

of foreclosure being made, the whole estate, real and personal, of said Company, to be sold and the proceeds of such sale applied to the redemption of the principal and interest which may be due on said bonds, and all other liabilities of the State for and on account of said company—nothing in this act contained to destroy or impair any security or securities which the State now has for indemnity against her suretyship for said Company. On failure of said President and Directors to apply the proceeds of said road to the provisions of this act, the Governor to compel their compliance—and the act to be in force from and after its ratification.

13. An act to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. [The Preamble refers to the acts of 1838-'39, and 1840-'41, and to the Resolution of the Legislature at its present session, declaring said Road insolvent.] The first section directs the Governor to cause the Mortgages executed by the President and Directors to be foreclosed in the Superior Court for Wake at its next term in April, 1845. If, on the hearing, the Court shall decree a sale of the mortgaged property, the Court shall adjourn the cause to some future day, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Commissioner appointed to make sale—and if the same be confirmed, either then or afterwards, the residue of the cause shall stand adjourned to the next Court. And if the sale be not confirmed, the Court shall take such order in the premises for effecting the sale as may be agreeable to the rules of Equity. The Court is to appoint the Treasurer of the State the Commissioner to sell the Road, and he shall proceed to sell, after having advertised for sixty days in papers published in Raleigh, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. The act further directs the Governor to bill for said Road and other property a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars and the interest unpaid by the Company on the bond executed and endorsed under the act of 1840-'41; and it is provided that if the Governor should become the purchaser, it shall then be the duty of the Board of Commissioners hereinafter named to appoint a President and other officers to conduct and manage the Road for the State, until such time as the State can make some other disposition of the same—which disposition is to be made at the earliest day consistent with a proper regard for the safety and indemnity of the State; and said Board shall fix the salaries of the officers. It is next provided that the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller shall constitute the Board above mentioned, and shall receive each three dollars per day, when actually employed about the same. If the Road should be purchased by the State, the Governor shall have power by and with the advice and consent of his Council, to sell and convey the same for the most that can be obtained for it giving specified credits, and taking securities to be judged of by the Board of Commissioners. It is further provided that the Governor, if he and his Council shall deem it advisable, may open books for subscription of stock, and when four hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed and paid into the Treasury, or be well secured, the subscribers shall be a body corporate; and the purchaser or purchasers, from either the Governor or under the decree of the Court, shall be a body corporate, and shall have the same rights, privileges and immunities for the unexpired term of the present charter, and shall be subject to the same duties, regulations and penalties—and no title shall pass until the payment of the whole amount of the purchase money; and said Road shall be deemed a common highway. Damages and injuries to the Road hereafter shall be punishable as they now are. The Commissioner who makes the sale under the decree shall do so on the following terms: twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid at six months, and the residue in four equal instalments at intervals of ten months—the first of said instalments to be paid in sixteen months after the day of sale, and the whole to bear interest from the day of sale. It is further provided that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the treasury, applied first to discharge the liabilities of the State under the act of 1840-'41, and the surplus, if any, shall be retained to secure the State against the liabilities under the act of 1838-'39; and should the Road not sell for a sum sufficient to discharge all the liabilities incurred by the State by the act of January, 1841, or should the Governor purchase the same, it shall be his duty to take such measures under the acts of 1838-'39 and 1840-'41 as may best secure other liabilities of the State. It is finally provided that when the proceeds shall be insufficient to keep said Road in repair, and all the expenses of running the same, it shall be the duty of the Governor to stop all operation on the same.

14. An act to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

15. An act to amend the 123d chapter of the act of the Revised Statutes entitled an act concerning Wrecks and Wrecked Property.

16. An act more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors. [Requires plaintiff, before he sues out a *ca. sa.*, to make affidavit that the defendant has no property or is about to remove from the State. No issue of fraud to be made up,

without an affidavit specifying the property concealed. Hereafter not necessary to issue *ca. sa.* before proceeding against bail.]

17. A bill concerning a Penitentiary. [Provides that at the next election for members of Assembly, it shall be submitted to the voters of the State to say, by their votes at the ballot-box, whether they will have a Penitentiary or not; and a statement of the votes so taken, shall be laid before the next Legislature. The Governor in the mean time is to open correspondence with other States so as to procure information about their Penitentiaries, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers previous to the election.]

18. An act to amend the 103 chap. of the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning the improvement of rivers and creeks, and to prevent obstructions to their navigation.

19. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this State.

20. An act to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools.

21. An act concerning Sheriffs and Constables.

22. An act concerning inspectors of Flour.

23. An act to prevent the levying of executions upon growing crops, until said crops are matured.

24. An act to provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville west to the Georgia line.

25. An act to amend the 59th chapter of the Revised Statutes and 49th section of said act.

26. An act concerning the agents for collecting the Cherokee land bonds.

27. An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons in this State.

28. An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road from the South Carolina line, at some point near the Block House in Rutherford county, to Cain Creek Bridge, in Buncombe county.

29. An act declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled "An act to aid the internal improvements of this State."

30. An act to amend the tenth section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

31. An act in addition to the Revised Statute entitled "Wills and Testaments," to amend the same, and to repeal part of the 15th section of the Revised Statutes entitled lands of deceased debtors.

32. An act to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statute entitled "Guardian and Wards."

33. An act for the more speedy administration of Justice.

34. An act to confirm a sale [of Cherokee land] by James W. Gwinn, agent of the State.

35. An act to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from trafficking in ardent spirits.

36. An act to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security forthcoming of property seized under execution.

37. An act relative to Notaries.

38. An act in relation to the State Library.

(Remainder next week.)



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1845.

Gov. Graham's Inaugural.

We have inserted on our first page this able and lucid document. The reader will find the sentiments in the main unexceptionable, and the whole of it may be perused with pleasure and profit. We question if the federal ranks could present another individual so well calculated to win "golden opinions" from his fellow citizens in general, as Gov. Graham.

General Assembly.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* on Friday, the 10th inst. after a session of 53 days—having passed 38 Acts of a public nature, 76 private Acts, and 31 Resolutions. We have inserted in this paper all the public Acts, and in our next will insert the private Acts and Resolutions. The reader will find an admirable comment on their "sayings & doings," in the annexed article from the Standard.

THE ALGERINE LEGISLATURE.

The Register exults over the doings of the late Legislature, and invites attention to the Acts and Resolutions "as the proud result of the labors of a Whig Legislature." It is very easy to talk by the day. But is the Register in earnest? Does he indeed

believe that he can so far gull the people of North Carolina as to induce them to believe that the late Assembly was the best ever held? Let us glance at their acts. Look at the Federal Senate. For five days a minority in that body kept the government suspended, and on the verge of revolution, in their efforts to elect a Speaker; and after he had been elected, through the concessions of the democrats, he was used by a committee and by his unscrupulous friends to smother the freedom of debate, and to deprive Senators of a high constitutional right,—that of protesting against the acts of the majority. More than this. Such was the indecent eagerness displayed by them to elect their Speaker, that the member from Pitt, a worthy man, but a warm-hearted partisan, was dragged from day to day into the Senate in a state of extreme physical prostration—until at length his life, so dear to his family and friends, was sacrificed to the Moloch of party spirit! We dare a denial of this fact. Still more. As the labors of the Legislature progressed, and as the demands of the Rail Roads and the wants of an empty treasury pressed upon the federal members, they saw that, no matter what the Commons might do, they would be forced by the democrats in the Senate to make prompt and wholesome provisions to meet the public debt, and thus fail to carry out their favorite policy of borrowing from the Banks; and so it was determined to obtain at all hazards a majority in the Senate. An honest man—the Senator from Onslow—was singled out and sentenced beforehand to disgrace and ignominy. A Committee—a packed committee—was appointed, and the majority of it hunted up evidence against him as industriously as if they had been laboring for a client; and in the absence of all evidence to convict him, he was charged with the crime of forgery, and resolutions of expulsion recommended to the Senate. When his trial came on his counsel was not allowed freedom of speech, but was prevented from saying in behalf of a Senator what he might have said in the County Courts in behalf of the humblest free negro in the land. After the mockery of a trial had terminated, he was expelled by the casting vote of the Speaker; and even after he had returned to his constituents and been re-elected to the seat made vacant by his expulsion, there were found ten men, led on by the Algerine majority, who voted against admitting him! Call you this, Mr. Gales, "respect for the established institutions of the country, and regard for the interests" of the people? The life of one honest man sacrificed, and another expelled that party spirit have free course!

The Register takes to his party great credit because there was "so little speaking in the Commons. Is this credit deserved? No. Messrs. Cherry, Moore, and Paine, spoke whenever opportunity offered itself; and all who are acquainted with Mr. Moore's talking powers will conceive how utterly impossible it would have been for him to have occupied less than one-tenth of the time taken up in debate by the whole House. We were frequently in the Commons, and almost invariably had the pleasure of hearing one or the other of these gentlemen. In the Senate the same course was pursued by Messrs. Joyner, Waddell, Francis, Woodfin, and Boyden, and upon the whole we believe that these federal orators consumed at least ten thousand dollars in useless and unprofitable discussion, while the democrats spoke when only compelled to do so in defence of themselves or their principles.

To be sure this Federal Legislature has passed enough Acts and Resolutions, but whether they will be productive of evil or good remains to be seen. The public debt, instead of being diminished has been increased; and when the time for paying it arrives, it will be found that high taxes directly laid on the people, will be unavoidable. So much for the "Whig" Legislature. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were borrowed to meet impending liabilities. We suppose our opponents desire, as we do, to pay this debt—to pay all our debts; but here is nine thousand dollars added by way of interest to the taxes which must be paid hereafter. Why was this done? Why did this very "laborious" and "honest" Legislature march up to the crisis like men, and take prompt measures for paying, and not borrowing, the people out of debt? But we have no time now to go into these matters. We intend, at the proper period, to review the Journals, and show the people how much they have been benefitted by the late Legislature.

But it must have a name—a name given in no idle mood, but one which belongs to it, and which will stick to it as long as history endures. By its persecuting spirit—by its proscription of honest and faithful officers—by its violations of the Constitution, of the principles of justice and truth—by its close adherence to those rules of despotism and little-hearted tyranny which govern the Federalists of Rhode Island—it has richly merited, in our opinion, the name of the Algerine Legislature—the first one of the kind in this State, and we pray God it may be the last!

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have undergone examination, and been admitted to County Court practice:

Hector W. McLean, Robeson co.; Matthew S. McCormick, Catawba co.; J. A. B.

Fitzgerald, Waynesville, Haywood co.; A. T. Davidson, do.; Robt. M. Henry, do.; Robt. Dick, Greensborough; Thomas W. Walker, Wilmington; Josiah H. Brooks, Tarborough; E. C. Yellowley, Greenville; Jas. J. Nicholson, Halifax co.; Geo. M. Bonner, Washington; Andrew Conigland, Halifax; William H. Haight, Fayetteville; William Clark, Beaufort co.; Benjamin F. Simmons, Halifax co.; John F. Wooten, Pitt co.; Fred A. S. Matthews, Elizabeth city; Sam. Field Phillips, Chapel Hill; Wm. Franklin Disbrow, Raleigh; Geo. Greene, Newbern.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

W. Bryson, Hendersonville; Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus co.; William Stedman, Pittsboro'; Israel Fox, Randolph co.; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsboro'; Rich'd J. Ashe, do.; Wm. F. Martin, Elizabeth city; Geo. Byron Gordon, Gates co.; Wm. T. Dortch, Nashville; J. Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon co.; Wm. P. Bynum, Rutherford; T. J. Morsey, Sampson; D. W. Spivey, Franklin; J. J. Norcott Pitt; Chas. de Choiseul, Henderson.—*Ral. Reg.*

Appointments by the Governor.—Joseph J. Erwin, of Burke, Robert T. Paine, of Chowan, Algernon S. Yancy, of Caswell, and John W. Cameron, of Richmond, to be Aids de Camp to his Excellency Gov. Graham, with the rank of Colonel.—*ib.*

Congress.

The absorbing topic in both Houses is the annexation of Texas. Several propositions have been submitted by different members, all favoring annexation but varying somewhat in details. The Globe brings us cheering intelligence. It says: "It is well ascertained now that a majority exists in the House, and probably in the Senate also, in favor of re-annexing Texas to the Union. The conditions alone remain to be adjusted." The last Norfolk Beacon remarks: "Mr. Haywood of North Carolina, is preparing a compromise plan which will meet the views of Mr. Beaton and other Senators." The Standard correctly observes: "Mr. Haywood's discretion and abilities are fully equal to the task which it is said he has assumed, and we have no doubt his plan will merit the approbation of the friends of annexation."

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the City of Washington, a Democratic Newspaper, to be called,

"THE CONSTITUTION."

THE undersigned, having purchased the materials of the Spectator, will issue, on or before the 10th inst. the first number of a new paper, to be called "The Constitution." It will be devoted to the steady advocacy of that system of measures which we borrow the name; and as constantly oppose whatever is not sanctioned by it. We shall unceasingly oppose a National Bank—a Protective Tariff—Internal Improvement by the General Government—a Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—Assumption of the State Debts—an abrogation of the Executive Veto as unconstitutional and inexpedient.

We hope to make the paper worthy of the confidence and support of the Democratic party. It shall be the faithful expositor of their principles, and the ever ready medium to convey their wishes to the public. The Democratic cause, is the cause of truth and justice. It courts the light. It shuns no investigation. And we are determined to see whether a paper, conducted with a devotion to the principles, rather than to the men, of our party—to further the progress, rather than the mere advancement of particular individuals, will not commend itself to the confidence and favor of the people.

As soon as the all engrossing topics of the elections are over we shall devote a liberal portion of our columns to subjects of general literature and science; endeavoring to present such matter as will amuse, instruct, and edify.

The proceedings of Congress will receive particular attention, and a full and comprehensive summary will be given, including the yeas and nays upon all important questions.

The paper, for the present, will be issued semi-weekly during the recess, and daily during the sessions, of Congress, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

W. A. HARRIS,
JNO. HEART.

"The Constitution" will also be published weekly on and after the 14th December—the six months of the "Young Hickory" terminating on the 7th. It will commend itself to those who desire a Washington newspaper, by a comprehensive and satisfactory report of the proceedings of Congress—its notices of the political events of the day, and its choice literary extracts, as well as by its compendium of the current news of the day. It will be furnished at the following rates:

One copy, one year, \$2 00
One copy, six months, 1 00
One copy, three months, 0 50
Six copies, one year, 10 00
Six copies, six months, 5 00
Five copies, three months, 2 00

Our cotemporaries with whom we exchange would oblige us by inserting or noticing the above prospectus.
Dec. 1844.

A Duel.—It is reported that Mr. Clingan of this State, and Mr. Yancey of Alabama, have exchanged shots without injury, & the affair has been amicably adjusted.

Petersburg Market, Jan. 13.—Cotton—all good lots sell readily at 5c. The receipts are very small—some few parcels of inferior have been sold at 4½. New Bacon begins to arrive and sells readily at 7½ a 7c. Pork is selling at 4½ at the pens; at market 4½ per cwt.—*Rep.*

COMMUNICATED.

Elders William Burns and A. N. Hall expect to preach on Thursday, the 16th of January, at the Falls Tar River; 17th, at Union; 18th, at Old Town Creek; 19th, at Hardaway's; 20th, at Tarboro'; 21st, at Conetoe; 22nd, at Cross Roads; 23rd, at Conoho; 24th, at Spring Green; 25th, at Skewarkey; 26th, at Smithwick's Creek; 27th, at Beargrass; 28th, at Flat Swamp; 29th, at Great Swamp; 30th, at Tison's m. h.; 31st, at Meadow m. h.; Feb. 1st, at White Oak; 2nd, at Black Creek; 3rd, at Memorial; 4th, at Beulah m. h. &c.

Elder Mark Bennett is expected to preach at the following places, viz: On Monday, 13 January, at Sappony; Tuesday, 14, at Sandy Grove; Wednesday, 15, at Nashville, at candle light; Thursday, 16, at Free Chapel; Friday, 17, at Rocky Mount; Monday, 20, at Hardaway's; Tuesday, 21, at Williams'; Wednesday, 22, at Daniel's; Thursday, 23, at Deep Creek; Friday, 24, at Lawrence's; Saturday and Sunday, 25 and 26, in Tarborough; Monday, 27, at Cross Roads; Tuesday, 28, at Flat Swamp; Wednesday, 29, at Great Swamp; same day, at candle light, in Greenville; Friday, 31, in Williamston; 1st and 2nd Feb. at Moratock; 3, at Concord; 4, at Liverman's; 5, at Gum Neck; 6, at Redor's Creek; 7, at Sound Side; 8 and 9, at Angeley's; 10, at Moratock; 11, at White Plains; 12, at Beaver Dam; at night in Washington; 13, at Old Ford; 14, at Great Swamp; 15 and 16, in Greenville.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. Eli Parker, leaving a wife and two children to lament their loss.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

	JAN. 18.	per	Tarboro',	New York
Bacon,	lb	7	8	5
Brandy, apple,	gallon	40	50	40
Coffee,	lb	12	13	9
Corn,	bushel	25	30	47
Cotton,	lb	5	6	5
Cotton bagging,	yard	20	25	15
Flour,	barre	\$5	3½	\$5
Iron,	lb	5½	6	3
Lard,	lb	6	7	10
Molasses,	gallon	35	40	18
Sugar, brown,	lb	9	12	6
Salt, T. I.	bushel	40	45	32
Turpentine	barrel	170	175	225
wheat,	bushel	60	65	100
whiskey,	gallon	35	40	20

Important Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to us, as Trustees by Robert D. Wimberly, on the 6th of January 1845, for certain purposes therein named, the undersigned will proceed to sell on the Plantation of the said Robert D. about nine miles north west of Tarborough, on Monday the 10th day of February next, all the property conveyed in said Deed to the undersigned as Trustees, "viz." A very valuable



Well timbered and productive, containing about 1520 Acres, also thirty-five very

Likely Negroes,

Men, women, and children; also, all the stock of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

Mules, Hogs, &c., all the corn, fodder, peas, potatoes, farming utensils, one Whiskey Distillery and the interest of the Trustor in another at Walnut Creek, &c. &c. The creditors of the said Robert D. &c. are requested to meet at the plantation at an early hour on the day of sale. The Land will be sold on the above day between 12 and 1 o'clock, and the sale will continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
LEWIS B. K. DICKEN, } Tru't.
JESSE H. POWELL, }
JOSEPH J. W. POWELL, }
January 10, 1845.

Standard and Register 3 insertions & send their accounts to this office for collection.

Cotton Gins

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has only one on hand of those new steel plate Cotton Gins, made at Greenville, a 40 saw, which he will sell at a reduced price to close sales.

ALSO,

A good second hand 37 saw Gin, ready for immediate use, will be sold low.
GEO. HOWARD
Tarboro', March 7.