1 boat, 15 steamers, and 5 procelers met with disasters during the season. The loss of property thereby is estimated at \$420,512 and the loss of lives set down at 55.