

17. An act to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina.
18. An act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear.
19. An act to re-charter the Bank of Wilmington.
20. An act to re-charter the Bank of Clarendon.
21. An act to re-charter the Bank of Fayetteville.
22. An act to re-charter the Bank of the Western North Carolina railroad company.
23. An act to re-charter the Bank of the French Broad, or near Asheville.
24. An act to re-charter the Bank of the South.
25. An act to re-charter the Bank of the North.
26. An act to re-charter the Bank of the West.
27. An act to re-charter the Bank of the East.
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98. An act to re-charter the Bank of the Middle.
99. An act to re-charter the Bank of the South.
100. An act to re-charter the Bank of the North.

222. An act to incorporate Brunswick Saving Institute.
223. An act to incorporate the Conrad Hill gold and copper mine, Davidson.
224. An act to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville steam boat company.
225. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Conalufu and Quallatown turnpike company.
226. An act to incorporate Cypress Creek Academy, Jones county.
227. An act to incorporate the town of Columbia, Tyrrell county.
228. An act to authorize the county court of Pitt to regulate tolls upon the bridge across Tar river, at Greenville.
229. An act to open Uwharrie river for the free passage of fish.
230. An act to incorporate Franklin Male and Female Institute in the town of Franklinton.
231. An act to amend the act of 1852, incorporating the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilkesborough plank road company.
232. An act to establish a library of documents for each house of the General Assembly.
233. An act to incorporate the Hodgen Hill mining company.
234. An act to incorporate the Fisher's Hill mining company.
235. An act to incorporate the Ward gold mining company.
236. An act to incorporate the Gulph coal mining company.
237. An act to incorporate the Cheowa turnpike company.
238. An act to amend the charter for the better regulation of the town of Henderson.
239. An act to incorporate the Mineral plank road company.
240. An act to incorporate the Rocky Mount and Franklinton plank road company.
241. An act to incorporate the Scotch Ireland Lodge, No. 11, of York Masons.
242. An act in relation to the deeds of which the registered copies have been burned or destroyed.
243. An act to incorporate Franklinton Lodge, No. 123, of Free and Accepted Masons.
244. An act to incorporate the Clarendon Coal Field company.
245. An act to amend the charter of the town of Nashville.
246. An act to amend an act incorporating the Tuckasee and Keowa turnpike company in the county of Jackson.
247. An act to appropriate the land in Jackson county to the use of the road.
248. An act to give a right of action in certain cases where death is caused by neglect, default, or wrongful act.
249. An act to incorporate the North Carolina copper company.
250. An act to incorporate the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company.
251. An act to incorporate the Beaver Dam gold mountain vein mining plank slucing company.
252. An act to incorporate Pleasant Hill Lodge, Alamance.
253. An act to authorize the construction of dams across the French Broad river, in Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison.
254. An act relating to roads, bridges, fences, &c.
255. An act to provide for paying jurors in Greene and Gates.
256. An act to amend an act of 1850, incorporating the Tuckasee and Nantala turnpike company.
257. An act to incorporate Shocco Springs company, Warren.
258. An act in relation to the Superior Courts of this State.
259. An act to establish the boundaries of Beaufort.
260. An act to incorporate the Nantala gold and copper mining company of Western North Carolina.
261. An act to incorporate the Pamlico and Albemarle insurance company.
262. An act to amend an act exempting persons residing on the banks and islands between white-water inlet and Cape Hatteras from serving as Jurors.
263. An act to amend the act incorporating the Greensborough Mutual insurance company.
264. An act to encourage Agriculture and for other purposes.
265. An act to amend an act of 1850, incorporating the Tuckasee and Nantala turnpike company.
266. An act to incorporate the Howard Gap turnpike company.
267. An act to incorporate the Salem and Clemmonsville plank road company.
268. An act to incorporate the town of New Instiute, Iredell.
269. An act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river.
270. An act to emancipate James G. Hostler, a slave.
271. An act to provide for the transmission to the persons of color now in Liberia the funds belonging to them in this State.
272. An act to authorize the Board of Literature to appoint an agent to superintend and supervise the Swamp Lands, &c.—Salary not to exceed one thousand dollars.
273. An act to cede to the United States a tract of land near Wilmington.
274. An act to incorporate the Danbury Hydraulic company.
275. An act to incorporate the Salem, Winston and Virginia Turnpike company.
276. An act for the better government of the town of Wadesborough.
277. An act to incorporate the town of Murfreesborough.
278. An act to incorporate the Lockville and Cumberland Plankroad company.
279. An act to incorporate the Greensborough and Martin's Limekiln company.
280. An act for the better regulation of the poor of Randolph.
281. An act to incorporate the Mariner's Orphan asylum and institute, Carteret.
282. An act to incorporate Woodburn Female seminary, Guilford.
283. An act to incorporate Salem Savings institute.
284. An act concerning land covered by water.
285. An act to amend the act of 1848-'9, providing for a road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line.

12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses.
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasury.
22. A resolution in favor of Henry Nutt.
23. A resolution in favor of Thos. N. Alexander.
24. A resolution re-appointing the present commissioners of the State Asylum for the Insane.
25. A resolution in favor of N. W. Woodfin.
26. A resolution to repeal the act of a former session, authorizing J. O. Watson to construct a dam on Neuse river.
27. A resolution to procure documentary evidence of the history of North Carolina.
28. A resolution in favor of W. H. High.
29. A resolution in favor of B. B. Hinman.
30. A resolution in favor of B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs.
31. A resolution in favor of Reuben Watts.
32. A resolution in favor of W. A. Winbourne.
33. A resolution in favor of Walter Gwynn.
34. A resolution in favor of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company.
35. A resolution in favor of Bartlett Upchurch, Wake.
36. A resolution in favor of John W. Garland.
37. A resolution authorizing the State Librarian to preserve geological, mineralogical, and agricultural specimens, &c.
38. A resolution in favor of Warren L. Pomeroy.
39. A resolution in favor of Robert Martin, of Cherokee.
40. A resolution in favor of William Thompson.
41. A resolution in favor of John Crow.
42. A resolution appropriating five thousand five hundred dollars for repairing Executive Mansion, adding a wing to the same, and constructing out-houses.
43. A resolution concerning the Engrossing Clerks.
44. A resolution in favor of W. H. Windr.
45. A resolution in favor of Abner Walker, of Cumberland.
46. A resolution authorizing the purchase of furniture for the Executive Mansion.
47. A resolution in relation to the commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum.
48. A resolution directing the Literary Board to loan money to Clinton Female Institute.
49. A resolution in favor of Jas. McKimmon.
50. A resolution in favor of H. R. Sanders.
51. A resolution in favor of C. C. Stone.
52. A resolution in favor of the Door keepers.
53. A resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money.
54. A resolution in favor of H. D. Turner.
55. A resolution in relation to Burke Square, in the City of Raleigh.
56. A resolution in favor of Colin McRee.
57. A resolution in favor of Mount Pleasant Academy, Cherokee.
58. A resolution authorizing the Governor to supply the Governors of the different States with a copy of Jones' Digest.
59. A resolution in favor of the Public Treasurer.
60. A resolution in favor of G. W. Bullard, of Cumberland.
61. A resolution in favor of the principle clerks of the two Houses.

This General Assembly convened on the 20th day of November, 1854, and adjourned sine die on Saturday the 17th February, 1855—making a session of ninety days.

Two Kinds of Riches.
A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent. He looked thoughtful, his eyes grew bright as he spoke: "Mother, I wish I was rich."
"Why do you wish you were rich, my son?"
"The child said, 'Because every one praises the rich, even you inquire for them. The stranger at your table yesterday, asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy.'
"The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, 'What is it to be rich?'
"He answered, 'I do not know. Yet tell me how to become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me.'
"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man."
"The boy looked sorrowful and said, 'Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?'
"She answered, 'The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds may sweep it away, and moth may eat it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goes forth, like that of the wayside beggar, without a garment. Those who possess it are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God?'
"Then, said the boy, 'May I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man?'
"The mother laid her hand upon his little head and said, 'To-day, if ye will hear his voice, for he hath promised that those who seek early shall find.'
"And the child said, 'Teach me how I am to become rich before God.'
"Then she looked tenderly on him and said, 'Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love dear, good Saviour, and trust in him; obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all: so though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of heaven.'

CHARLOTTE:
FRIDAY MORNING, March 2, 1855.
CHARLOTTE MARKET.
WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE, }
Thursday Evening, March 1, 1855. }
COTTON—Sales during the past week amount to 100 bales—extreme prices 5 1/2 a 7 1/2.
FLOUR—A slight rise with an upward tendency—selling at 8 a 8 1/2 per bbl; market well supplied.
CORN—Dull; we quote at 55 a 90.
MEAL—90c., and wanted.
PEAS—85c. OATS—45c., firm, with a slight advance. BACON—Hog round, 7 1/2 a 8.
A FAIR PROPOSITION.
There are many of our subscribers who have been reading our paper for nearly three years, who have not paid us one dime, though our terms are cash. To all those we say, PAY UP between this and the April Court, and we will only charge the advance price—but all who do not heed this notice we will in no case receive less than \$3 a year, for every year in arrears. Our terms are \$2 cash, \$2.50 if payment is delayed 6 months, and \$3 at the end of the year. Thus it will be seen that those who will accept our proposition will save something smart, and we will be greatly benefited by it.
See 1st page for the captions of all the Acts passed at the session of the Legislature just closed.
We return our thanks to the Hon. Burton Craig for a copy of the speech of Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, of Penn., on "the temporal power of the Pope,"—and other documents.
We ask a candid perusal of the communication found in this day's paper, signed "Mecklenburg." It is a scathing exposure of the dark lantern gentry yelped Know Nothings. Is there a Council in this town, and can it be possible that any Democrat has been green enough to be sucked in. The Whig, a few weeks ago, made his boast that Democrats were joining it. Well, that will do as a brag, because it cannot be disproved; but for one, we do not believe that a Democrat, one who is so not from interest but from principle, will ever enter one of their hiding places.
The Veto of the French Spoliation Bill.
We have read with peculiar satisfaction the Message of President Pierce assigning his reasons for vetoing the French Spoliation Bill, and we regret that our space precludes the possibility of giving to our readers more than an extract from it. It is a manly and statesmanlike document, and will command the approval of the American people.
The proper and judicious exercise of the veto power is the bulwark of minorities, and was made part of the Constitution by its wise and patriotic framers to protect the country from the despotism of majorities. We do not remember a single instance of its exercise, after the heat and passion of the moment had passed away, that the "second sober thought" of the country did not sustain the President. The ground assumed in the Message is, that all the facts now before the country were known to the eminent statesmen by whom the treaty with France was negotiated—among whom were Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and they never recognized the claims as binding upon the United States—that the United States did not forego any claims in consideration of any advantage that the country would receive by a similar waiver upon the part of the French Government—that on the other hand, all claims for which satisfaction could be obtained from France, were included in the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, which made an allowance of twenty millions of francs by way of a deduction from the price paid by us for the cession of that territory by France; which was considered as ample provision for all such claims as France could be induced to admit were justly due, and they were accordingly discharged in full with interest, by the United States in the stead and behalf of France.
Those immediately interested as claimants or agents, may assail the motives of the President, but the country will find ample ground for self-gratulation at having for its Chief Magistrate, a man who dares do his duty, even in the face of a large majority in both branches of Congress.
This, following close upon the heels of the Insane Bill, will satisfy the country that he who was called to the helm of affairs by such an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, is the man for the times—that he has a will of his own, and will not be swerved from his high purpose by any earthly consideration.
In a time of such peril, when the country is inundated with every desperateism that the pot-house politicians of the North can invent, it is a source of great confidence to feel that any attempt upon the part of a fanatical Congress to disturb the equilibrium of the States by the passage of any law either unconstitutional or of doubtful propriety, will be met promptly by an executive veto. The complexion of the next Congress would be a source of perplexity and danger for the South, compassed as she is with a large free soil majority, if that turbulent body did not know that it can go thus far and no farther—that the waves of their wild fury would be dashed to pieces upon the rock of the Executive veto.
A New Direction for Trade.
We are informed that a gentleman from Nashville, Tenn., while passing through our streets a few days since, was so attracted by a specimen of the Buggies manufactured here, that he immediately went to one of the shops and made a purchase. He says, for beauty, finish, and price, they far surpass those sent to Nashville from the North. This shows what our mechanics could do if they were liberally patronized. We should encourage home industry, and very soon we would learn that things made right in our midst was just as fashionable and as good as those brought from a distance—and by keeping the money in the country such a bore as hard times would never visit us again.

For the Western Democrat.
Veto of the French Spoliation Bill.
The following is a brief synopsis of the President's Veto of the French Spoliation bill:
The President first defines his power under the Constitution. If he approves a bill passed by Congress, he must sign it, or if he disapproves, return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, not by a numerical majority, but by a vote of two thirds. The Constitution does not compel him to affix his signature to any bill, unless it shall meet his approbation. He is not to perform a mere mechanical part, but a conscientious and rightful duty in regard to the proposed law. The President is responsible to the entire people, as a Senator is to his State, or a Representative to his State or district. They are not required to pursue a course of legislation not in obedience to the requirements of duty.
As to the amount of the claims, the circumstances in which they originated, the length of the time they have occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and his knowledge of their history, the President could not fail to form a decided opinion on satisfactory grounds. But instead of resting on former opinions, it was necessary to review the whole subject, and state his duty in the premises.
It was asserted that the refusal of the United States to satisfy these claims, rests on the justice of the country. If this be so, then the imputation upon the public honor is aggravated, and there has been a persisted wrong during this entire period of time. If the charge be well founded, it would inscribe on our history instances of deliberate injustice, and the only course to pursue would be to make the most prompt reparation in our power.
But no such imputation could be cast on the men who participated in the action in which the claims originated. Their justification consists in the absence of an indebtedness on the part of the United States; that they cast a stain on our national character which has not yet been endorsed by the American people. But if so, this bill would stamp on the past an indelible stigma. It proposes not to pay the claims, but to compound them. A law to this effect would be a perpetual bar to all justice.
This is not the way to repair a wrong, if one exists. Nothing from Jefferson, Madison and Monroe has been brought to light to strip this subject of embarrassment; nothing of this nature has occurred. They never recognized the claims.—The bill does not stand on a basis of equal rolling authority, but on a matter of history. The payment of these claims was never demanded by any President worthy of recommendation to Congress.
The President then proceeds to review the history of the case, alluding to the treaty between the United States and France in 1778, urging that these claims were never assumed by this country.
Poor Young Men.
Be encouraged my young friend, though you are now at the foot of fortune's ladder, weighed down by the many cares and privations attendant on poverty—forced to endure the taunts and scoffs of the aristocracy of wealth, and obliged consequently to move in the circle far beneath that to which you are entitled—the time may yet come, and will come, if you are faithful in the discharge of your duty, when you may be enabled look down with supreme contempt upon the proud bewhiskered poppings, who now give you the cold shoulder. Some of the most distinguished men that ever lived were born poor. History points to many, very many, who from the lowest depths of poverty, and the darkest obscurity, rose to the highest posts of honor and distinction.—Rome was not built in a day, neither can fortune be acquired nor great honor and reputation be obtained at a single grasp: time alone will perfect our hopes. A continued perseverance on our part in whatever we may undertake to accomplish, is all that is required to insure success.
Then be encouraged, and depend not because you are poor, but rather thank God that your lot was not cast among the nobles of the land, but had it been, perhaps you might never have risen above the sensual enjoyments with which they squander away the precious moments of life. It is a notorious, but lamentable fact, that few men who are thus brought up in the "lap of luxury" are ever known beyond the circle in which they move. It is the trials and vicissitudes of life that makes the man; if he has not passed through some "fery ordeal" he is not a fit subject to be moulded into a great man. America would never have proudly boasted of a Patrick Henry, an Adams, or a Washington or a Jefferson, had it not been for the trying time in which they lived. It was the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the weighty responsibility resting on the leaders of the infant Republic, that caused GREAT to be written opposite the names of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Henry, Jefferson and Hamilton.—*Spirit of the Age.*
A TEMPERANCE STORY.—One evening last week we took our place at the supper table of a Cincinnati and Louisville packer. Supper and conversation had progressed some before we were seated. An animated discourse was going on 'twixt an old gentleman and an exceedingly sober faced lady, not less than 30 years old, on the subject of temperance.
"Oh!" exclaimed she, with horror depicted on her lips. "I do despise the whisky drinker!"
The gentleman dropped his knife and fork, seized her hand, and giving it a hearty shake, we thought tears were going to drop from his twinkling eyes.
"Madam, I respect your sentiments and the heart that dictated them. I permit no person to go beyond me in despising the whisky drinker. I have been disgusted with this very boat, and I say it now, before our worthy captain's face, what I ask you, can be more disgusting than to see well dressed respectable, eye, virtuous-looking young men, whose mothers are probably even now praying that the tender instruction by which their youth was illuminated may bring forth precious fruit in their maturity—I say, to see young men step up to the bar of this boat, and without the fear of observing eyes, or the condemnation of enlightened opinion, brazenly ask for old Bourbon or Rye, or Monongahela whiskey, when in that bar there is the very best of Old Cognac brandy!"
A negro preacher, referring to the judgment day, in his sermon, said: "Breddern and sistern, in dat day de Lord shall divide de sheep from de goats, and de bress de Lord, we know who deers de wool!"
RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that the passenger car of the down train ran off the track yesterday, some distance above Chester, injuring the passenger car very much, but fortunately injuring no one.—*Wilmington Register.*
Poverty, is except where there is an actual want of food and raiment, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty—the shame of being thought poor—is a great and fatal weakness.
Congress will adjourn next Monday, the 5th of March—this is the short session.

BALEON ASCENSION.—Prof. Elliott advertises that he will make his 114th balloon ascension at Greensboro on the 8th of March.