

List of the Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1859.

Table listing members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1859, categorized by Senators and Representatives.

Table listing members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1859, categorized by Towns.

The names of the new Members are printed in italics, members of the House of Commons at the last session.

The Indians.—We copy the subjoined letter of the Secretary of War to a Convention of citizens in New York, called the Indian Board, from the Evening Post of that city.

My Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed Convention of citizens in New York, called the Indian Board, from the Evening Post of that city.

It is not possible, and does not seem to be, that they should surrender, at once, such important opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to state authority, will cease, and where the most enlarged and generous efforts, by the Government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and add them to their efforts of self-government.

How can the United States Government content with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine is, as you maintain, that a State is sovereign, so far as by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow as a matter of course, that within the limits of a State there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government.

Between the State of Georgia, and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the Government, and which you, by your adoption have sanctioned as correct, is the only one that can be offered.

Sympathy indulged is a noble trait of character, but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have hitherto employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief, that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia! Do those who are the advocates of such a course, consider it reconcilable to propriety, that an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the State of Georgia, conscious in the recollection of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the States to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole? If nothing else can be traced through such an appeal and in such a justice, I think the good and humane may at least perceive that in it there is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire, to see them placed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the State of New York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations, to establish within their limits, a separate and independent government? and yet their authority to do so would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia, or Alabama. Would they agree that the Indian law of retaliation on the part of the State should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribes? Or, that nothing of trade and commerce, by their citizens, should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code? Would they allow their citizens to be considered as Indians, and to be considered as such?

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Locusts.—A French traveller tells us that the locusts of Upper Egypt and the Red Sea make a sort of bread of locusts; they dry them, and grind them to a powder, then mix the powder with water, and make small round cakes, which serve for bread when that necessary article is scarce. So that the account of St. John eating locusts in the wilderness, can only be ascertained by British travellers.

Locusts.—Silliman's journal quotes authority to show, that in the application of locusts, when used a second time, care should be taken with respect to the nature of the disease of the person on whom they are first employed, since diseases have been communicated by their agency.

An instance of the tenacity of life, says the Savannah Georgian of the 8th, was exhibited yesterday, by the heart of a large Alligator, shut in the river opposite this city. For four hours after it was extracted from the body it continued to exhibit muscular irritability, by strong pulsations on the slightest touch. The Alligator was a few inches less than nine feet in length.

Original Anecdote of Washington.—The following interesting anecdote, which, it is believed, has never before been given to the public, is from the appendix of a work just published, entitled "Memoir of De Witt Clinton, by David Henck M. D." Dr. H. returned it from a venerable clergyman who had it from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Jones himself.

While the American Army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped at the residence of Mrs. M. N. J. it occurred that the services of the commissary (Jones) were annually only used to be administered in the Presbyterian church of that village. In a morning of the previous week, the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Jones, then Pastor of the church, and after the usual preliminaries, thus addressed him: "Doctor, I understand that the Rev. S. S. is to be celebrated with you next Sunday; I would learn if it accords with the views of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?" The pastor replied: "Most certainly, ours is the Presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table and we hence give the Lord's supper to all his followers of whatever name."

Justice outwitted.—The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Jones to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human base, and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. A sketch of his life, and of the considerable property made by him in the service of a clergyman who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £200, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and his heir at law, Mr. Eyre. Some after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £200, in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to be intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

Quercus Adversus.—The Pawtucket, R. Island Chronicle states that a comical crazy fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a Magistrate's office in that village, in the absence of the rightful occupant, and began to examine the documents upon the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons, whom he knew by sight, but who did not know him. He picked the writs up and read about an hour afterwards was seen

From the Daily Cincinnati Gazette, *Crystal Motion*.—This may be called an era of discovery.—Philosophers of ages past, have devoted much of their time to searching for some new indications of the properties and power of nature, while the application of theories has oftentimes been left to emanate by the genius of those scientific.

Within a short time past Mr. M. W. Cham, of this city, has discovered (it has hitherto been considered a visionary and impracticable, viz. *Perpetual Motion*). This has done by combination of the two first laws of nature, and the application of machinery, without any other spring or power than the appropriations of those laws embodied and brought into action. The writer of this has witnessed the ration of this discovery, which is so plain as to astonish, and the whole has been seen to be without the possibility of deception. Mr. Brigham, it is understood, will in a few days offer his discovery, and the operation thereof, the inspection and examination of his own citizens.

The New York Courier publishes the following, from which it may be inferred that the East as well as the West, are deriving equal benefit from the efforts of active genius. The New York Courier & Enquirer, have just been to see Mr. Richard Dyke's "perpetual motion," at Free's Coffee House, in Park Row, a worthy inventor has succeeded so far as to produce a machine, the motion which will be as perpetual as the machine of which the machine is made, will be seen at once that its power is increased to any desirable extent, and may be applied to many valuable purposes. It is truly a great discovery, and its simplicity is such that beholder is astonished that he had before discovered it himself. There indeed there can be no deception.

*SCORPION*.—A Scorpion, which he finds himself enclosed, and no way left him escape, will load his tail round and wrap himself through the head. And it is remarkable that this is the only animal the extremity, most excruciating, that can be made to commit suicide.