

The Hornets' Nest

—AND—
TRUE SOUTHERN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

NOTES FROM RALEIGH.

By the Editor.

The Governor's Message.

It has not been an unusual thing for the friends of the Governor incumbent, upon the issue of his annual address, to commence their critiques of it by saying "it is a mainly address," referring of course to all those qualities which make up manliness of tone, diction, spirit and sentiment in the composition of the document. Governed then by this of repeated precedent as well as by the peculiar appropriateness of the idea in this particular instance, we should say the message now under a mainly emanation of that character, emphatically have pointed to its author if his name had never been printed conspicuously in large capitals upon its title page.

Captiousness forms no part of our composition, nor a fondness for envying any part of our nature, and we took up Governor Manly's opening address to the present Legislature with a determination to judge of it solely from its merits or demerits. We were prepared to find a high tone of *partisanship* running through it, and in that respect have not been disappointed, but it goes beyond what we should have expected even from Governor Manly in those little things which exhibit the disappointment and vexation of the man. Had Governor Manly left out all those pages with which he opens upon the Southern question, his address would have been far less objectionable, less voluminous, and more interesting. Upon that part of the address we have succeeded to say.

That same impudence and party recklessness which in 1848 made Mr. Manly oppose extended suffrage, and which again in 1850 made him as strenuously oppose Southern States Rights, has made him very unfortunately commence his address at this time in a manner and spirit calculated but little to win him that regard for his political opponents which otherwise might have attended his retiring from office. His impudence having led him into the error, he must expect to have meted out to him all the retributive censure which such error has entailed.

Governor Manly says:

"Amidst the agitation of the people of some of the States around us, North Carolina has remained silent, but not an unworded nor feeble spectator."

What can he mean? North Carolina silent? Indeed! Was there silence in North Carolina two years ago, when a talented young son of the State, foreseeing with rare political sagacity the importance the Slavery question was to wear, arose in the House of Commons and proposed the Resolutions known as the Steele Resolutions? It was a strange silence when that proposition called up and excited into active existence all the elements of old Federalism and when it commenced that silent battle in North Carolina which has resulted in the defeat of whiggery. It has been a manifestly curious silence which in North Carolina at various places has proclaimed trumpet-tongued the rights of the South, and which has even reached Washington, bidding our Clingmans, Venables, Ashes and Daniels to "go on for we are with them." It has been a silence sure enough—an eloquent silence which might have aroused any one from the lethargy of Federalism, save Mr. Manly and the "seren" immaculate Whigs of Raleigh.

Mr. Manly says he is—

"Ardently devoted to the Constitution as it is."

By this Mr. Manly means, we suppose, that he is for the Constitution as construed by Free Soilers, Higher law men, and the motley Northern crew that construe it to suit the views of a party and not according to its spirit and the intent of its framers. It must be observed here, that this language, carefully italicized and quoted by him—"as it is"—is just such language as Northern abolition stump orators and paragraph writers use, in contradistinction to the States Rights men of the South who use the language, "the Constitution as it reads"—that is as it was understood and construed by its framers and those republicans who after them supported their construction.

Mr. Manly further saith—

"No State rejoiced with more unqualified affection at the admirable settlement of this distracting controversy."

He here has reference to the rejoicing over the passage of the Compromise bills. He must, with his usual political obliquity, have taken Raleigh for the State, for we are sure we never heard of any rejoicing in any other portion of it. The State testified its rejoicing in a manner difficult to be comprehended by us, when it defeated the rejoicers over the Compromise, putting Mr. Reid in Mr. Manly's place and filling the seats in the Senate and House of Commons, formerly occupied by Whigs, with uncompromising Democrats. We take it that Governor Manly has not meant what the printer appears to make him say about rejoicing—it must be merely a species of refined irony which he has intended should be severe. He means doubtless that North Carolina has been foolish in not rejoicing. In allusion again to the "late adjustment," he very scornfully and with a deeply dragged dash of venom at his political opponents, says—

"It was a proud triumph of patriotism and compromise over fanaticism and the spirit of Union."

Yes, those who voted against Mr. Manly, and who differ from him in regard to this "triumph of patriotism," though warmed by the same sun and fed from the same soil with himself, are charged in this address with being governed by a "spirit of fanaticism and disunion!" but just turn to the next page and you will discover that Mr. M. styles his northern friends of Boston and Philadelphia, "the patriotic Statesmen of the North." Not content with stigmatizing his natural brethren of the

South, the Governor descends from his high position to become the apologist for the Northern disorganizers, and says, as special pleader for them—

"In the free States the masses of the people are sound upon the question of negro slavery."

Why should Mr. Manly travel out of his way to apologize for and defend "them-asses" of the free States, especially when he has so much to demand the reflections of his pen at home? Mr. Manly tries to get up the impression that as he goes out shortly from an office that has been a burthen to him, he will find in those glorious opinions which exalt him at this time to those easily relieved himself of the incubus. He therefore has proclaimed in this, his last address, the self same odious propositions that he endeavored to sustain on the stump while canvassing the State. It will not do. Mr. Manly may gratify his individual pride by this course, but before the people the opening pages of the address will render him more unpopular than ever.

We leave this part of his address for the present and approach that mysterious part in relation to the calling of a Convention. It will be difficult to determine from the message itself whether the Governor be in favor of such a thing or not. In the Sodom Speech, read at the Raleigh Convention, we should think that he would have said so. Perhaps the new organ, the "Times," or the old sub-organ, the "Register," may give us some new revelation or fling out something upon which we may base an interpretation of the Governor's views upon this weighty question. In the first place, Mr. M. is doubtful as to whether the people want the Convention or not. Then the Governor goes on to say that the amendments desired to the Constitution may be effected this way and that other way, and has so many but's and if's in the way that it is clearly to be perceived he is not willing even at this late day the people should be distinctly apprized of his peculiar notions. We shall hereafter refer particularly to this portion of the message. It is sufficient for our present purposes to say, that we acknowledge to too much dullness of comprehension to be able to inform our readers from the reading of the message, whether the Governor be or not in favor of Convention or Constitutional amendments.

Some other subjects are touched upon in the message, the discussion of several of which is well enough managed, but we leave them to future remark, concluding our present thoughts upon it with the following luminous and beautiful specimen of composition:

"The duties of the Executive of North Carolina have by cumulative action of the General Assembly, become so multifarious and heterogeneous, that any reference to them, must of necessity, be succinct and laconic."

The classic pen of the 'Register' could scarcely furnish such ornate periods, such flowing sentences as that "succinct" one combines.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.

States Rights.

After our humble efforts in the glorious cause which gives this article a caption, any thing tending to the promotion of that cause gives us unalloyed pleasure. We do not arrogate to ourselves any influence beyond that which any individual who is a friend to an object may in his appropriate sphere exercise, but when we have striven with what little ability heaven has vouchsafed us to sustain and advance a righteous object, we take to ourselves, without vanity, a portion of the enjoyment which always is the privilege of the successful. It is with great satisfaction then that we refer to to-day's proceedings in the Senate.

Hon. W. B. Shepard, that talented and indomitable friend and advocate of States Rights, introduced into the Senate a series of Resolutions, which will be hailed with pleasure by every friend of Southern and States Rights in North Carolina. The sum and substance of the first Resolution is as follows:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in the compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

It will be perceived that the above is one of the celebrated Resolutions of '98 and '99, which, though often referred to somewhat flippantly, have never had their political wisdom successfully refuted, nor their States Rights truths overthrown. It is as clear as day-light, that all federal powers are derived from the Constitution, and that there resides in the federal government no powers "per se," or inherent in the compact, that these powers have been delegated by the parties to the compact, to a central agent known as the federal government, and which agent can exercise no other powers: that consequently the central, federal government or agent, transcends its powers, when, in the language of the resolution, it assumes the "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact." This is the spirit of the '98 and '99 resolutions: it is the character of the prefatory ones introduced by Mr. Shepard, and the same so ably and eloquently argued by Hon. G. W. Caldwell, on the hustings, not long before he left for this place. We are happy in being able to state that the States Rights doctrine they contain will be strongly endorsed by the present Legislature.

The remainder of Mr. Shepard's resolutions refer—1st, to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and resolves upon the secession of North Carolina immediately in the event of its repeal; 2dly, to calling upon the Congress of the U. S., so long as they are legislating upon Slavery, to give the South an equal participation in territories not already appropriated to Free Soil; 3dly, to our right to contend for as far north as 42 degrees, as much as the free soil party had invaded the 36 30 line so far below it as 32. The resolutions were, upon Mr. S.'s motion, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed; after they have been

printed they will be called up, when discussion will ensue, and they be referred to the Joint Select Committee upon Slavery, which, from the Senate, consists of Honorable W. R. Shepard and G. W. Caldwell, and Messrs. Woodfin, Joyner, Clark and Dr. Cameron.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23, 1850.

Distinguished Men.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with the Honorable T. L. Clingman, Wm. S. Ashe, and A. W. Venable, those able and unflinching friends of what is right. Mr. Clingman is looking very well, and if he could battle mightily during the approaching session of Congress. He goes back to Washington, not only endorsed by his immediate constituents, but by warm, confiding, trusting friends, from every part of the State.

Mr. Ashe is one of those hale, hearty, jovial, sociable gentlemen, who always prepossesses one in his favor. He is rather a handsome man in the face, and at Washington, as the readers of the 'Nest' are already aware, fills his place handsomely.

Mr. Venable has made so many fine efforts recently in Congress, that the whole State has become familiar with his course. He strikes from no responsibility which he believes his duty imposes upon him, and once in the arena he must come off victor or a loser. North Carolina may well trust Venable—the poor man's friend, the advocate of right, the hot enemy of wrong. While speaking of this gentleman, I am reminded of a little reminiscence which gives a caption to the following:

Non-Intercourse.—It will be remembered about twelve months ago Mr. Venable came out openly and boldly for non-intercourse. He ably argued its wisdom as the mode of redress the South should resort to, to bring the North to her senses. It will, upon this suggestion, be again distinctly remembered, that the 'Badger' ireason papers in this city commenced pouring out the vitals of their wrath upon the dejected head of Mr. Venable for holding such doctrine. Vituperation with its choicest epithets, and censure with its low bathos, were stereotyped in connection with the name of Mr. Venable, in those 'vital organs,' the 'Register' and 'Times.' They vied with each other in attempts to prove which was the more entitled to be the organ from the coarseness of the abuse heaped upon the object of their spleen.

But now—please reader for the announcement—the 'Times' and 'Register' are coming up to the Non-Intercourse doctrine; they would now steal Mr. Venable's thunder, and ply their little magnetic batteries against Mr. V. himself. These men are in an awful quandary, vexed with each other, and vexed with every thing else; they do not perceive what ridiculous positions they place themselves in—not ridiculous in this instance, because they go for non-intercourse, but ridiculous because they abused Mr. V. twelve months ago, abuse him now and yet they are going for his measure; and try to filch the credit of them.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.

Popular Men.

The three most popular men here, is that trio of clever men, Honorable David S. Reid, Governor elect; J. C. Dobbin, Speaker of the House of Commons; and our own popular representative, Capt. G. W. Caldwell. Mr. Reid has friends on all sides, is so very affable that he draws all towards him, and is being received with those genuine and good feelings, which relieve him of all suspicion of anything save sincere regard for their part. The high place Mr. Caldwell holds in the estimation of his friends here, is the fact that he could have been made Speaker of the Senate, but for his refusal to accept it, and that he could now be elected Treasurer but he refuses. He prefers to return to the bosom of his constituents, to meet their approval, to receive, if he chooses, their suffrages. He is their choice for any thing beyond all controversy.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23, 1850.

Editor's Rivalry.

There is very manifest great rivalry here between the 'Times' and the 'Register.' And between the editors of these papers there is about as much warmth of feeling, as much sympathy, as between two icebergs. The 'Register' thinks it should be the organ because it has age and high birth on its side. The 'Times' depends upon its dogged determination to fight through thick and thin to success. The 'Register' is Aristocratic, and caters for the silk stocking portion of the 'generous public.' The 'Times' has far the greater talent and ability, and is satisfied if it can get to be recognized as the organ of the humbler portion of the Whig party—the larger portion by the way of any party. The 'Register' writes like he was a candidate for College honors, the 'Times,' like he was trying to persuade the 'dear people.' The 'Register' makes licks like those light touches made in the game of 'Lullaby-door'; the 'Times' comes down like a son of Vulcan. The 'Times' pitches into you with a 'marlin spike.' The 'Register' attempts with drawing room elegance, to torment you delicately with a cannie uddle.

Such is a comparison which every one acquainted with those papers will acknowledge to be just, if it should fail to be thought ornately expressed. The 'Register' every day becomes, more and more alarmed, for fear the 'Times' may, by dint of perseverance and by virtue of its greater ability shake those foundations which it is the 'mainstay propriety' of the whig party to sustain. The 'Times' eyes those foundations with a jealous eye and believes the day is coming when tarpaulins may rank with beavers and the humble sheet of 'Jack ashore' displace the political parlor manual. The Editor of the 'Register' is a smooth faced, rather good-looking young man, with that unconcern upon his features which seems to say, 'I'll play my own neat little game if it takes the Whig party to the devil.'

The Editor of the 'Times' is a thin, cadaverous Cassius kind of man, with a prominent nose, and a tolerably high narrow forehead, shadded by thin locks of hair, care saddened by recent disappointment, seems to have sought its expression in his features which seem all the time to be speaking this language, 'If I don't watch the 'Register' closely, he will take the Whig party and we both to the devil!'

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.

Some three weeks since, our readers will recollect, the fact was mentioned in this paper, of certain Northern Merchants having come out decidedly in favor of Abolitionism, and calling particular attention to the 'National Almanac,' published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia, in which appeared a caricature series of drawings satirizing Southern slave owners. Attention was likewise directed to Hopkins, Allen & Co., of New York. Those two firms have requested us to publish their respective cards, denying the statement then made. The Editor of this paper is now on a visit to the Eastern part of the State. Knowing full well that he is actuated by conscientious motives in all that he says and does, and is ever ready to accord unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, we subjoin the cards alluded to, merely stating, that the Editor, on his return, will make such remarks in regard to the matter as to himself may seem proper.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 16, 1850.

L. BADGER, Editor of the 'Hornets' Nest.'

Dear Sir—We regret to notice in the 'Hornets' Nest and 'True Southern,' of the 9th of November, an article entirely misrepresenting our sentiments in relation to the subject that is now agitating the country.

We have no sympathy with the abolitionists on the contrary our firm, individually and collectively, are, and have always been, opposed to them or any interference with the rights of the South.

We had nothing to do with the getting up or printing of the 'National Comic Almanac' and were not aware it contained the offensive features of which you complain or we never should have had any thing to do with them. We received a few hundred of this Almanac, with a number of others purchased, to make up an assortment from Messrs. King & Baird, the printers, whose certificate accompanies this communication.

We respectfully ask you to give those explanations an insertion in your paper, and request other papers who may have copied your article to do the same with this. Respectfully yours,

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.

This is to certify, that the National Comic Almanac for 1851, was published and printed by us, and only a few hundred copies sold to Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., (who had no knowledge of the contents, nor any thing to do with the getting of it up). It was one of our regular assortment of Almanacs, of which we publish 8 or 10 varieties yearly, and we placed their names upon it in accordance with our usual custom when a book-house purchases a given number of our Almanacs. We have also furnished the same Almanacs to several other Book-sellers in this City, Baltimore, Virginia, and elsewhere. The plates and matter complained of were mere humorous caricatures, intending no offense to any one, but merely intended to produce a little harmless merriment on one of the prominent political topics of the day.

KING & BAIRD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1850.

Mr. Editor—We have never been ambitious of making an unusual noise in the world, but on the contrary have endeavored to keep out of all news, excepting those into which our legitimate business as Merchants, draw us. You have most unwarrantably brought our names before the public in the 'Hornets' Nest' of the 9th instant, preferring against us in an article headed "the Miscellaneous" the charge of Abolitionism—a charge utterly unfounded, and which we unexpressedly deny.

If you desire to prevent injustice, as your motto implies, we trust that having, however unintentionally, done us an injury, you will lose no time in making such reparation as may be consistent with your sense of justice and propriety.

HOPKINS, ALLEN & CO.

New York, November 16th, 1850.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on Monday last. R. F. W. Alston, Esq., was elected President of the Senate, and James Simons, Esq., Speaker of the House.

"YORKVILLE MISCELLANY"—We are glad to see that this paper is shortly to be enlarged and otherwise improved. The Card of the Proprietors will appear in our next.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

We are pleased to learn that one of our Delegates, Col. Maxcy Gregg, reached Columbia on Friday evening last, and furnished cheering intelligence. The Carolinian says:—"We had the pleasure last evening of seeing Col. Maxcy Gregg, one of the delegates to the Nashville Convention, who had just reached home. From him we learn that the preamble of Gov. Clay of Alabama, and the Mississippi resolutions, somewhat modified, were adopted. The precise forms in which the latter were passed cannot be had until the official journal is published, which will be furnished from Nashville in a short time. As a Southern Congress, possessing plenary powers, is recommended, of course the necessary preliminary action will devolve upon the Legislature, which will be prompt in responding to this call of the Southern States. In the definite action of the Convention there was great harmony—the delegations voting by States and unanimously, with the exception of Tennessee.—[Daily Register.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED.]

Monday, Nov. 18, 12 M.

Monday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly, the two Houses convened in their respective Halls and proceeded to the transaction of business.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Henry W. Miller, Esq., and the members present were qualified according to law, by William Thompson, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Bower nominated Mr. Edwards for Speaker, and Mr. Gilmer nominated Mr. Joyner; which resulted in the election, on the first ballot, of Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren by a vote of 26 to 17.

Mr. Edwards was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Bower and Gilmer, and on entering upon the duties of his office addressed the Senate.

Mr. Courts nominated Hon. John Hill of Stokes for Principal Clerk, and Mr. Woodfin nominated R. H. W. Miller Esq., The vote on first Ballot stood,

For Mr. Hill, 27

For Mr. Miller, 17

Mr. Drake nominated Mr. G. E. B. Singletary of Nash for Assistant Clerk; and Mr. Bond nominated H. W. Husted, of Raleigh which resulted as follows on the first ballot:

For Mr. Singletary, 27

For Mr. Husted, 17

Mr. Cameron nominated Mr. Jas. Page of Randolph, for Principal Door-keeper; and Mr. Bynum nominated Mr. Green Hill.—

The vote on the first ballot was

For Mr. Page, 28

For Mr. Hill, 15

Mr. Courts nominated Mr. Patrick M. Gowan for Assistant Door-keeper, and the vote was

For Mr. Gowan, 25

For Mr. McGowan, 4

And on motion of Mr. Speight the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons was called to order by Ferrin Busbee, Esq., and on the call of the roll the members elected from the different counties presented their certificates and were duly qualified by C. B. Boot, Esq.

Mr. Saunders nominated Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, for Speaker, and Mr. Barges nominated Mr. Rayner. Which resulted in the following vote:

For Mr. Dobbin, 65

For Mr. Rayner, 49

Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland was declared duly elected, and having been conducted to the chair by Messrs. R. M. Saunders, and D. A. Barnes, he made his acknowledgments to the House.

On motion of Mr. Steele, Resolved, that Messrs. Busbee and Dodge, the former Clerks continue in office.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, moved the vote on the first branch of the Resolution.

Mr. Steele thought the Resolution one and indivisible and desired the gentleman from Wake to tell the House where the first branch ended and where the second began.

The Speaker decided the Resolution divisible, but Mr. Saunders yielded to

Mr. Wilson, who moved to amend the Resolution by striking out Mr. Dodge's name, and inserting that of Thos. B. Bailey Esq., of Orange.

Mr. Avery moved that the Resolution be indefinitely postponed; but it was determined in the negative 31 to 62.

Mr. J. M. Leach called for a division of the question; on striking out, it stood yeas 59; nays 55; on inserting the name of Mr. Bailey it was yeas 55, nays 50, and the Resolution was then passed as amended and

On motion of Mr. Jones the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE, Tuesday 19th.

Mr. Eborn, moved, that a Message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that body of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Cameron moved that seats be assigned to reporters.

On motion of Mr. Drake, it was resolved, that the rules of order for the government of the last Senate, be temporarily adopted.

A message was received from the House of Commons, informing the Senate of its organization.

A motion was received from the House of Commons, proposing to appoint a joint Committee to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, to inform him of the organization of both Houses, and to signify their readiness to receive any communication from him.

Messrs. Cameron and Gilmer were appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House met according to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Eaton a committee, consisting of Mr. Eaton, C. Jones, R. M. Saunders, Rayner and Steele, were appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of the House.

On motion the House proceeded to elect Principal Doorkeepers, when, on the second ballot Mr. Bryson was declared elected.

The House then proceeded to the election of Assistant Doorkeepers, and Mr. Webster was elected, on the first ballot, Webster 87; Betts 28.

On motion of Mr. Martin, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the organization of the House.

Mr. Ruffin presented a resolution in favor of Mr. Dodge, which was read the first, second and third times and passed.

Mr. Leach on behalf of the Committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that His Excellency designed sending in his biennial Message to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. [Several ballots were then made for Engraving Clerk. No election.]

Mr. Cameron moved the reading of the Message be postponed till to-morrow. Not agreed to.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, the Clerk was excused from the further reading of the same, and the proposition to print agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at ten o'clock, and again voted for Engraving Clerk. No election.

On motion of Mr. Love, the House took a recess of an hour for the purpose of appointing the Standing Committees, required under the Rules.

When the House was called to order the following Committees were announced:

On Claims.—Wilson, McCreese, Hackney, D. F. Caldwell, W. McNeill, Newsom, Brogden, Waugh, Dargan, Bogle, Farmer, Prop. and Griev.—G. W. McLean, Kelly, Martin, McDowell, Jones, Drake, J. Barnes, Wilson, Education. D. A. Barnes, Blow, Pegram, S. P. Hill, Steele, Walton, L. B. Sanders, A. G. Foster, Davidson, Walton, Love.

Agriculture.—Stoan, McMillan, Dunlap, Dou-
-Simons, Parham, Maulsby, Thornburg, Swanner, Bond.

Resolved, That so much of said message, as relates to Common Schools, and the distribution of the School fund, to a geological and mineralogical survey, and to historical documents, be referred to a committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to internal improvements, to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, to the Clifton and Harlow's Creek Canal, and to Navigation, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the Revised Statutes be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the Washington Monument, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the communications from the Secretary of State, and of the United States, and from the State of Florida, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary; that the communications from the central authority of Vermont, be referred to the committee on Agriculture; that the communications from the American Association for the advancement of Science, and from A. Vatterone, Agent, &c., be referred to the committee on Education; and the communication from the Governor of South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, &c., be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Resolutions were adopted, with the exception of the first, which was withdrawn by the mover, who offered the following substitute.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate proposing to create a Joint Select Committee, of 11 Members on the part of this House, and 6 on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the question of negro Slavery; and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

This Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the Senate transmitting the resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Ex-Governor Speight.

Mr. Stevenson moved the concurrence of this House in the resolutions, and accompanied the motion with a few pertinent remarks.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, seconded the motion and also paid an appropriate tribute of respect to the deceased.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Lane, Joyner, and Cameron as Senate's branches of committee on Joint Rules.

Mr. Joyner moved to refer the Governor's Message to appropriate committees. Laid on the table.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing to create a joint committee consisting of eleven on the part of the House and six on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the question of slavery. Concurred in.

Mr. Woodfin introduced "a bill providing for the Call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." Read first time and passed, and ordered to be printed.

Received from the House a message, proposing to go into another election for Engraving Clerk. Agreed to, and Messrs. Rogers and Willey appointed on behalf of Senate to superintend the same. The committee reported.

For Mr. Bryan, 28
For Mr. Thomas, 5
For Mr. Burton, 13
For Mr. Lane, 11

And Mr. Robert K. Bryan, of Duplin, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Lane, from the joint committee to draft Joint Rules, recommended that those of last session be adopted with slight amendments. Agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joyner moved, and the Senate ordered a message to be sent to the House, proposing to vote to-morrow for Secretary of State, and nominating for that office Wm. Hill, Esq., and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the following committees: